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THE

PEERAGE OF IRELAND:

OR,

A GENEALOGICAL HISTORY

OF THE

PRESENT NOBILITY

OF THAT

KINGDOM.

WITH ENGRAVINGS OF THEIR PATERNAL COATS OF ARMS.

Collected from Public Records, authentic Manuſcripts, approved Hiſtorians, well-atteſted Pedigrees, and perſonal Information.

BY JOHN LODGE, ESQ.

Deputy Keeper of the Records in Birmingham Tower, Deputy Clerk and Keeper of the Rolls, and Deputy Regiſter of the Court of Prerogative.

REVISED, ENLARGED, AND CONTINUED TO THE PRESENT TIME.

BY MERVYN ARCHDALL, A. M.

RECTOR OF SLANE IN THE DIOCESS OF MEATH, MEMBER OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY, AND AUTHOR OF THE MONASTICON HIBERNICUM.

VOL. IV.

DUBLIN:

JAMES MOORE, 45, COLLEGE-GREEN.

MDCCLXXXIX.

CS451
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TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

JAMES CAULFEILD,

EARL AND VISCOUNT OF CHARLEMOUNT,

BARON CAULFEILD,

KNIGHT OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK,

ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONORABLE PRIVY COUNCIL,

AND

PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY,

THE FOURTH VOLUME OF

THE PEERAGE OF IRELAND,

IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED BY

MERVYN ARCHDALL.

Butler, Visc.t Mountgarret.

Villiers, Visc.t Grandison.

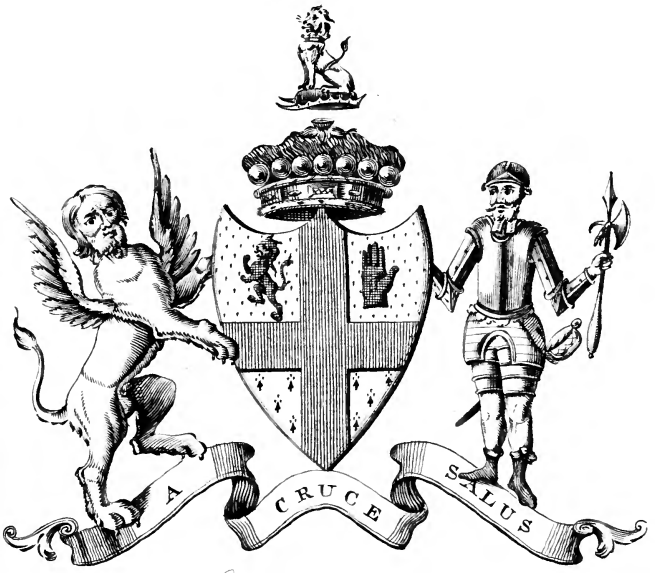
Annesley, Visc.t Valentia.

Dillon-Lee, Visc.t Dillon.

Netterville, Visc^t. Netterville.

Needham, Visc^t. Kilmorey.

7



Bourk, Visc.t Mayo.

8

Lumley-Saunderson, Visc.t Lumley.

Smythe, Visct. Strangford.

Wenman, Visct. Wenman.

11

Taaffe, Visct Taaffe.

12

Jones, Visct Ranelagh.

Fitz-William, Visc.t Fitz-William

Cockaine, Visc.t Cullen.

THE PEERAGE OF IRELAND.

VISCOUNTS.

BUTLER, Viscount MOUNTGARRET.

THE original deſcent of this illuſtrious family is diverſely deduced by genealogiſts *, but we ſhall begin with Herveius, who is unqueſtionably proved by Sir James Ware, and William Roberts, Eſq. Ulſter King of Arms in the reign of K. Charles I. and by the indiſputable authority of ancient records, to be the true and direct anceſtor of the family. 1.

He

* Some writers aſſert, that their deſcent is derived from Godefroy or Geoffrey, Regent of Brionis, in Normandy, ſon of Richard, firſt duke of Normandy (grandſon of Rollo) who was the father of Giſlebert, ſurnamed Criſpin, Earl of Brion, guardian to the Conqueror of England during his minority, whoſe ſon Richard, accompanied the Norman Duke in his expedition to England (his name being in the roll of Battel Abbey, amongſt the Conqueror's attendants), and for his great ſervices and propinquity of blood, was dignified with the Earldom of Clare.—He married Adeliza ſiſter to Randolph Meſchines, Earl of Cheſter, and had five ſons, viz. Gilbert, ſurnamed de Tonbridge, from whom deſcended the Earls of Clare, Glouceſter, and Hertford, which ended in Gilbert, Earl of Clare, killed in the battle of Bannockſburn, 8 July 1314 (8 Edward II.); Roger, and Walter, both died childleſs; Robert,

and

Herwey. He accompanied the Conqueror in his expedition to England, and obtained large poſſeſſions in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Lancaſter; in which he was ſucceeded by Herveius Walter, his ſon, having alſo a daughter Alicia, who became wife of Ormus Magnus.

Herveius

and Richard, who both (their father being cup-bearer to the King) uſed in his life-time to execute that office for him and thence aſſumed the ſurname of Bouteillers.—Robert, at his father's death, had the office conferred upon him, and was cup-bearer to K. Henry I. in which he was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon Walter, whoſe ſon Herveius was father of Theobald the firſt *Butler* of Ireland. Mr. Carte, in his Hiſtory of James, Duke of Ormond, diſapproves of this pedigree (which was drawn by Mr John Butler a beneficed clergyman in the county of Northampton and cotemporary with Sir William Dugdale) for which he there aſſigns his reaſons. Others [1] affirm that the firſt of this family was Gilbert, ſurnamed Becket, a native of London, not inferior to any of his fellow-citizens, for kindred and riches, and ſuperior to moſt of them in a ſingular good carriage, and holy converſation and who, in the flower of his youth, voluntarily received the Holy Croſs to ſerve againſt the Infidels, and travelled into the Holy land; on his return, being taken priſoner and made an infidel Admiral's captive, he ſo continued for a year and a half during which time the Admiral's only daughter, (Mahold or Maud) was ſo taken with his good qualities and weighty reaſoning, in matters concerning the Chriſtian religion that obtaining his liberty by flight ſhe forſook all and ſecretly followed him into England, where (after inſtruction in the Chriſtian Religion and being baptiſed by the Biſhop of London, in St Paul's Church in the preſence of ſix prelates) ſhe was married to him, and had two ſons and two daughters viz Thomas Becket Archbiſhop of Canterbury; Walter Fitz-Gilbert; Agnes, wife to Thomas Fitz-Theobald de Kelly; and Mary a nun, made (9 Henry II.) Abbeſs of Barking; [2] Walter married Matilda de Manſeo, and had a ſon Theobald Fitz-Walter (as appeareth by an ancient deed without date) of whom by Hooker, [3] in his Chronicle of the Conqueſt and Antiquities of Ireland it is thus written: "Theobald "Fitz-Walter who, by his nation was made Becket, but, by his wife, *Butler*, "was the ſon of Gilbert, and was the firſt *Butler* that came into Ireland, who "being a wife and expert man; was firſt ſent thither with William Fitz-Adelm, "when he came over, Governor of the kingdom, upon the death of the Earl "of Chepſtow, (who died 23 Henry II.) [4] and after with K. John 31 "Henry III. to view and ſearch the country, and in the end, grew to ſuch great "credit, that he was enfeoffed with great livings there, and alſo advanced, (and "his poſterity after him) to great honours and promotions." And finding by ſeveral pedigrees made in England for Thomas, Earl of Ormond, and allowed and approved by the heralds there, and alſo by certain old books and pedigrees made in this kingdom, that the ſaid Walter, father to the ſaid Theobald, was the ſon of the ſaid Gilbert Becket, and brother to the ſaid holy martyr, Thomas Becket, Archbiſhop of Canterbury (ſays Robert Rothe, Eſq. one of the counſel to Thomas Earl of Ormond and Oſſory, in his Regiſtry, collected in 1616, containing the pedigree, offices, and ſervices, &c. out of the ſeveral Chronicles, pedigrees, records, and evidences of this family both in England and Ireland.) But Mr. Richard Laurence ſignifies to the Duke of Ormond, (in a note before a copy of Mr. Rothe's regiſtry) that having examined and compared this R. with Roberts's MS. genealogy, he found no material difference, but in the 3 firſt deſcents and the little paper annexed to Mr. Roberts's arguments carried ſo much truth and ſtrength, and his authority quoted was ſo authentic and full for *Walter* rather than Becket, that it was not to be anſwered.

[1] Rothe's Regiſtry. [2] Idem. [3] Hooker, p. 40. 54. [4] Idem.

Herveius Walter (which continued the ſurname until diſuſed by Edmond, Earl of Carrick, when (according to the cuſtom) the Chriſtian name only was to be uſed with the title) married Maud, eldeſt daughter of Theobald de Valoines, and had iſſue five ſons. Theobald, the firſt Butler of Ireland, Hubert, Walter, Roger and Hamon.—Hubert, the ſecond ſon, was born at Weſt-Derham in Norfolk, where he built a Monaſtery; and encompaſſed the tower of London with a ſtrong wall and deep moat: He was brought up, with his brother Theobald, under Ranulph de Glanville, Juſtice of England, his Uncle by the mother's ſide; and in Henry IId's reign was one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and Dean of York; whence K. Richard I. advanced him (1 November 1189) to the ſee of Saliſbury; and being taken priſoner in the Holy Land, where he commanded the Engliſh forces at the ſiege of Acon, was tranſlated (while there) in 1193 to the ſee of Canterbury; and on his return, made Chancellor, Chief Juſtice, and Treaſurer of England; which laſt great truſt he managed ſo well, that in two years, (beſides defraying the public expences) he ſaved the King of his own revenue 110,000 marcs. He died of a fever, in July 1205, at his manor of Tenham, and was buried 13 at Canterbury. Hervey Walter.

Theobald, the eldeſt ſon, attended K. Henry II. into France, when that Prince came to an agreement with the French King on the behalf of Thomas Becket, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, murdered 28 December 1171; and the next year accompanied him into Ireland, where he ſerved in the reduction of the kingdom, and being rewarded with very large poſſeſſions, made it the place of his reſidence [1] having alſo conferred upon him the Butlerſhip of Ireland in the year 1177, whereby he and his ſucceſſors were to attend the Kings of England at their coronation, and that day preſent them with the firſt cup of wine; for which they were to have certain pieces of the King's plate.—Some time after, that King granted him the priſage of wines, to enable him, and his heirs, the better to ſupport the dignity of that office.* In 1185 he was witneſs to a charter of K. John, then Earl of Morton, to the canons of Lanthony, of the lands of Ballybemmer and other eſtates. In 1 Theobald 1 Butler of Ireland.

* By this grant, he had two tons of wine out of every ſhip, which broke bulk in any trading port of Ireland, and was loaden with 20 tons of that commodity, and one ton from 9 to 20; ſee a decree dated 12 February 1584, 27° D. and proportionably for a leſs quantity, if it amounted to nine tons.

[1] Rothe's Regiſtry.

Richard I. he accompted to the pipe-roll in the Exchequer 72l. 6s. 8d. of the ſuitage of the Knights of the honour of Lancaſter---In 1194, he was appointed by his brother Hubert, collector of the fees to be paid to the King by thoſe, who ſhould perform tournaments or feats of arms in England, viz. from an Earl 20 marcs; from a Baron 10; a Knight, who had lands, 4; and a Knight who had no lands, 2 marcs. In that reign he was a benefactor to the Abbey of Furnes in Lancaſhire; was a perſon of large poſſeſſions † in England and Ireland, being a Baron of both kingdoms; and, 6 Richard I, was appointed ſheriff of the county of Lancaſter, in which office he continued to the firſt of K. John inclusive, and founded a monaſtery therein at Cockerſands, as he alſo did at Arklow for Ciſtertian Monks, [1] endowing it with his lands on the ſouth ſide of the river, the Salt Pits, and the iſland of Arklow to found the Abbey on. He likewiſe in 1205 founded and endowed with all the lands of Wodeney O'Flinn, the impropriate rectories of Thurles and Arklow [2] the Abbey of Wotheney, or Woney (Abington) in the county of Limerick, having in the year 1200 founded and liberally endowed that of Nenagh in the county of Tipperary, being a priory or hoſpital of St. John Baptiſt, for the maintenance of Auguſtine canons, with a proviſion, that at leaſt 13 ſick perſons ſhould be maintained in the houſe, with the daily allowance of a loaf, drink, and a diſh of meat, and as their poſſeſſions ſhould encreaſe ſo the number of canons were to be augmented [3].

In 1204 he gave two Palfreys for licenſe to go into England, and dying in 1206 [4] was buried in a tomb, made for him in Wotheney Abbey. [5] He married Maud, daughter and heir to Robert de Vavaſor, a great Baron of Yorkſhire,

† Amongſt which, was the Lordſhip of Preſton in Amunderneſs in Lancaſhire, which wa confirmed to him and his heirs by the charter of K. Richard, 22 April 1194; [6] to hold by the ſervice of three knights fees, and containing almoſt half that county. He had alſo a grant of the lands of Inchemchelmoe, Kilpoch, Kylinewy, Strachmoyl, Vaſhchan, Kylcarnewy, and divers others, with the Advowſon of the churches, and all liberties, from Richard, Archbiſhop of Dublin yielding to the Biſhops of that ſee two marcs of ſilver yearly, and to each of the Cathedral churches two pounds of wax at Eaſter. And John, Earl of Morton, gave and confirmed to him the caſtle and town of Arklow, with the appurtenances, to hold by the ſervice of one Knight's fee.

[1] Mon. Angl. V. 2. p. 1025. [2] Rothe's Regiſter. [3] Mon. Angl. V. 2 p. 1044. [4] Rothe's Regiſter. [5] Idem. [6] Rothe.

Yorkſhire, (with whom he had the manors of Edlington and Newborough, and the lands of Bolton) and by her, who was afterwards married to Fulk Fitz-Warine [1] had one ſon Theobald, and a daughter Beatrix, to whom he gave a large eſtate in marriage with Thomas de Hereford, after whoſe death ſhe remarried with Sir Hugh Purcell, Knight.

Theobald, the ſecond, was about ſix years of age at his father's death and attaining his full age 5 Henry III. had a livery of his eſtate 18 July, 6th of that reign, and thereupon aſſumed the ſurname of Butler from the ſaid office of Chief Butler of Ireland. He gave a conſiderable part of his lands at Sleiwn, with the tithes that lay near the church, to the priory of All-Saints in Dublin, [2] and in 1247 was L. J. of Ireland. He married Joan, eldeſt ſiſter and co-heir to John de Marreis (de Mariſco) (father of Herbert, father of Sir Stephen de Marreis, who died iſſueleſs 14 Richard II.) a conſiderable Baron in Ireland, to whoſe eſtates, both in this kingdom and in England, his poſterity ſucceeded; and departing this life in 1248 (33 Hen. 3) was buried in the Abbey of Arklow; and left Theobald, the third, who was then alſo ſix years of age [3] and adhered to the King in his wars with the Barons. He married Margery, eldeſt daughter of Richard de Burgo, (anceſtor to the Earl of Clanrickard) with whom he had, beſides other lands, the manors of Ardmaile and Killmorarkill [4] and being buried by his father at Arklow, left Theobald, the fourth Butler of Ireland, who aſſiſted K. Edward I in his wars with Scotland, and married Joan fourth and youngeſt daughter of John Fitz-Geoffrey-Fitz-Peter de Barronis lord of Kirtling, and L. J. of Ireland, youngeſt ſon of the famous Geoffrey Fitz-Piers, Lord Juſticiary of England; and co-heir with her three ſiſters to her brothers John and Richard. (She brought him the manor of Faubridge in Eſſex, the hamlet of Shippeley in Hants, the manor of Shire in Surrey, the Hamlet, called the Vacherie, and the manor of Aileſbury in Bucks) [5] and dying 26 September 1285 in the Caſtle of

Theobald, 2

Theobald, 3

Theobald, 4

[1] Idem. [2] Idem. [3] Idem, and Inq poſt mortem taken in 1249, which found that he died ſeized of the manors of Bellagh and other lands in Staffordſhire, the manors of Whichton in Lancaſhire, and Tiberley in Yorkſhire. [4] Rothe, [5] Mſ. Annals. in Trin. Coll.

of Arklow, was buried in the monaſtery there, leaving iſſue by her, who died about 1303 (31 Edw. I.) two daughters, Maud and Joan, and eight ſons, Theobald; Edmond created Earl of Carrick; Thomas, anceſtor to the Baron of Dunboyne; John; Richard; Gilbert; Nicholas, elected Archbiſhop of Dublin by the Prior and Convent of the Holy Trinity in January 1306, but was never conſecrated; and James.

Theobald, 5

Theobald, the fifth honorary Butler of Ireland, was preſent in the Iriſh Parliament of 1295, and ſtands the fifth on the Roll. In the ſpring of 1296 he attended the King in his invaſion of Scotland, and accompanied him in all thoſe expeditions, wherein Edinburgh, with the loſs of 25,000 Scots, and all the fortreſſes of that kingdom, were reduced; and gained a great reputation by his valour.—In 1297 he * purchaſed from Philip de Rupella the manor of Bree in the county of Dublin, with all the lands of the Brinns; and alſo the cantred of Omany in Conaught, the lands in Cronn, and divers others. [1] He died unmarried at his manor of Turvey, 14 May 1299, and was buried [2] in Wotheney-Abbey, being ſucceeded in eſtate, and the Butlerſhip of Ireland by his brother, [2].

Edmond, Earl of Carrick.

Edmond, who in 1302 ſat in Parliament as a Baron, by the name of Edmond le Botiller, and about the feaſt of St. Hillary that year, recovered the manor of Hollywood near Ballymore from Richard, Archbiſhop of Dublin, (except the advowſon of the church) reſerving to the ſee two pounds of wax, and half an ounce of gold yearly, and releaſing all his right to one meſſuage and five acres of land, with their appurtenances, in Luſke.—He was knighted in London by K. Edward II. in 1309, and that year, with John, after Earl of Kildare, diſperſed the rebellion in Conaught and Offaley; and in 1312, being L. D. he repreſſed the excurſions of the Byrnes and Tooles, numerous and potent clans, forced them to ſubmit; and being a great encourager of ſervitors, made a noble feaſt at Dublin on Sunday 29 of September 1313, when he created 30 Knights, [3] by patent, dated at Langley 4 January 1314, he was L. J. of Ireland, with the fee of 500l. a year, and 9 Edward II, held a Parliament at Kilkenny, to raiſe a ſubſidy for defence of the realm, againſt Edward Bruce and the Scots;

* Rothe ſays the deeds of purchaſe are in Birmingham Tower, 26 E. I.

[1] Rothe's Regiſtry. [2] Id. [3] Mſ. Ann.

Scots; for his ſervices againſt whom, and the rebellious Iriſh, he was created Earl of Carrick-Mac Griffyne in the county of Tipperary, by patent, dated at Lincoln 1 September that year, 1315; and by a record of the ſame [1] date, had given him the return of all the King's writs in the cantreds of Oreman, Elyogerth, and Elyocarroll in Tipperary; to which was added, 12 November 1320, all the lands of William de Carran in Finagh and Faymolin in the county of Waterford; in which year (after many ſervices againſt the O Mores, O Tooles, O Byrnes, O Murroughs, and other Iriſh ſepts) going on pilgrimage into Spain to the ſhrine of St. James of Compoſtella, he died after his return to London 1 September 1321, and was buried on St. Martin's eve at Gowran in the county of Kilkenny.

In 1302 he married Joan, daughter of John, the firſt Earl of Kildare, and by her had three ſons and two daughters;

James, his ſucceſſor in the Earldom and Butlerſhip of Ireland. (1)

John, who died in 1330, from whom the preſent Earl of Carrick derives his deſcent. (2)

Laurence, who on the vigil of St. Cecilia the Virgin, in 13 9, with Sir Henry Trahern, were taken priſoners by O Nolan, in Sir Henry's houſe of Kilbegg, in revenge of which, his brother James waſted their country. (3)

His daughter Joan was married 1321 to Roger Mortimer, (1)
ſecond ſon of Roger, brother to Edward, Earl of March.

—— to Sir Thomas Dillon of Drumrany, anceſtor to the Viſcount Dillon. (2)

James, who ſucceeded, was under age at his father's death, but notwithſtanding his nonage, had a licence, 3 December 1315, for the fine of 2000 marcs, to marry whom he pleaſed; and 1 March 1326, had a grant and confirmation of the prize wines; and was created Earl of Ormond (the north part of the county of Tipperary) by patent, bearing date 2 November 1328 at Saliſbury, the K. then holding a Parliament there, with the creation fee of 10l a year out of the fee farm of Waterford; and by patent, dated at Wallingford ſeven days after, in conſideration of his ſervices, and the better to enable him to ſupport the honour, had given to him the regalities, liberties, knights fees, and other royal privileges of the county of Tipperary, and the rights of a palatine in that county for life; which being re-aſſumed by that King were reſtored to him again 23 April

James I Earl of Ormond.

[1] Enrolled. A°. 10°. Eliz. D.

April 1337, and with the prize-wines (which were alſo [1] re-aſſumed by the King 17 November 1343) were granted in fee to his ſon James, and his heirs male, 5 June 1372 (46 Edw. III.) in virtue of which grant they were enjoyed by the family until the year 1716.

In 1336 he founded the friary of Carrick-Begg, on the river Suir in the county of Waterford for Franciſcan Friars; to whom, 3 June that year, [2] he gave his caſtle and eſtate of Carrick, of which they took poſſeſſion on Sunday the feaſt of St. Peter and Paul [3]. He is characteriſed by Clynn, the Annaliſt to be a liberal, amicable, facetious, and comely perſon, and dying in the flower of his youth, 6 January 1337, was buried at Gowran; having, in 1327, married Elenor, ſecond daughter of Humphrey Bohun, the fourth Earl of Hereford and Eſſex, High Conſtable of England, (by Elizabeth his wife, ſeventh daughter of K. Edward I) and by her, who after married Sir Thomas Dagworth * had two ſons and one daughter, viz. John, born at Ardee on St. Leonard's day 1330, died an infant; James his ſucceſſor; and Petronilla, the firſt wife of Gilbert, Lord Talbot, anceſtor to the Earl of Shrewſbury.

James, 2 Earl.

James, the ſecond Earl of Ormond, was born at Kilkenny 4 October 1331, and given in ward, 1 September 1344, to Maurice, Earl of Deſmond, for the fine of 2000 marcs; and afterwards to Sir John Darcy L. J. of Ireland, who married him to his daughter Elizabeth. He was uſually called the noble Earl, on account of his deſcent from the Royal Family; and by the Iriſh, James the Chaſte, an appellation procured by his modeſty and virtue. Through his extraction, and in recompence of his ſervices, he obtained ſeveral grants of lands and other favours from K. Edward III. and Richard II. 18 April 1359, he was appointed L. J. of the kingdom, as he was again, 15 March 1360, in which year he publiſhed proclamations, and made divers regulations, for the advancement of the Engliſh intereſt in Ireland; and did great ſervice againſt the rebellious Iriſh in the provinces of Ulſter, Leinſter, and Munſter. 8 September 1361, Lionel, Duke of Clarence, third ſon of K.

* A commiſſion, dated at Dublin 18 October 1344, 18 Edward III. was granted to this Thomas de Dagworth, and Alianore his wife, of the cuſtody of the caſtles of Nenagh and Modaliny with the appurtenances, and the manors of Karkenliſſy, Bretage, and Carricmagriffin in Munſter; which, by reaſon of the minority of James, Earl of Ormond, were in the King's hands, to hold till he accompliſhed his full age, rendering yearly into the Exchequer the full extent hereof.

[1] Rot. A°. 17°. Edw. III. D. R. 8. [2] Mſ. Annals in Trin Col. [3] Id.

K. Edward III, being made L. L. he attended him from England with many other great men, having an allowance for himself of 4 s. a day and for his retinue; 2 s. a-piece for two Knights; 12 d. for 7 Esquires; 6 d. for 20 hobellars armed; and 4 d. for as many unarmed. In 1362, he slew 600 of Mac Murrough's followers at Teigstaffen in the county of Kilkenny; and 22 April 1364, was appointed L. D. to the said Duke of Clarence; as he was L. J. 24 July 1376, with the usual salary of 500l. a year, in which office he was continued by K. Richard II. On 2 April 1382, he was made constable of the Castle of Dublin, with the fee of 18l. 5s. a year; was summoned to the Parliaments held by K. Richard II; and 16 January 1381, had a commission dated at Cork, during pleasure, to treat with all rebels, English and Irish, though indicted and outlawed, and to grant them safe conducts, in order to reform them to peace, and preserve the tranquillity of the country; so as such treating should not tend to the prejudice of the King's faithful subjects. He died 18 October 1382 (or 1383) in his castle of Knocktopher (near which he had, in 1356, founded a Friary for Carmelite friars) and was buried in the Cathedral of St. Canice in Kilkenny.

By his said wife, (who re married with Sir Robert Herford, and by her deed, 5 Rich. II, surrendered to her son all her dower in Ireland, except that of the prize wines) he had two sons, James, his heir, then under age; Thomas who by commission, dated at Kilkenny 25 May 1380, was constituted, with Nicholas White of Clonmell, the King's Justices in the county of Cork, during pleasure, to inquire upon oath, of all seditions, transgressions, felonies, oppressions, conspiracies, confederacies, and other crimes whatsoever, committed against the K. or his liege people, and to administer justice throughout that county, &c. and two daughters, Ellen married to Gerald, Earl of Desmond, and died in 1404; and Joan to Teige O Carrol, Prince of Elye, and died of the plague in 1383.

James, the third Earl of Ormond, by building and making the castle of Gowran his usual residence, was commonly called Earl of Gowran; but, 1 September 1391, he concluded the purchase of the castle of Kilkenny † which became

James 3 Earl.

† This castle was built by William, Earl Marshal, the elder, who came into Ireland in 1207; and also founded the House of the Black Friars there; and his son William succeeding him in 1220, granted a charter to the town 6 April 1223, with privileges, which they enjoy to this day. The Earl of Ormond

became the chief ſeat of the family. He alſo built the caſtle of Dunſert, (commonly called Danes-Fort) and in 13[9]6 founded a Friary of minorites at Ailesbury in Bucks. In 1382 he was deputy of the kingdom to Philip de Courtenay, the King's couſin; and, 25 July 1392, again made L. J. as he was in 1401; and 26 October 1404, on the departure of Sir Stephen Scrope to England. By commiſſion, dated at Carlow, 12 February 1388-9, he was appointed (by reaſon of the exceſſive loſſes and damages, ſuſtained by the King's liege ſubjects in the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, by the Iriſh and Engliſh rebels) keeper of the peace and governor of thoſe counties and the people thereof, as well within liberties as without, with full power to treat with, to execute, to protect, and to give ſafe conduct to any rebels, &c. In 1397 he aſſiſted Edmond Earl of March, L. L. againſt O Brien, and in 1398 took priſoner Teige O Carrol, Prince of Elye, who eſcaping the year after from Gowran, was ſlain in 1407 by the L. D. Scrope. By commiſſion dated at Kilkenny 9 May 1400, he, Sir Edward Perers, and others, were appointed Commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer in the counties of Kilkenny, Wexford, Waterford, Tipperary, Cork, and Limerick; and, 30 May 1403, a writ, dated at Trim, by Thomas, Earl of Lancaſter, L. L. was directed to him and John Lumbard, appointing them juſtices or commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer in the county of Kilkenny, to adjourn the Parliament ſummoned to meet at Kilkenny; and on the anniverſary of St Vitalis the martyr in 1404 [1] he held a Parliament in Dublin, which confirmed the ſtatutes of Dublin and Kilkenny, and the charter of Ireland. Being a mighty ſtrong man, he is ſtiled in ſome annals, the head of the chivalry of Ireland, which kingdom he governed to the content of the King and his good ſubjects [2]. He married Anne, daughter of John Lord Welles, and dying 7 September on the vigil of the Bleſſed Virgin [3] 1405 at Gowran, greatly regretted, after his return from invading O Connor's country, was there buried, leaving two ſons, James his heir; and Sir Richard Butler, whoſe god-father was K. Richard II, of whom mention will be made hereafter.

James,

Ormond purchaſed the caſtle, with divers manors and lordſhips, from the heirs of Sir Hugh le Deſpenſer, Earl of Glouceſter and Iſabel his wife, daughter and coheir to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Glouceſter.

[1] Mſ. Annals T. Coll. [2] Lodge. [3] Annals.

James, the fourth Earl of Ormond, commonly called the White Earl, was a man of good parts, and maſter of a great ſhare of learning, (which at that time was very rare in noblemen) and before he attained his full age, was, on Whitſunday, 4 Henry VI, together with the King, knighted by John, Duke of Bedford, the King's uncle and regent; after which, returning into Ireland, he accompanied the deputy Scrope in his invaſion of Mac-Murrough's territory, when that ſept was routed, and O Nolan, with his ſon and many others, made priſoners [1] and being informed that Walter de Burgo and O Carrol had ravaged the county of Kilkenny, they marched to Callan with ſuch expedition, that they ſurprized and defeated the rebels with the ſlaughter of at leaſt 500. [2] On his return to Dublin, not yet being of age (for that year his wardſhip was granted to Thomas, Duke of Lancaſter, ſon of K. Henry IV) he was left L. D. of the kingdom, his commiſſion bearing date 18 December 1407; 9 Henry IV. and held a Parliament there, which again confirmed the ſtatutes of Dublin and Kilkenny, and the charter granted under the Great Seal of England 3. Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, having a ſon born in Dublin, well known afterwards by the name of George Duke of Clarence, his Lordſhip and the Earl of Deſmond, were god-fathers. In harveſt, 1412, he accompanied Thomas of Lancaſter, Duke of Clarence, into France, in which year Henry V. mounting the Throne, he was in great favour with that victorious Monarch †; by whom he was appointed L. L. by a very large commiſſion, bearing date 10, February 1414, and landing at Waterford 10 April, held a Parliament 7 June on St. Laurences day 3 which granted the King two ſubſidies, and to himſelf 700 marcs; after which he made great preys upon O Reily, 4 Mac-Murrough, (who at that time made all Leinſter tremble) Mac-Mahon, and others; for his ſervices againſt whom the Parliament granted him a further ſum of 300 marcs after the feaſt of St. Andrew 5. On the nones of

James, 4 Earl.

† At his motion his Majeſty firſt created a King of arms in Ireland, appointing John Kiteley, herald in England, to that office, by the title of Ireland King of Arms; which continued as long as the Kings of England were ſtiled Lords of Ireland, when it was altered by Henry VIII. to that of Ulſter King of Arms, Bartholomew Butler, York Herald, being the firſt ſo appointed: And his ſon Philip Butler was the firſt purſuivant at arms in Ireland, being ſo created 16 June 1552, by the title of Athlone purſuivant, by John, Duke of Northumberland, Earl Marſhal of England.

1 Id. 2 Id. 3 Id. 4 Mſ. Annals in T. Coll. 5 Id.

of May 1421, a ſlaughter was committed on the family of the Earl, whilſt L. L. near the monaſtery of Leys, where 27 Engliſh were ſlain, the chief of whom were Purcel and Grant, noblemen, ten were taken priſoners and 200 ſaved themſelves by flight, in the caſtle; and 7 June the Earl invaded Leys, and obliged the Iriſh to ſue for peace [1].

K. Henry V deceaſing 31 Auguſt 1422, his Lordſhip was continued in the government until the arrival of Edmond Mortimer, Earl of March, to whom, 9 May 1424, he was made deputy, as he was the next year to John, Lord Furnival, and again 15 April 1426; and 13 September following, he ſent James Cornwalſh, chief baron of the Exchequer, to lay before the King and council the ſtate of affairs, and to proſecute ſeveral matters relating to the benefit and preſervation of the kingdom, for which he was allowed 6 s. 8 d. a day. Alſo, 28 Auguſt 1427, he declared to the council, that he had expended 40 marcs in reſiſting Gerald O Cavenagh, an Iriſh enemy, who had lately aſſembled a multitude of Kerns, to deſtroy the king's ſubjects; for which ſum he had a liberate 11 October following; and the day after, another for 50 marcs, for maintaining and keeping in ſafe cuſtody, divers Iriſh hoſtages, for the good conduct of Bernard Mac-Mahon and Neylan O Donnel, captains of their nations, Owen O Neile and Meiler Birmingham.

In 1440 he was twice again made chief governor, firſt as L. L. and after as L. D. and that year had the temporalties of the ſee of Caſhel granted to him for ten years, after the death of the Archbiſhop, Richard O Hedian.—In 1443 he was again made L. L. and 24 June 1444, he aſſembled at Drogheda many of the privy council, nobility, and gentry of the Engliſh Pale, and declared, that he had now held the place of chief governor of the kingdom for the ſpace of three years and more, and that it had pleaſed the King by his letter and writ under the privy ſeal, ſent by Robert Mansfield, Eſq; groom of his bedchamber, to command him over to his preſence, without delay or excuſe, notwithſtanding the commotions then ſubſiſting in Ireland; wherefore he required of them, that they would declare before the ſaid meſſenger, if he had committed, during his government, any extortion contrary to the laws, or had been remiſs in executing the laws. Whereupon, after ſome time ſpent in conſideration of his conduct, Sir James Allen declared, that there was not one there that could in any matter

[1] Mſ. Annals in Trin. Coll.

ter complain of him, but were all fully thankful to him for his good and gracious government; for the pains he had taken in defence of the land, having undergone great and continual labours; and had alſo, beſides the allowance of the government, been at great expence for the honour of the King and defence of the kingdom; and added, that if at that time he ſhould leave the kingdom, it would be expoſed to great danger; and deſired that Richard Wogan Chancellor, father Hugh Middleton, or Robert Mansfield, would repair to the King, and procure a ſafe paſſage for him; and declare, that there was then great confederacy to deſtroy his liege ſubjects, and that if it pleaſed his highneſs to give the L. L. leave to ſtay till Michaelmas, ſo that his ſubjects might gather in their harveſt, it would be a great comfort to them, and confuſion to their enemies. Upon this repreſentation, the King diſpenſed with his attendance in England: But two years after (1446) ſome of the Lords and Commons petitioned his Majeſty for his removal, ſetting forth, "That he was old and feeble, and had left "many of his old caſtles for want of defence, and there-"fore was not likely to maintain, much leſs enlarge, the "King's poſſeſſions in Ireland." Upon this he was diſmiſſed, though the biſhop and chapter of Cork, the corporations of Cork and Youghall, the Lords Barry, Roche, and others, gave a full teſtimonial of his great ſervices; which however had this good effect, that the next year, when the Earl of Shrewſbury L. L. accuſed him of high treaſon before the Duke of Bedford, Conſtable of England, in the Marſhal's court, the King quaſhed the accuſation; and examining the cauſe himſelf, was ſo fully convinced of its being founded in malice, that he ordered all the proceedings to be cancelled, and declared by patent, 20 September 1448, "That the Earl of Ormond was faithful in "his allegiance, meritorious in his ſervices, and untainted "in his fame; that no one ſhould dare, on pain of his in-"dignation, to revive the accuſation, or reproach his con-"duct; and that his accuſers were men of no credit, nor "ſhould their teſtimony be admitted in any caſe." And a writ reciting all this, dated 21 November, atteſted by his mortal enemy, Richard, Archbiſhop of Dublin, deputy to his brother Shrewſbury, was ſent to the Magiſtrates of Limerick and other towns, to cauſe proclamation thereof to be made throughout the kingdom.

His Lordſhip was a great lover of hiſtory and antiquities, and gave lands for ever to the College of Heralds, for which,

until

until the reformation of religion, he was prayed for in all their public meetings, and conſtantly after remembered as a ſpecial benefactor. He built the caſtles of Tulcophelim, Nenagh, Roſcrea, and Templemore; and gave the manor and advowſon of Huckcote in Bucks to the Hoſpital of St. Thomas D'Acres in London, which was confirmed by Parliament 3 Hen. VI. at the ſuit of his ſon. He married firſt Johan, daughter of Gerald, the fifth Earl of Kildare, who dying 3 Auguſt 1430, was buried in the ſaid hoſpital; and ſecondly in 1432, Elizabeth, daughter of William Beauchamp, Lord Bergavenny, and widow of John, Lord Grey of Wilton; but by her, who died 6 Auguſt 1452, a few days before him, he had no iſſue; having by the firſt three ſons, James, John, and Thomas, ſucceſſive Earls of Ormond; and two daughters, Elizabeth, the ſecond wife of John, the ſecond Earl of Shrewſbury, and died on the Saturday after the nativity of the Virgin Mary [1] in 1473; and Anne, who died unmarried, and lies buried in the church of Shene in Surrey, under a marble graveſtone, on the north ſide of the High Altar, with this memorial;

Hic jacet Anna filia Comitis d'Ormond, quæ
Obiit iv. die Januar. Anno Dni mcccccxxxv.

He died at Ardee 23 Auguſt 1452, on his return from an expedition againſt Connor O Mulrian, and was buried in St. Mary's Abbey near Dublin; being ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon

James 5 Earl.

James, the fifth Earl of Ormond, who was born 24 November 1420, and knighted when very young by K. Henry VI. with whom he was in great eſteem. He attended Richard, Duke of York, Regent of France into that kingdom; and, in conſideration of his adherence and fidelity to the Lancaſtrian intereſt againſt the Houſe of York, was created a Peer of England 8 July 1449, by the title of Earl of Wiltſhire, to him and the heirs male of his body; and in 1450 conſtituted one of the commiſſioners, to whom the cuſtody of Calais, the tower of Riſebank and Marches of Picardy were committed for the term of five years.—In 1451 he was made L. D. of Ireland, the next year ſucceeding his father in the title of Ormond, was appointed L. L. 12 May 1453 for ten years; and that year going to England, he undertook, with the Earl of Saliſbury, and other Lords,

[1] Mſ. Annals in Trin. Coll.

Lords, the guarding of the ſeas for three years, receiving the tonage and poundage to ſupport the charge thereof [1] alſo 15 March 1455, was appointed Lord High Treaſurer of England; and ſhortly after attended the King at the battle of St. Albans, where the Yorkiſts prevailing, he fled, caſting his armour into a ditch; yet, on a turn of affairs, was reſtored to his poſt of Treaſurer 37 Henry VI. and the next year created a Knight of the Garter, and made keeper of the foreſt or park of Pederton in Somerſetſhire, and of Cranbourn Chace in the counties of Wilts and Dorſet.—He ſoon after fitted out five great ſhips of Genoa, to fight the Earl of Warwick's fleet, with which he ſailed to the Netherlands; but returning before the battle of Wakefield, fought 31 December 1460, he commanded one wing of the army, which incloſed and ſlew the Duke of York, father of K. Edward, IV; but 29 March 1461, being at the bloody battle of Towton-Field, he was taken priſoner by Richard Salkeld; beheaded at Newcaſtle 1 May, and in the enſuing Parliament, which met 4 November, attainted.

He married three wives; firſt Avicia, only daughter of John Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, Duke of Touraine in France, and heir to her brother Humphry, who died 16 Henry VI; to his ſecond, Avicia, daughter of Sir Richard Stafford, a great heireſs; and to his third, Elenor, eldeſt daughter of Edmond Beaufort, Duke of Somerſet, and Earl of Mortaigne in Normandy, and coheir to her brother, Edmond Duke of Somerſet, beheaded 3 May 1471, two days after the battle of Tewkſbury for his adherence to the Lancaſtrian line; [2] but having no iſſue, was ſucceeded by his brother

John, the ſixth Earl of Ormond, who was knighted at Leiceſter by the Duke of Bedford, the King's uncle, [3] for his faithful adherence to K. Henry VI. for which he was alſo attainted; yet by K. Edward IV. was reſtored in blood, and to all his eſtates, except the manor and hundred of Rochford, and other lands in Eſſex.—That King was uſed to ſay of him, "That he was the goodlieſt Knight he "ever beheld, and the fineſt gentleman in Chriſtendom; "and that if good breeding, nurture, and liberal qualities "were loſt in the world, they might all be found in John, "Earl of Ormond." He was a perfect maſter of all the languages of Europe; and there was ſcarce a Court in it, John, 6 Earl.

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[1] Ledge. [2] Id. [3] Id.

to which that Prince did not ſend him as Ambaſſador; but, in a fit of devotion, making a journey to Jeruſalem, he died in the Holy Land, 1478, unmarried, and was ſucceeded by his only brother

Thomas, 7 Earl. Sir Thomas Butler, the ſeventh Earl of Ormond, who was alſo attainted; but in November 1485 reſtored by Henry VIIth's firſt Parliament; and the ſtatutes made at Weſtminſter, 1 Edward IV. which declared him and his brothers traitors, were utterly abrogated. He was ſoon after ſworn of the Privy Council of England; in 1491 accompanied the King with a powerful army, in aid of Maximilian the Emperor againſt the French; in 1492 was appointed Chamberlain to the Queen; and in September that year, ſent with Thomas Goldſton, Prior of Canterbury, Ambaſſadors to Charles VIII. K. of France, to tranſact a treaty between the two crowns. In 1494 he accompanied the L. D. into Ulſter, when the territories of O Hanlon and Magennis were waſted; and 14 October 1495, was ſummoned as a Baron to the Engliſh Parliament, by the title of Thomas Ormond de Rochford; and in 1497 ſent Ambaſſador to the Duke of Burgundy.

He departed this life * 8 Auguſt 1515, and was buried in the church of St. Thomas D'Acres, London, now called Mercer's Chapel in Cheapſide, with this epitaph to his memory, as preſerved by Weever: hic jacet Thomas filius Jac. 6 Ormandiæ, ac frater Jac. 6 Wilts et Orm: qui quidem Thomas ob. 2 die Aug. 1515, et Anno regni Regis Henrici. 8. 7. cujus—[1] leaving iſſue by Anne, daughter and heir to Sir Richard Hankford by Anne, eldeſt daughter of John Montacute, the third Earl of Saliſbury, [2] two daughters, heirs to his eſtate in England, containing 72 manors, with divers other lands, and to ſeveral lands in Ireland; whereof Anne was married to Sir James St. Leger, anceſtor

* This appears by inquiſition taken that year in the county of Dublin, finding that he died ſeized of the manors of Luſke, Turvy, Ruſhe and Ballscadden. He left 40,000l. in money, beſides jewels, and as much land in England, as at this day would yield 30,000l. a year, ſo that he was ſaid to be the richeſt ſubject of that time; on 31 July before he made his will, and therein left to his grandſon Sir Thomas Bulleyne, and his iſſue male, remainder to Sir George St. Leger and his iſſue male, remainder to the next iſſue male of his grandfather Jame, Earl of Ormond, "a white horn of Ivory, garniſhed "at both the ends with gold, and corſe thereunto of white ſilk, barred with "bars of gold. Lodge.

[1] Weever p. 400. [2] Lodge.

Anceſtor to the family of Eggesford in Devonſhire; and Margaret, to Sir William Bullen, Knight of the Bath, by whom ſhe had Sir Thomas Bullen, created 18 June 1525, Baron and Viſcount Rochford, and 29 November 1527 Earl of Wiltſhire and Ormond; who dying in 1538, had iſſue by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, George, Lord Rochford, beheaded 17 May 1536; and two daughters, the Ladies Anne and Mary; the younger of whom was married to William Carey, father by her of Henry, Lord Hunſdon; and the elder, 25 January 1532, to K. Henry VIII, and after living his wife three years, three months, and 25 days, was beheaded 19 May 1536, and buried in the chapel of the Tower, leaving one daughter, the Lady Elizabeth, born at Greenwich on Sunday 7 September 1533, who ſucceeded to the Crown of England and Ireland on Thurſday 17 November 1558.

To Thomas, Earl of Ormond, ſucceeded his next heir male Sir Pierce Butler, deſcended from Sir Richard, younger ſon of James, the third Earl of Ormond. Which Sir Richard was ſeated at Pooleſtown in the county of Kilkenny, and married Catharine, daughter of Gildas O Reily, Lord of the county of Cavan; by whom he had Sir Edmond Butler Mac Richard, who built the caſtle of Potletſrath, and the caſtle and bridge of Carrick, and dying 13 June 1464, was buried in the Grey Friars, Kilkenny, leaving iſſue by Catharine, (who died in 1506) daughter of Moelrony O'Carroll, *Barbatus*, three ſons, Sir James, Walter, and John who had two ſons, Pierce (the father of Richard Butler Fitz Pierce, who died childleſs) and John-oge, whoſe ſon [1] William Butler Fitz-John-oge, was attainted of felony at Kilkenny, and executed in Queen Elizabeth's Reign.

Family of Pooleſtown Baronets.

Walter, the ſecond ſon, had iſſue Edmond of Pooleſtown, who had four ſons, Walter, Peter, Theobald, and Richard. Peter, the ſecond Son, was of Roſcrea, and by his wife Catharine de Burgo, had three ſons, who all died without iſſue, and were, Edmond; Walter, who being a commander under the Emperor, had given him the Lordſhip of Heſberg in Germany, which deſcended to the Houſe of Pooleſtown; and Theobald, who died in Poland in 1634. Walter Fitz-Edmond, the eldeſt ſon, who ſucceeded at

[1] Lodge's Collect.

Pooleſtown, had iſſue Sir Richard his heir; Thomas of Clonmore in the county of Carlow, and a daughter Joan,*

Sir Richard of Pooleſtown died 20 Auguſt 1619, leaving Edmond, Richard, Peter, and Walter. Edmond was then 24 years age, and 20 November 1628, had a ſpecial livery of his eſtate. He [1] married Ellice, daughter of Nicholas Shortall of Claragh in the county of Kilkenny, and dying 21 April 1636, was buried in Kilkenny, according to directions in his will, bearing date the 13th, becauſe his anceſtors were uſed to be buried there; having had iſſue Walter, Theobald, Pierce, Richard, Thomas; Ellice, married to Murtogh Cavenagh, of Garryhill in the county of Carlow, Eſq; Margaret, Anne, Elizabeth, and Ellen. Sir Walter, the eldeſt ſon, was created a Baronet by privy ſeal, dated at Oxford 19 April 1643, and by patent at Dublin 8 July 1645, and marrying Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of Richard, the third Viſcount Mountgarret, left iſſue by her, who died 21 Auguſt 1636, Sir Richard Butler of Pooleſtown, the ſecond Baronet, who died in 1686, leaving one ſon (by his wife Elizabeth, who re-married with Theobald Denn Eſq;) [2] Sir Walter; and three daughters, whereof ——— was married to Pierce Aylward of Shankill in the county of Kilkenny, Eſq; and had a ſon Nicholas, the father of John Aylward Eſq; late of ſame place; [3] and Heſter, in May 1698, to James Butler of Cournellane in the county of Carlow, Gent.—Sir Walter Butler, the third Baronet, was born in 1679, and died 8 October 1723, having been for ſome time lunatick.—He married in April 1697 Lucy, daughter of Walter Butler of Garryricken, Eſq; and by her who died in 1703, had one ſon Richard, who died before him, and a daughter Mary, who after the deceaſe of her mother was taken into the care of her uncle, Thomas Butler of Kilcaſh, Eſq; by whom ſhe was ſent abroad to a Convent, where [4] ſhe became a profeſſed Nun.

Sir James Butler (eldeſt ſon of Sir Edmond Mac Richard) ſided with the Houſe of Lancaſter againſt K. Edward IV. for which he was attainted; but when that King was ſettled on the Throne, he overlooked this miſtake in his conduct, and

* It was agreed upon by bond dated 10 January 1573, that Richard ſhould marry Ellen, daughter of Gerald and grand-daughter of Edmond Blanchvield, and that the ſaid Gerald's eldeſt ſon Leonard, ſhould marry the ſaid Walter Butler's daughter Joan [5].

[1] Chan. decree, dated 12 Feb. 1596. [2] Id. [3] Id. [4] Id. [5] Id.

and an Act of Parliament paſſed in Ireland, repealing all attainders, judgments, and outlawries, againſt him the ſaid James Butler Fitz-Edmond Fitz-Richard; and the King, in conſideration of his faithful ſervices from that time, granted him, 11 April 1468, among other things) the manor and advowſon of Callan for life: And 12 October 1477, he was conſtituted by John, Earl of Ormond, his attorney and deputy, to manage his lands and juriſdictions in Ireland; by virtue whereof he laid down a certain order for the reformation and good government of the town of Carrick. He was well beloved in his country, being a promoter of peace; was knighted, and built the caſtle of Nehom near Gowran; but dying 16 April 1487, was buried in the priory of Auguſtine eremites at Callan, of which priory he was the founder.—He married Sawe (Sabina) daughter of Donnell Reegh Mac Murrough Cavenagh, Prince of his ſept, and by her, who died in 1508, left iſſue two ſons and two daughters.

Pierce, who became Earl of Ormond. (1)

John Fitz James Butler, Eſq; whoſe only daughter and heir, Margaret, was married to Edmond Blanchville of Blanchville's-Town in the county of Kilkenny, Eſq; (2)

Daughter Margaret was the ſecond wife of Sir Alexander Plunket of Rathmore, Chancellor of Ireland in the reign of K. Henry VII. (1)

Ellice, the firſt wife of Sir George Fleming of Stephen's-town, ſecond ſon of James Lord Slane, and was mother of James, who by Iſmay, daughter of Sir Bartholomew Dillon of Riverſtown, Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, had Thomas who ſucceeded to the title of Slane, [1] and was anceſtor to the Lord Slane. (2)

Sir Pierce Butler, the eighth Earl of Ormond, in 1516 accompanied the Deputy into Imaly againſt O Toole, O Carrol, and other rebels; and 6 March 1521 was appointed L. D. to Thomas, Earl of Surrey, his intimate friend, who conſulted him during his Adminiſtration, in all matters of moment; and he did very great ſervice in ſuppreſſing rebellions, and diſtributing juſtice to all good ſubjects. 13 May 1524, he was made Lord Treaſurer of Ireland; and the King conferring the title of Ormond on Thomas Bullen, Sir Pierce 8 Earl.

[1] Lodge's Collect.

Viſcount Rochford, at his earneſt ſuit, did in lieu * thereof create Sir Pierce (who to ſatisfy the King's pleaſure, had been contented to reſign his ancient and rightful title of Ormond) Earl of Oſſory by patent, dated at Weſtminſter 23 February 1527, with the creation annuity of 20l. out of the manor of Newcaſtle of Lyons in the county of Dublin.

Soon after this, he returned to Ireland, where, 13 May 1528, he was choſen L. D. by the Council, and proceeding through the city on horſeback to St. Mary's Abbey, was there ſworn into that office †.—And Thomas Bullen, Earl of Ormond, dying without iſſue male, the King, 22 February 1537, reſtored him to the title of Ormond, which was confirmed to the family at the ſuit of his ſon James, Earl of Ormond, by Act of Parliament 6 November 1541; and in conſideration of the eminent ſervices of himſelf and ſon, performed in the wars of Ireland, he had a grant and confirmation, dated at Weſtminſter 23 October 1537, to them reſpectively for life, and to the heirs male of his body, of all their eſtates ‡ in the counties of Kilkenny, Tipperary, Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Meath, Wexford, Waterford, and Wicklow, to hold by the ſervice of one Knight's fee.

He was a man of unſhaken honour and integrity; familiar and liberal to his friends; an enemy and ſevere ſcourge to rebels and malefactors; was very religious through the courſe of his life; and every year, in the laſt fortnight of Lent, retired from all buſineſs, and lay during that time in a chamber

* The King alſo 5 November 1526. granted to him and his Heir Male, the manors, caſtles, and hereditaments of Callan, Ballycallan, Dunmagh, Kylmanagh, in the county of Kilkenny; Lyffronagh, and Kylmre O Cuſhing, &c. in Tipperary.

† By patent, dated at Weſtminſter 26 February 1534, the King granted to him and his Heirs Male, all ſuch lands, as he ſhould conquer or recover from the Iriſh rebels in his dominion of Offory, to hold in Capite; and made him Seneſchal, Conſtable and Governor of the manor and caſtle of Dungarvan, with the fee of 100l. a year for life; remainder to his ſon and heir James for life; remainder to the ſon and heir of the ſaid James for life: remainder to the King and his heirs for ever. ‡ And 31 May 1535 being, with his ſon, made Governor of the counties of Kilkenny, Tipperary, and Waterford, and the territories of Offery and Ormond, they engaged to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to recover the ſaid caſtle of Dungarvan from the forcible intruſion of the Earl of Deſmond; and to reſiſt the uſurpations of the Biſhop of Rome; which Sir R. Cox obſerves, is the firſt engagement he had met with of that kind.

‡ Conſiſting (among other hereditaments of the manors of Gowran, Dunſeet, Knocktopher, Kilkenny, Glaſhare, Roſcarcon, Carrick, Killandule, Thurles, Knockgraffan, Nenagh, Roſcrea, Rathvile, Clonmore, Leighlin, Ruthe and Balleſcaddan. (Lodge)

‡ Rot. Pat. Ann. 19° 25°. Hen. 8. f.

a chamber near St. Canice Church, called Paradiſe; where, by prayers and alms, he prepared himſelf for the reception of the ſacrament on the approaching feſtival of Eaſter. He and his Lady, with whom he lived many years in great honour and proſperity, planted great civility in the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary; and, to give that people an example of induſtry, brought from Flanders and elſewhere, artificers, whom they employed in their caſtle of Kilkenny, to work diaper, tapeſtry, Turkey-carpets, cuſhions, and other like works, ſome whereof remained there till of late years. He married in 1485 Margaret, † ſecond daughter of Gerald the eighth Earl of Kildare, and dying in the favour of his Prince, and the love of his friends, 21 or 26 Auguſt 1539, was buried under a monument in the chancel of St. Canice's Church, leaving iſſue three ſons and ſix daughters viz.

James his ſucceſſor, commonly called the Lame. * (1)

Richard, created Viſcount of Mountgarret. (2)

Thomas, ſlain by Dermoid Mac Shane, Mac Gill-Patrick of Oſſory, and left an only daughter Margaret, firſt married to Rory O More of Leix, and laſtly to Sir Maurice Fitzgerald of Lackagh. (3)

Daughter, Lady Margaret, firſt married to Thomas, ſecond ſon of the Earl of Deſmond, and ſecondly, to Barnaby the firſt Lord of Upper-Oſſory. (1)

Lady Catherine, firſt married to Richard Lord Poer, ſecondly to James Earl of Deſmond, and died in 1552. (2)

Lady Joan, to James Butler Lord Dunboyne. (3)

Lady Ellice, firſt to Mac Morriſh; and ſecondly to Gerald Fitz-John Fitzgerald, of Dromana, Lord of Decies. (4)

Lady Eleanor to Thomas Butler Lord Cahier. (5)

Lady Ellen, to Donogh O'Brien, Earl of Thomond. (6)

Richard

* We ſhall here purſue the deſcent of this noble family, in the eldeſt branch, to its failure in the perſon of Charles Earl of Arran, and ſhall add thereto the line of its preſent Repreſentative.

James

† She ſurvived him a few years, and led a moſt exemplary life for charity and devotion; ſhe built a ſchool near the Church-Yard of St. Canice; rebuilt the caſtle of Gowran, and was called the *great Counteſs of Ormond*. Stanihurſt thus writes of her: "The Earl was of himſelf a plain and ſimple "gentleman, ſaving in feats of arms; and yet nevertheleſs he bare out his ho-"nour and charge of his government very worthily, through the ſingular wiſ-"dom of his Counteſs; a Lady of ſuch port, that all eſtates of the realm, "crouched unto her, ſo politic, that nothing was thought ſubſtantially de-

"bated

Richard 1. Viſcount. Richard, the ſecond ſon is deſcribed to have been a Knight of goodly perſonage, and as comely a man as could be ſeen; he was a very honourable and worthy gentleman, and performed many great ſervices to the Crown of England;

James 9 Earl. James, the ninth Earl of Ormond, was a moſt honourable and worthy nobleman, and in great eſteem with K. Henry VIII. In the laſt Seſſion of whoſe Parliament held 13 June, an Act paſſed for confirming the title of Ormond, of the following tenor viz. "Whereas ſithence the 9th year of the reign of the noble Prince of famous memory K. Edward III. unto 6 Hen. VIII. James, James, James, James, James, John and Thomas Butler, Earls of Ormond, have had and enjoyed, the one after the other, the name, honour, degree, ſtyle, title, and dignity of Earl of Ormond with a yearly annuity of 10l Iriſh, in of and upon the fee farm of the city of Waterford for the better maintenance of the ſaid name of Earl of Ormond; and from the deceaſe of the ſaid Thomas, which died the ſaid 6 Hen. VIII. unto the 19 year of his Grace's Reign, for that the ſaid Thomas late Earl of Ormond died without iſſue male of his body, Peter Butler Knight, as couſin and next heir male to the ſaid Thomas, that is the ſon to James, ſon to Edmund, ſon to Richard, brother to James, father to the ſaid Thomas, late Earl of Ormond, as well by our Sovereign Lord the King that now is, Grace's ſundry letters patents, and many his letters miſſives and otherwiſe, as alſo by all others has been named, reputed, accepted and taken as Earl of Ormond and had and yearly received the ſaid annuity of 10l. Iriſh; and after again our ſaid moſt dread Sovereign Lord by his letters patents the 29 year of his reign made to the ſaid Peter, did name the ſaid Peter Earl of Ormond, ſithence which time the ſaid Peter till his death, and James his ſon and heir, father unto theſe preſent, has by our ſaid Sovereign Lord and all others, been named, called, accepted, and taken, as Earl of Ormond aforeſaid. In conſideration whereof, and for the right faithful and laudable ſervice which the ſaid Peter and James, his ſaid ſon and heir ever have done the King, our ſaid Sovereign Lord's Majeſty, his Highneſs of his moſt bounteouſneſs and goodneſs extended to the ſaid James, ſon to the ſaid Peter, to the intent that all deſires, ambiguities, arguments, reaſons, and queſtions for the title that hereafter *mought chaunce* to *fourde* riſe, or be made to the ſaid James, or any other the heir male of the body of the ſaid Peter, concerning the ſame name of honour

"bated, without her advice; ſhe was manlike and tall of ſtature; very liberal "and bountiful; a ſecure friend: a bitter enemy; hardly diſliking, where ſhe "fancied, not eaſily fancying, where ſhe diſliked."

land; as a recompence for which, the Lords of the council, in their letter to the L. D. St. Leger, dated at Windſor 5 Auguſt 1550, tranſmitted [1] the directions of K. Edward VI. to create him Viſcount Mountgarret * which was accordingly done by patent, bearing date at Dublin 23 October following ‡.—In the Reigns of that King and Queen Mary, he was keeper of the caſtle of Fernes; and 20 March 1558 (1 Eliz.)

nour of Earl of Ormond, and the annuity aforeſaid of 10l. Iriſh; is contented and pleaſed that it be enacted and eſtabliſhed by this preſent Parliament, that the ſaid James, and the heirs male of the body of the ſaid Peter his ſaid father, have, hold, inherit and enjoy the ſaid name, honour, degree, ſtyle, title and dignity of Earl of Ormond, and the ſaid annuity of 10l. Iriſh, to be provided off the ſaid fee farm, of the ſaid city of Waterford, for the better maintenance of the ſaid name of honour of Earl of Ormond in as ample manner and form, and with the like preheminences and *auncientie* as any the above named Earls of Ormond at any time has had, uſed, or enjoyed," which act of parliament was exemplified by an inſpeximus at the inſtance of Thomas Earl of Ormond and Oſſory, Lord High Treaſurer of Ireland, 10 April 1573, 15 Elizabeth. On 5 July 1532, [2] he was made Lord High Treaſurer of Ireland for life; after which he had a ſpecial livery (without date) of his eſtate, granted to him as ſon and heir of Earl Pierce deceaſed; [3] and 11 May 1535, was appointed Admiral of the kingdom, with the cuſtody of all the ports thereof.—In 1534 he not only refuſed to join with his kinſman Thomas, Lord Offaley, in his rebellion, who earneſtly ſolicited his concurrence by letter; but in his anſwer told him, he had rather in that quarrel die his enemy, than live his partner; and when that Lord thought to force him to a compliance, by invading his lands, he reſolutely oppoſed him, and in an engagement at Jerpoint near Thomaſtown, ſlew many of his followers; but being himſelf ſore wounded, was carried to his houſe at Dunmore; and

* In the Records, this name is variouſly written, as Monkegarret, Montegarrete, and in the patent of creation Montegarret. (Lodge.)

‡ The preamble. Rex, &c. Omnibus ad quos, &c. Salutem. Sciatis quod, nos grata et laudabilia obſequia, quæ dilectus & fidelis noſter Richardus Butler, Miles, filius ſecundo genitus Petri Butler Militis, nuper Comitis Ormond et Oſſory defuncti, nobis antehac multipliciter impendit, indieſque impendere non deſiſtit: Necnon Circumſpectionem, Strenuitatem, et Fidelitatem ipſius Richardi mature conſiderantes, de Gratia noſtra ſpeciali, &c. (Lodge.)

[1] Rot. Can. 4° Edward, 6. d. [2] Enrolled. 15° Jac. 1. 1°. p. D. R 7. [3] Rot. pat. de As. 28, 29, 30, 31, Hen. 8. f.

(1 Eliz) joined in a commiſſion of martial law with Sir Nicholas Devereux for the territories of Faſſaghbentry and Le-Moroe's country: Alſo, 13 April 1559 was in two ſeveral commiſſions for the preſervation of the peace in the counties of Kilkenny, Tipperary and Wexford, during the abſence of the L. D. Suſſex in the North, upon his expedition againſt

and the enemy apprehending another battle with freſh forces, retired out of the country, and were ſoon after ſubdued.—He was created Viſcount Thurles by patent 2 January 1535, the Privy Seal, for which, runs thus:

"By the King,

"Truſty and right well beloved, we greet you well, and woll "and command you, that with convenient ſpeed ye, under our "Great Seal, of that our land of Ireland, being in your cuſto-"dy, ye addreſs out in due form, our letters patents for the "creation to the honor, name, ſtyle, and dignity, of our right "truſty and well beloved counſellors, the Lords Jamys Buttler, "High Treaſurer of that our land of Ireland, to the name of "Viſcount Durles, and the Lord Leonard Grey, Marſhal and "Lieutenant of our Army within the ſame, to the name of Viſ-"count Grane, in like form and manner as was uſed in the creati-"tion of Viſcount Gormanſton. And theſe our letters ſhall be your "ſufficient diſcharge in this behalf. Yeven undre our ſigne at "the town of Southamptone, the thirde day of October, the "27 year of our Reign.

"To our Right Truſtie and well beloved counſellor of "Trymleſton, Lord Chancellor of our land of Ireland, or to "any other having the cuſtody of our great Seal." [1]

31 May 1535, he was made joint Governor, with his father, of the counties of Kilkenny, Tipperary and Waterford.—In 1536, he timely oppoſed the diſturbances in Munſter, begun by James Earl of Deſmond; and the L. L. Grey going to England with the Fitz-Geralds, he marched to Clonmell, to extinguiſh the remains of their rebellion, which he did by reducing Dungarvan, Youghall, Cork, and other places of ſtrength; and reſtored peace and quiet to the whole country.

In conſideration of his ſervices to the Crown, he had a grant 4 January 1539, of the priory and rectory of Kenlis, &c. in the county of Kilkenny; the manors of Rathvillie, Clonmore, and other lands of the ancient poſſeſſions of the Earls of Kildare. Alſo 5 May 1542, the King conveyed to him and his heirs the moiety of the monaſtery of the friars minor of Clonmell, with all the lands thereto belonging, to hold by the eighth part of a Knight's fee.

He was commiſſioned 8 Auguſt 1539, to purſue and take into protection the rebels of Conaught, and ſuch as were in arms in the South parts of Munſter: And 10 April 1543, was, by ſpecial

[1] Rot. An 27, 28, 29, 30, Hen. 8. f.

againſt Shane O Neile; and 12 January following was preſent in the Parliament, then opened by the ſaid L. D. He departed this life in 1571, and was buried in the Cathedral Church of St. Canice, Kilkenny, in a tomb, whereon is engraven his effigies in armour, with his feet reſting againſt a dog,

cial commiſſion, authorized to levy and lead men, through the counties of Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Kerry, O mond, and Deſmond,; to impriſon as he ſaw fit; to purſue and give protections for ſuppreſſing rebels, and quieting the country; and the next year was, with others, ſent by the L. D. and council into Clanrickard, to pacify a tumult raiſed there, after the death of Ulick, chief of that country, which he ſoon performed. In 1545, at the King's inſtance, he went General of the Iriſh forces into Scotland, in aid of the Earl of Lenox, with 28 ſhips, to recover that Earldom to Matthew Steuart, of which he had been diſpoſſeſſed; but without ſucceſs; for when he came upon the Scotch coaſt, (where the Hamiltons had promiſed to deliver the caſtle of Dunbritton to Lenox) he perceived a vaſt army gathered to oppoſe him, whereupon, by common aſſent, he returned into England; and 17 October 1546, himſelf and 35 of his ſervants were poiſoned at a ſupper at Ely-Houſe in Holbourn, of whom James White, Steward of his houſhold, and 18 more died, and he languiſhing until the 28, then deceaſed. His body was interred in St. Thomas D'Acres, according to the orders he had given in a codicil to his will, but his heart was brought into Ireland, and depoſited in the Cathedral of Kilkenny. His Will whereby he diſpoſes of his eſtate, bears date 10 March 37 Hen. VIII; and the codicil 18 October of that King; in which, after directing his burial, he ſays, "Item, That my ſonne and heyre "being in the Prince Grace's Court, ſhall have me baſine and "ewer, which I have here, a ſilver pott, a ſalte, a nywe boll, a "trencher and a ſpone of ſilver. Item, my wyfe to have me "beſt bracelet of golde ſent her for a token. Item, to me Lord "Chancellor of England me nywe gilded goblet, with the cover, "for a token. Item, Mayſter Fitz-Williams to have a nywe boll "of them that were made of late, for a token. Item, Mayſter "Houthe to have his penſion of twenty nobles yearly duryng his "lyfe. Item, Lewes Bryane to have White's-Wall duryng his "lyfe free, as he hath it before;" with ſeveral other legacies."

He married Joan, daughter and heir to James, 11 Earl of Deſmond, with whom he had the manors of Clonmell, Killſherlane, and Killfeacle in Tipperary, and had a ſpecial livery of his eſtate (no date) granted by K. Henry VIII.[1] and by her, (who after married firſt Sir Francis Bryan, Knight Marſhal of Ireland, and, ſecondly, Gerald, Earl of Deſmond, and died in 1564) had ſeven ſons, viz.

Thomas,

[1] Rot. pat. An 28, 29, 30, 31 Hen. 8. f.

a dog, and a circumſcription now defaced; what remains legible being

Richardus Butler, Vicecomes Montgarret,
Qui obiit 20. Decembris 1571.

He married to his firſt wife Eleanor, daughter of Theobald Butler of Nechum in the county of Kilkenny, Eſq; by whom he had Edmund, his ſucceſſor; ſecondly, Catharine, daughter and heir to Peter Barnewall of Stackallan in Meath, Eſq; and by her he had a ſon Barnewall, who died

(1) Thomas, Viſcount Thurles, his ſucceſſor.

(2) Sir Edmond Butler of Roſcrea and Cloughgrenan, who, in 1562, was in commiſſion for preſervation of the peace in the county of Carlow, during the Deputy's abſence in the North againſt Shane O Neile; and in 1567 was knighted, and had a grant for the return of all Writs in the cantreds of Oremon, Elyogerth, and Elycarrol in Tipperary: But after this, with his brothers Edward and Pierce, he went into rebellion, raiſed great commotions in Munſter, and was declared a traitor; yet, on his ſubmiſſion, being pardoned, and with his brother Pierce, ſurrendering his eſtate to the Queen, 10 October 1570, had a pardon, (together with their brother Edward) dated at Gorhambury 12 March 1573, of all their treaſons [2] after which he did great ſervice in Leix againſt the O Mores.—He married Eleanor, ſecond daughter of Sir Rowland Euſtace, Viſcount Baltinglaſs, ſiſter to James, Viſcount Baltinglaſs, (who was in rebellion againſt Q. Elizabeth, and died without iſſue); and dying at Enniſteige, was buried in the Cathedral of St. Canice, leaving iſſue four ſons and two daughters, viz. Pierce the eldeſt, to whom by indenture 14 October 1593, the Queen granted a leaſe in reverſion for 40 years, of Ballyſax in the county of Kildare, parcel of the poſſeſſions of the late Duke of Norfolk and the Lord Berkeley, who were coheirs, and then in leaſe for 21 years to Robert Nangle, Gent. After the death of Thomas Earl of Ormond, earneſt pretences were made to K. James I. by the ſaid Pierce Butler, who proved with much confidence, that he was the ſon and heir of Pierce Butler deceaſed, who was nephew to the ſaid Earl, and had he lived would have been the next heir male inheritable to that honour; and to himſelf, the right of the Earldom, would now of right appertain if he could prove himſelf to be the true and lawful ſon and heir of the ſaid Pierce, by Mary his wife, now wife of one Mulloy, the King, by letters from New-Market,

[2] Rot. pat. An 15°. 16°. Eliz. f.

died unmarried; thirdly, in 1541 Anne, daughter of John Plunket, Lord Killeen, from whom he was divorced in the firſt year of their marriage: Having iſſue in all five ſons and four daughters, viz. Edmund and Barnewall aforeſaid; Pierce, anceſtor to the family of Caher, otherwiſe Clounegeragh *; John and Thomas, who both left iſſue; Ellice or Cicely married

Market 5 February 1623, directed a Commiſſion to iſſue, that this pretence in reſpect of the violation it had to a great family, ſhould be duly examined, for diſcovery and manifeſtation of the truth, and accordingly 12 May 1624, the L. D. Falkland, Donogh, Earl of Thomond, Francis, Lord Aungier, maſter of the Rolls, and Laurence, Lord Eſmond, Privy Counſellors, were commiſſioned to examine the ſaid Mary Mollov, and all other witneſſes, as ſhould be nominated by the ſaid Pierce Butler, as they ſhould think fit, for finding out the truth of the premiſes. [1] He left an only daughter Ellen, married to John O Carroll, chief of his name, and ſhe died in December 1620, leaving iſſue, John, Elizabeth, and Joan [2]; James, John, and Theobald, who all died without children; the laſt of whom had by patent, dated at Weſtminſter 13 July 1603, the titles of Ormond and Oſſory entailed and ſecured to him after the death of Thomas, then Earl of Ormond, without iſſue male; remainder to the heirs male of his great-grandfather Pierce, Earl of Ormond and Oſſory. —He was alſo created, 4 Auguſt following by patent at Weſtminſter (or at Hampton-Court) Viſcount Butler of Tulleophelim in the county of Carlow; of which county, 18 June 1605, he was made Governor and L. L.—He married his couſin-german the Lady Elizabeth Butler [3] only daughter of the ſaid Thomas, Earl of Ormond; but dying ſoon after in January 1613, [4] was buried in St. Canice Church.—The two daughters were Joan, (married to Teige, Lord Upper Oſſory, died in 1631, and was buried at St. Canice's); Catharine, the fourth wife of William Fitz-John Euſtace of Caſtlemartin in the county of Kildare, Eſq; (father of

Theobald, Viſcount Tulleophelim.

* By deed, dated 2 June 1563, his father enfeoffed John Devereux, Dean of Fernes, and others, in the manor and lands of Caher, alias Clounegeragh, &c. to the uſe (in part) of his ſaid ſon Pierce and Margaret Devereux his wife, for life, and the remainder, in which Caher was included, to his heirs male. And he deceaſing 30 June 1599, had three ſons, Edward, James and Thomas, beſides daughters.——Edward, who ſucceeded, was twenty-two years old at his father's death; built the houſe of Caher; married Catherine, daughter of Sir Richard Maſterſon of Fernes; died 9 September 1628, and left two ſons and two daughters, Pierce, Richard, Mary and Joan.

[1] Rot. pat A°2a° Jac. 1. 1 a p. D. R. 5. [2] Ulſter Office. [3] Ulſter Office. [4] Id.

married to Walter Walſh of Caſtlehoel in the county of Kilkenny, Eſq; (and by him, who died 19 May 1619, had five ſons, Robert, whoſe eldeſt ſon Walter, when eighteen years old, ſucceeded his grandfather; Edmund, James, William, and

of Sir Maurice Euſtace, Chancellor of Ireland) and by him who died 25 June 1635 ſhe had no iſſue. [1]

(3) John Butler of Kilcaſh, Eſq; who married Catharine, daughter of Cormac Mac Carthy Reagh, and dying at his ſeat 10 May 1570, was buried in Kilkenny, leaving Sir Walter Butler of Kilcaſh, who became Earl of Ormond; and two daughters, Joan, married firſt to Nicholas Shortall of Upper Claragh in the county of Kilkenny, Eſq; and by him who died there 14 September 1600, had ſeven daughters, coheirs, viz. Catharine, Mary married to Patrick Denn of Grennan in ſaid county, Eſq; Joan, Eilin, Ellinor, Ellice, and Anne; her ſecond huſband was Sir Oliver Shortall, Knt. Eleanor, the ſecond daughter, married Thomas Prendergaſt of Newcaſtle in Tipperary, Eſq.

(4) Family of Noddſtown. Walter Butler of Ballynenoddagh, Noddſtown, or Moyaliffe, Eſq; who married Anne, daughter of Mac Brien O Gonagh, and dying in 1560, was buried at Kilkenny; leaving one ſon Pierce, and two daughters, viz. Joan (married to John O Dwyer of Dundromy in Tipperary, and by him, who died in January 1627, had Philip their heir, who married Gyles, daughter of Meiler Magrath, Archbiſhop of Caſhell; Connor. Donogh, Margaret, and Winifred;) and Ellice firſt married to John Sherlock of Mothe in the county of Waterford, Eſq; by whom ſhe had Patrick, and other children; ſecondly, to Sir Edward Gough, by whom ſhe had a ſon and a daughter; and thirdly, to Sir Laurence Eſmond, a wiſe and worthy man, who did great ſervice to the Crown, in Ireland and other countries; repreſented the county of Wicklow in Parliament in 1613, was Governor of the Fort of Duncannon, Major General of all the King's forces in Ireland and [2] created Baron of Lymbrick in the county of Wexford, 20 May 1622, he died 26 March 1645, and ſhe deceaſing 16 January before him, was buried at Ardkavan in the ſaid county. Pierce Butler, Eſq; of Noddſtown, was only two years old at his father's death; he married Ellen, daughter of Thomas Purcell, Baron of Loughmoe, and dying 21 February 1627, was buried in the Abbey of Holy-Croſs, having iſſue James his heir; Richard of Rorane, (who married firſt Fynola, daughter of Carroll O Carroll of Beaghagh; and ſecondly, Ellen, daughter of Gerald Wale of Coolenemucky in the county of Waterford, Eſq; by whom he had Pierce, his ſucceſſor at Rorane)

[1] Lodge. [2] Id.

and John) Margaret to Sir Nicholas Devereux, the younger, of Ballymagin in the county of Wexford, Knt. and had no iſſue; Elinor, firſt to Thomas Tobin of Cumpſhinagh in Tipperary, Eſq; ſecondly to Gerald Blanchville of Blanchvilleſtown in the

Rorane) Ellen, Joan, Ellenor, married 9 November 1618 to [1] Nicholas Meyler, Gent. with whom her uncle Laurence, Lord Eſmond gave 300l. Engliſh. half of which his Lordſhip beſtowed upon her, and the other half was to be repaid him [2], Margaret and Mary.—James, the eldeſt ſon, had a ſpecial livery of his eſtate 9 December 1628. married Elinor, ſecond daughter of Sir John Fitz-Gerald of Dromana, [3] and dying 5 February 1633, had iſſue ten ſons and three daughters, Walter, Thomas, Edmond, John, Pierce, James, Edward, Theobald, Gilbert, Richard; Ellen, Ellane, and Ellice.—Walter, who ſucceeded at Nodſtown, was then 21 years old; had a ſpecial livery 26 November 1634; and 20 February 1637, in virtue of the commiſſion for remedy of defective titles, and for the fine of 133l. 6s. 8d. Iriſh [4] had a confirmation of his eſtate by patent; but engaging in the rebellion of 1641, went about New-Year's Day that year to the city of Caſhell, and with others, rifled that place, with the murder of 14 of the inhabitants.—This branch of the family ceaſed in the time of King Charles II.

James, who 26 Jan. 1560, had a leaſe for 21 years of the monaſtery and lands of Duiſke in the counties of Wexford and Carlow, at the rent of 15l during the life of Charles Cavanagh, the late Abbot, and after his death 25l. a year, maintaining two able horſemen for the defence of Ireland, and reſerving three couples of tithe corn; [5] which, with other hereditaments, on the recommendation of the L. D. Sidney, were granted 10 Auguſt 1567, in fee-farm to his ſon James.—He married Margaret, daughter of James Tobin of Cumpſenagh, Eſq; by his wife Catharine, daughter of the Lord Dunboyne, [6] and had the ſaid James, his only ſon, who left no children. (5)

Edward Butler of Cloghinche in Tipperary, Eſq; who married Margaret, eldeſt daughter of Richard, the fourth Earl of Clanrickard, and had one ſon James, who died childleſs. (6)

Pierce Butler of Grantſtown in Tipperary, and of Leix-Abbey, of which place he was nominated, when he was pardoned 12 March 1573 for his rebellion againſt the Queen.—[7] On him, his wife and children, his brother Thomas, Earl of Ormond, 14 May 1595, ſettled Ballygurteen, and other lands in Tipperary, to be holden of the manor of Donowghill, by the 40th part of a Knight's fee, and 4l. rent.—He married Catharine, daughter of (7) Family of Kilmoyler.

[1] Decree in Chancery 1627. [2] Rot de An 15°. 16°. Eliz. f. [3] Decree ut antea. [4] Lodge. [5] Idem. [6] Collect. [7] Rot. ut antea.

the county of Kilkenny Esq; and thirdly to Thomas, Lord Cahier; and Ellen was the first wife of Sir Oliver Shortall of Ballylarkan in the said county, Knt. by whom she had James, his successor there.

Edmund,

of John, Lord Poer, by whom he had six sons, James his heir, William, Thomas, Edward (who by Ellen Blanchville his wife who re-married with James Walsh of Greaghlaghbegg in Tipperary, Esq; left an only daughter and heir, Elynor, about a year old at his decease, who became the wife of Richard Butler of Killenaule, Gent.) Richard of Killenaule, Edmond, and several daughters, whereof Catharine was married to John Tobin, of Killahay.—James, the eldest son, was of Killmoyleagher, or Killveleigher, married Anne, daughter of Meiler Magrath, Archbishop of Cashell, and left one son James Butler Oge, living in the reign of K. James I. who married first, Ellen, daughter of the Earl of Ormond; and secondly, Mary, third daughter of Thomas, Lord Kerry; by the former he had two sons, Pierce and Theobald.—Pierce of Killmoyler, and of Bellacarren, married Catharine, elder daughter and coheir to William Bowen of Ballyadams in the Queen's county, Esq; by his first wife Bridget, daughter of Sir Robert Tynte, Knt. and had issue three sons and one daughter Hellen, married to —— —— Creagh, of Conge in the county of Mayo, Esq; by whom she had Stephen Creagh Butler, of Brittas in the county of Limerick, Esq; Hellen, married in September 1740, to George Macnamara of Conge Esq; by whom she left Mary, Hellen and Phœbe [1]; and Mary unmarried. The sons were James Butler, of Killveleigher, and of Ballyadams, Esq; Page of honour to K. Charles II. who 10 March 1692, married first, Margaret, daughter of Caryll, Lord Viscount Molyneux, widow of Jenico, the seventh Viscount Gormanston, and secondly, Mary Dennis, in England, and died 3 January 1738, Æt 94; Thomas, Counsellor at Law, who died 18 May 1746, unmarried, and was buried at Killardriff near Killmoyler, in the tomb of his ancestors; he bequeathed his Tipperary estate to his nephew aforesaid, Stephen Creagh, now Stephen Creagh Butler, and his Queen's county estate to his natural son, William Butler [2]; Captain John Butler, who went into Spain with his regiment, and having married Frances, daughter of Theobald Matthew of Thomastown, Esq; left one son James, who died unmarried; and two daughters, Elizabeth married to Thomas Arthur, of Ballyquin in the county of Clare, Esq; who left her a widow 23 December 1755, with one son, and one daughter, since deceased, she re-married with Mr. Luke

[1] Bill in Chan. filed 27 April 1757. [2] Id.

Edmund, the ſecond Viſcount Mountgarret, did great ſervice againſt the rebels of Leix, Upper Oſſory, and other countries bordering upon the Pale, being a ſtout and valiant man; and was well beloved in his country, eſpecially in the county of Kilkenny, where he made his general abode, having Edmund 2 Viſcount

Luke Wall, [3] and [4] Catherine, to Mr. Benjamin Ellard of Cork, who died in 1750.

Thomas, the tenth Earl of Ormond, being at his father's death only 14 years old, it was ordered by the ſtate, that the L. J. with the army, ſhould draw into thoſe parts of the country, to preſerve the peace and his inheritance; and that the rule of the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, ſhould be committed to his mother, his uncle Richard, and other friends.—He was brought up from his infancy in the Court of England, where he was inſtructed with K. Edward VI. who took great delight in his company, at whoſe coronation 20 February 1546, he was made a Knight of the Bath; and was a youth of ſuch hopes, that the King 8 September 1548, directed the L. D. Sir Edward Bellingham, to allow him 200 marcs a year during his minority; and 17 October 1551, ordered a year's releaſe of his wardſhip.—He ſerved as a volunteer under the Duke of Somerſet in his Scots expedition, and behaved with great bravery in the battle of Muſſelburgh.—In Queen Mary's reign he commanded a troop of horſe, and gave extraordinary proofs of his fidelity and courage, as a Lieutenant of the horſemen, in ſuppreſſing Wyat's rebellion in 1554; after which, in November, he came to Ireland, and in July 1556, accompanied the L. L. with a body of 200 horſe and 500 foot, which he maintained at his own charge, againſt the Scots Iſlanders, who made a deſcent into Ulſter and beſieged Carrickfergus, when he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the battle, fought 18 of that month, in which the Scots were entirely routed: 10 Auguſt 1557, he ſerved againſt another body of them, who had invaded Tyrconnel; and ſoon after relieved the Earl of Thomond, beſieged in his caſtle of Bunratty, and took the caſtle of Clare; after which, 20 June 1558, attended with many gentlemen, he joined the L. L. in the county of Limerick, on his march againſt Donald O Brien, the Earl of Thomond's uncle. This zeal and activity in the ſervice of the Crown, induced Q. Mary to confirm his patent for the regalities and liberties of Tipperary, and the prize wines 11 March 1555; and 13 December 1557, to grant the religious houſes of Athaſſil, Jerpoint, Callan, Thurles, Carick, Kilcowle, and Tulleophelim, with all their hereditaments in the counties of Tipperary, Kilkenny, and Waterford; the Thomas 10 Earl

maner

[3] Lodge. [4] Bill in Chancery.

ing a particular eſteem for the inhabitants thereof, in whoſe quarrel and defence he was ever ready to ſpend his blood.—In the Parliament, held at Dublin 12 January 1559, he repreſented the county of Carlow; and in Auguſt 1579 accompanied the L. D. in his Munſter expedition againſt the Spaniards,

manor of Kilruſh in the county of Kildare, &c. the monaſtery of Athaſſil to him, his heirs and aſſigns; and the reſt of the premiſſes to his heirs male, to hold by the ſervice of the 20th part of a Knight's fee, and the yearly rent of 49l. 3s. 9d. Iriſh.—Which reſerved rent Q. Elizabeth remitted, and confirmed the ſaid grant 8 March 1592; having 27 January 1560, given him a diſcharge of all ſuch ſums, as he ſtood indebted to the Crown, for arrears of rent in the Exchequer or any other Court, owing for the Earl his father: And whereas in the time of Edward VI. he was appointed to repair to Ireland for ſervice to be done there, one year before he had ſued out his livery, during which time he had the farm of his own lands granted to him, the rents whereof for that year remained unpaid; the Queen, in conſideration of his good ſervice, diſcharged him from the ſame, as ſhe alſo did the arrears of rent due upon certain lands, granted to him by Q. Mary: Alſo, for his ſervices againſt the traitors of Leix, by patent, dated 28 February 1562, ſhe granted to him and his heirs male, the Abbey of Leix in the Queen's County, with all its lands, eſtimated at 82ol. and 3 October 1563 in fee-farm, all the poſſeſſions of the Monaſtery of the Holy Croſs, advowſons of churches excepted. By privy ſeal 30 June 1569, as a reward for ſuppreſſing the rebellion of his brothers, who by ſtrength of arms endeavoured to aſſume their right to a certain territory, claimed by Sir Peter Carew, which they could not maintain by the laws, he was reſtored to the prize wines of Youghall and Kingſale, which had been ſequeſtered in 1563, on a claim laid to them by Garret, Earl of Deſmond; and had his lands exempted from all ceſſes and impoſitions, ſubſidies to the Crown excepted, by reaſon of the damages he had ſuſtained and the impoveriſhment of his tenants by the rebels, which exemption was confirmed by K. James, 5 December 1611. He received other conſiderable grants from Q. Elizabeth, viz. 24 September 15[illegible]4, the eſtate of John Burnell of Ballgriffen in county of Dublin Eſq; forfeited by treaſon, and three carucates in Rathnemeddagh, county of Weſtmeath And making ſuit to the Queen that in conſideration of his faithful ſervices performed in the affairs of Ireland, ſhe would grant to him in fee-farm 100l. Iriſh, (in lands) a year, which grant ſhe was pleaſed to make by privy ſeal at Greenwich 7 July 1513, containing the manor of Old-Roſſe, and other lands. Alſo 12 December 1578, he had a grant of

Spaniards, ſent over by their King and the Pope, to diſturb the Government.——In 1585, he ſat in Sir John Perrot's Parliament; and in 1602, being ſenſible of his decline of life, he made his will, and therein recommends his ſoul to

 God

of the rectories of Dunmore and Donaghmore, with many others in co's. Kilkenny, Tipperary, Carlow, and Wexford; and at his Lordſhip's inſtance, K. James I. by patent 26 November, 1604, granted to him and his heirs, all the premiſſes contained in the patents of Q. Mary, by the 20th part of a Knight's fee; and all contained in the patents of Q. Elizabeth, at the rent of 10l. 5s. Iriſh [1]. He continued in the eſteem of Q. Elizabeth throughout her long reign; ſhe conſidered him as her relation, and had the higheſt opinion of his capacity, fidelity, and zeal for her ſervice, which he took all occaſions to promote and advance, by ſuppreſſing the commotions in Munſter and elſewhere, of which our public hiſtories relate many particulars, and ſhew his ſervices to have been very conſiderable. The Queen, 26 Auguſt 1559, (in the firſt year of her reign) made him Lord Treaſurer of Ireland, in which poſt he continued to his death, and 30 of that month was ſworn of her privy council.—13 April 1563, he was joined with Richard, Lord Mountgarret, and others in commiſſion, to preſerve the peace in the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, during the deputy's abſence, againſt Shane O'Neile: 6 October that year, he was in commiſſion to make inquiry in order to redreſs all offences in eccleſiaſtical matters; alſo, 21 November 1564, was commiſſioned to proſecute and ſubdue, as notorious rebels and traitors, ſuch of the O'More's and their adherents, as before the 28 of April preceding, had not ſubmitted to the obſervation of ſuch orders as were taken and concluded for them by the Earl of Suſſex, L. L. [2] and was generally named in all commiſſions of public importance. In 1575 the L. D. Sidney appointed him L. L. of the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, whom in November that year, he ſplendidly entertained in his caſtle of Kilkenny, when on his Leinſter progreſs; and the O'More's having almoſt ruined the county of Kildare, Rory Oge, their chief, was prevailed on by his Lordſhip to come and ſubmit to the Lord Deputy in Kilkenny.—By patent dated 6 January, 1578, he was made Governor of the province of Munſter, when he ſubdued O'Sullivan More, took many of that ſept priſoners, and delivered them to the L. L. Suſſex; he alſo ſubdued Pierce Grace, Rory Oge, and the Mac Swiney's, and taking the Earl of Deſmond priſoner, deſtroyed 46 of his Captains, 800 notorious traitors, and 4000 common ſoldiers [3]. In 1581, the Queen conſtituted him Lord High Marſhal of England, in which office he continued for a time, until (at his earneſt ſuit) he was diſcharged

[1] Lodge. [2] Id. [3] Id.

God his Maker, Saviour and Redeemer, and his body to be buried in his father's tomb, and deceasing 24 November that year, lies there interred.—He married Grany, or Griffel[1], daughter

dischargd; the cause moving him to surrender this honourable employment, was the apprehension that he should be tied to continual attendance in England, and thereby be made a stranger to his own country, a thought he could not endure. He arrived at Waterford about the end of January 1582 with a supply of 400 men, and a commission, appointing him General of Munster. —He obtained also two pence a day in addition to the soldier's pay, which with permitting them to enjoy what spoils they took from the enemy, procured him the general love of the army[2].

He was present in the parliaments of 1559 and 1583, sitting in both as Lord High Treasurer. 15 August 1594, he was appointed Chief Leader (in the Deputy's absence) and commander of the forces in Leinster, and in 1595, the Fort of Blackwater being destroyed by the Earl of Tyrone, his Lordship joined the L. D. at Ardee, in his march to relieve it, attended with 80 horse and 200 foot, furnished and victualled at his own expence; and the L. D. returning from that service, left him with his men to defend the place, which having done and supplied it in January following with ammunition and victuals for six months, he returned to Dublin; and[3] was made a Knight Companion of the Order of the Garter 23 May 1596; in the next year the rebels growing very formidable, and the deputy 13 September marching into the North, his Lordship was appointed General of Leinster, but without either army or ammunition, which the L. D. took with him; a want however that he supplied, for he took the field at his own charge; where he continued all the months of October and November to cover the castles of Leighlin and Carlow; and in the beginning of December, was ordered to take on him the command of the army at Dundalk, having been 29 October by a particular commission, appointed Captain and Lieutenant-General of all her Majesty's forces in Ireland by sea and land; and by her letter from Westminster 15 November, had the principal charge of all martial services, with the entertainment of 100 mares by the month, 30 horsemen, and as many footmen in wages. After which, Tirôen applied to him to procure a commission to treat with him, which being obtained, they met at Dundalk 22 December, and Tirôen making his submission in writing, a cessation of arms for eight weeks was concluded on nine certain articles, and his lordship sending his submission

[1] Decree in Chancery, 4th June, 1592. [2] Lodge. [3] Id.

daughter of Barnaby, the firſt Lord of Upper-Oſſory, and had iſſue eight ſons and as many daughters, viz.

Richard, his ſucceſſor. (1)

James of Tullahinch, or Tenehenſy in the county of Carlow, engaged in the rebellion of 1641; he married Catharine, daughter and co-heir to Thomas Lord Slane, and widow of Pierce Butler, of Grangedouſke, Eſq; after which (2)

D 2 marriage

miſſion and grievances to England, received authority to make a final concluſion with the rebels; meeting him again at Dundalk, 15 March, he received him and all the inhabitants of Tyrone to mercy, and upon his entering into conditions to renounce the name of O'Neile, to keep the peace, diſperſe his forces, &c. at his Lordſhip's inſtance a general pardon paſſed [1] to Tirôen 11 April 1598; yet, though he received it, being reſolved to continue his diſloyal courſes, he never pleaded it. ſo that in the year 1600, he was outlawed upon an indictment, brought againſt him in September 1595.—He continued to proſecute the rebels with great vigour; and held, in 1599, all his caſtles in the county of Kilkenny, and ſix in Carlow for the Queen; and the L. D. Mountjoy, arriving 26 February that year, his Lordſhip advertiſed him of Tyrone's motions in Munſter, in which province he employed his forces ſo well, that in the beginning of January 1600, he expelled Redmond Bourke and others out of Ormond, with great loſs; killed his brother Thomas Bourke, and forced Redmond with his company into the river Nore, where 70 of his men were drowned, and all his baggage loſt.—But 10 of April ſame year [2] going eight miles from Kilkenny to parley with Owny Mac Rory O'More, he was treacherouſly taken priſoner, and detained by him to 12 June, where he obtained his liberty by delivering hoſtages for the payment of 3000l if he ſhould ſeek revenge for that injury; but the cuſtody of the provinces of Leinſter and Munſter being committed to him, his Lordſhip (notwithſtanding his hoſtages were in Owny's hands, who in a little time found means to eſcape) abated nothing of his wonted activity and ſeverity; and ſecuring thoſe parts by the ſubmiſſion of the rebels, went to defend the Pale, againſt the incurſions of the Iriſh, whilſt the Deputy was in the North, and in 1601 executed twenty-nine rebels in the borders of Kilkenny and Tipperary [3]; 28 May 1603, he had his commiſſion of Lieutenant-General of the army renewed by K. James I.

His Lordſhip, having loſt his ſight about 15 years before his death, departed this life at his houſe in Carrick 22 November 1614 [4]. This ſhews, ſays the author, how erroneous is the following

[1] Lodge. [2] Id. [3] Id. [4] Id.

marriage he lived at Douſke, and left [1] a ſon Edmund, who married Suſan, daughter of Thomas Luttrel [2] of Luttrellſtown in the county of Dublin, Eſq;

(3) Edward.

(4) Thomas.

(5) Pierce of Killagheen in Tipperary.

(6) Theobald of Tynehinch, who married firſt Lettice, daughter of ——— Fitzgerald of the Queen's county, by whom

lowing account, given by Mr. Anſtis, Garter King of Arms, in his Hiſtory of the Garter. "Thomas Earl of Ormond married Lo-"ra, daughter of Sir Edward Barklay of Beverſton, widow of "John Lord Mountjoy, and alſo of Sir Thomas Montgomery, "Knight of the Garter, which Earl of Ormond in his will made "in 1615, (a year after he was dead) mentions Dame Lore, late "his wife, by whom he had a daughter that lies buried at Shef-"field in Yorkſhire.") in the 82d year of his age, and was buried 17 April, in the choir of St. Canice church, where a monument was erected for him by Sir Walter Butler, his ſucceſſor in the Earldom: the work was executed by Nicholas Stone, of London, ſtatuary, for which he was paid 100l. in hand, and 300l. more when finiſhed and ſet up [3]. He married three wives; firſt Elizabeth, only daughter of Thomas, Lord Berkeley, but by her, who was buried in the chapel of St. Paul in Weſtminſter, he had no iſſue; ſecondly, Elizabeth, only daughter of John, the ſecond Lord Sheffield; and by her, who was buried at St Canice, Kilkenny 21 April 1601, (or according to Sir G. Carew, her death ſeems to have happened in November or December 1600; for the Earl 26 November, met the Lord Preſident of Munſter, to whom he was of council, at Clonmell, to conſult about the proſecution of the rebels in the borders of Ormond; which he readily undertook, and would have immediately performed, had not the immature death of his moſt virtuous and honourable lady, the lamentable tidings whereof were now brought him to Clonmell, oppreſſing his aged heart with miſerable ſorrow, cauſed the ſame for a time to be deferred [4]). he had two ſons and a daughter; thirdly, Helena, daughter of David Viſcount Buttevant, and widow of John, ſon and heir of Richard, Lord Poer; but by her who died in 1642, he had no iſſue. His children were John, Viſcount Thurles, born in 1584, who died an infant, and was buried in St. Paul's Chapel, Weſtminſter;

[1] Decree 10 March 1603, and Lodge. [2] Pedig. Earl Carhampton.
[3] Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, 4to. V. II. p. 24. [4] Pacata Hiber.

whom he had four ſons, Gilbert, who left no iſſue by his wife Margaret Shee; Edmund, ſlain at Linch'ſknock without iſſue; Edward; and James, who married Ellen, daughter of ——— Blanchville. His ſecond wife was the daughter

minſter; Thomas, buried in the church of Carrick under a flat ſtone, yet remaining, with this circumſcription:

Here lieth Entombed the Bodie of THOMAS BUTLER Eſquier, Son to the Righte Honble th' Earle of Ormond and Oſſory, &c. who dyed being Shirife of the County of Typerary 12 of Janu. Anno Dom. 1605.

So that the only daughter Elizabeth[1] became heir, and was firſt married to Theobald, Lord Tulleophelim[2], as before obſerved and ſecondly, to Sir Richard Preſton, created 6 June 1614. Lord Dingwall in Scotland, and Earl of Deſmond; and ſhe dying in Wales[3] 10 October 1628, had iſſue by him, who was drowned in his paſſage from Dublin to England 28 of the ſame month and year, an only daughter the Lady Elizabeth Preſton, born 25 July 1615, and married to James, Duke of Ormond, as hereafter. He was a man of very great parts, admirable judgment, vaſt experience, and a prodigious memory; his capacity and talents rendered him equal to the moſt important and difficult employments, and his loyalty made him fit to be employed in thoſe of the greateſt truſt, in the moſt intricate and dangerous ſituation of affairs. He was a very comely and graceful perſonage, and of a black complexion, which made the Iriſh give him the ſobriquet of Duffe, and gave occaſion to the Queen, to call him her black huſband. He was in his time the flower of his country; and all his life kept the greateſt houſe, and uſed the moſt hoſpitality of any perſon in the kingdom; and for his valour, wiſdom, liberality and virtue, was greatly honoured, not only in England and France, but in all other realms where he was known, and was commonly called and taken by them to be the pattern of true honour. He repaired his Caſtle of Kilkenny, and houſe of Carrick at great expence; made a Deer-park at the Earl's-Cragg near Kilkenny; built the Caſtle of Drehednefarney near Holy-Croſs, as a ſtrength for the county of Tipperary, againſt the O'Mulrians, and other Iriſh borderers; and by his will appointed his nephew Walter, (after Earl of Ormond) to build an hoſpital in Kilkenny, leaving lands of his own purchaſe for maintenance thereof, and that he ſhould procure a charter of incorporation, with licence of Mortmain; which he did, bearing date 16 May 1631, by the name of maſter, brethren, and ſiſters, of the hoſpital of our moſt Holy Saviour Jeſus Chriſt of Kilkenny.

Sir

[1] Rot. Inq. poſt. mort. Theo. Comit. Ormoniæ 19 Oct. 1631 and Ulſter Office. [2] Id. [3] Id.

ter of ——— Mac-Cody, and by her he had a daughter Elinor.

(7) Gilbert, and

(8) John, both died young.

Daughter

Walter, 11 Earl. Sir Walter Butler of Kilcash, for his devotion, ſtiled Walter of the beads and roſaries[1] was ſon of John, third ſon of James the ninth Earl of Ormond; and did good ſervice to the crown in the latter end of Q. Elizabeth's reign, when, with his own company and ſome few gentlemen of the county Tipperary, he purſued the traitor Redmond Bourk, and forced him to fly into Spain, with the ſlaughter of his brother Thomas and many of his followers, taking his brother John priſoner, who was ſoon after executed at Kilkenny; in this action Sir Walter was wounded. He ſucceeded to the honour became the 11 Earl, and thought to have taken poſſeſſion of the eſtate entailed upon him, but was oppoſed therein by Sir Richard Preſton. The King, to ſupport a favourite, took upon him to make award himſelf in the caſe The Earl refuſing to ſubmit, the King ſeized upon all his eſtate and impriſoned him in the fleet, where he continued for eight years, in a moſt ſhameful want of all things. The behaviour of K James reflects particular diſgrace on the character of that monarch; for he became convinced that he had made an unjuſt deciſion; he was ſenſible that he ought to unravel what he had done, and yet he perſiſted in depriving the Earl of his right, and in ſuffering him to be kept a priſoner for ſo many years[2]. He married Hellena, eldeſt daughter of Edmond, the ſecond Viſcount Mountgarret, and dying at Carrick 24 February 1632, was buried 18 June 1633, at Kilkenny, having iſſue by her (who died 28 January 1631[3], and was buried there 27 March) three ſons and nine daughters, viz.

(1) Thomas, his heir apparent, who died before him.

(2) James, who died young in England.

(3) John, who died in France, without iſſue.

(1) Daughter Margaret was married to Bryan, Lord Upper-Oſſory.

(2) Catharine, to Pierce Power of Monaghalargy in Tipperary, Eſq; ſecond ſon of Richard, Lord Poer.

(3) Ellan, to Sir Bierce Butler, the firſt Viſcount Ikerrin.

(4) Hellena, to James Butler of Grellagh, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of James, the ſecond Lord Dunboyne, by his ſecond wife Margaret, daughter of Connor, Earl of Thomond.

Joan

[1] French's Unkind Deſerter, p. 28. [2] Biograph. Britan. [3] Ulſter's Office.

Daughter Hellena was married to Walter, Earl of Ormond, and died 28 January 1631. (1)

Ellan,

Joan, to George Bagenal of Dunleckney, in the county Carlow, Esq; ancestor to Beauchamp Bagenal, of that place, Esq; (5)

Mary, died unmarried. (6)

Elizabeth, married first to Sir Edmond Blanchville, of Blanchville's Town, by whom she had Gerald, who dying before them, 21 February 1646, they erected a monument to his memory in the cathedral of Kilkenny [1]; and secondly, to Richard, sixth Earl of Clanrickard. (7)

Eleanor died unmarried, in 1633 [2]. (8)

Alice, married to Terence (or Turlogh) Mac-Ibrien-Arragh. (9)

Thomas, Lord Thurles, the eldest son, was Governor of the counties of Kilkenny, Tipperary and Waterford, and the territories of Offory and Ormond; but was unfortunately drowned in his passage from England to Ireland, near the Skerries, 15 December 1619; leaving issue by Elizabeth, (who according to Mr. Carte [3], lived a widow near 54 years, and died at Thurles in May 1673, in her 86th year, but "in this particular," says the Author, "as well as in others, Mr. Carte is mistaken, for, she re-married with George Matthew, of Thurles, Esq;[4]) daughter of Sir John Pointz, of Acton, in the county of Gloucester, Bart. three sons and four daughters, viz.

James, successor to his grandfather, created Duke of Ormond, one of the ablest statesmen, and worthiest persons of the age in which he flourished. (1)

John, who died unmarried at Naples, on his travels, in 1636. (2)

Richard, of whom presently.

Daughter Ellen, married to Donogh, Earl of Clancarthy, and dying in April 1682, Æt. 70, was buried 24 in the Chancel of St. Michan's church. (3) (1)

Elizabeth, first married to James Purcell, Esq; titular Baron of Loughmoe, by whom she had one son Nicholas [5], and two daughters; Catharine [6], married to Nicholas Darcy, of Platen in the county of Meath, Esq; and Mary [7] to ——— Cheevers of Mountown, Esq; Nicholas, Baron of Loughmoe, married Rose, daughter (2)

[1] Lodge. [2] See Lord Cahier. [3] Hist. Duke of Ormond, V. II. p. 445.
[4] MS. Collect. of Adam Molyneux, N° 12, 23. in Bib. T. Col. Dub. and Council Office. Lib. Ord. N° 1.—See Landaff. [5] Ulster. [6] Id.
[7] Id.

(2) Ellan, to Lucas Shee of Upper-Court, Esq; *

(3) Eleanor, the first wife to Morgan Mac-Bryan Cavenagh, Chief of the Sept, called Sleight-Dermot, of Polomonty in the

daughter of Marcus, Viscount Dungannon, and had issue Nicholas his heir, who died 4 March 1722; and by Alice, daughter of Valentine, Lord Kenmare, left only daughters, whereof Helen, married Thomas Coke, of Painstown in the county of Carlow, Esq; and had one son William, and a daughter Anne married in December 1750 to Thomas, Viscount Kenmare —Her second husband was Colonel John Fitz-Patrick, of Castletown, in the Queen's County [1], and she dying 6 December 1675, was buried the 8 in St. Patrick's church.

(3) Mary, married to Sir George Hamilton, ancestor by her to the Earl of Abercorn, and died in August 1680.

(4) Eleanor, to Sir Andrew Aylmer, of Donedea in the county of Kildare, Baronet.

Family of Kilcash. Richard Butler of Kilcash, Esq; the youngest son, had a confirmation (by virtue of the commission of grace) 24 June 1639, of the lands of Kilcash, Garryricken, and many others in the counties of Tipperary and Kilkenny; with a limitation thereof to his heirs male; remainder to the respective heirs male of Walter Earl of Ormond; Pierce Butler Fitz-Walter, late of Nodstown; Pierce

* Sir Richard Shee, of Kilkenny, Knt. died 10 August 1608, leaving two sons, viz. the said Lucas his heir, then thirty years old and married; and Marcus Shee of Shee'stown, Esq; great-grandfather to Richard Shee of that place, Esq; who died 10 December 1748, leaving by Dymphna, daughter of Robert Lord Trimblestone [2], Marcus his heir, since deceased.—Lucas, who married as above, was the pious founder of the hospital of JESUS in Kilkenny, by his father's appointment; and 4 November 1608 certain ordinances, statutes and constitutions were agreed upon by the L. D. Chichester and the Privy Council, for the regulation of the master, brethren and sisters, and of their estate.—This hospital was founded for such as were either blind, lame, impotent, diseased, or aged, not able to work or get their living, and such as were poor, and not worth 5l.—He died 27 July 1622, and was buried in St. Mary's church, Kilkenny, leaving by her, who survived him, two sons and six daughters. Robert, his heir; Edmund, who left no issue by his wife Dorothy, daughter of Nicholas Dormer, of Ross, Esq, Robert, the eldest son [3], married Margaret, daughter and co-heir to Sir Richard Masterson, of Fernes, and had Richard Shee, Esq; who carried an Irish regiment to Flanders into the Spanish service, during the exile of K. Charles II. most of which was lost at the siege of Arras. He married first Catharine, daughter of Sir Richard Everard, Bart. by whom he had a daughter Margaret, married to Richard, Lord Mountgarret, as will follow; and secondly Bridget, daughter of —— Malone, by whom he had Edmund Shee of Cloghrane, Esq; whose son Richard died there in 1743, leaving an only son.

[1] Ulster's Office. [2] Lodge. [3] Idem.

the county of Carlow, who died at Borraſs 19 June 1636, and was buried at St. Molaſh, having ſixteen children, of whom five

Pierce Butler Fitz-James, of Grantſtown; Sir Richard Butler Lord Mountgarret; Edmond Butler Fitz-Richard, of Pooleſtown; James Lord Dunboyne; Theobald Butler, Lord Cahier; remainder to the right heirs[1] of Walter, Earl of Ormond. And the creation of the premiſſes into the manors of Killcaſh, Ballenla, and Garryricken, with free warren and liberty to impark 1000 acres. In 1641 he joined with the Iriſh; by whom he was made Governor of the county of Waterford, and in January ſent as one of the commiſſioners for the county of Tipperary, to take the city of Waterford, and ſeize all the goods of the Engliſh, for the maintenance (as they termed it) of the holy war of the confederate Catholics; but they were prevented by the mayor and council, until an opportunity of ſhipping was got to preſerve the goods. He was a reputed Lieutenant-General among the rebels, and acted with great vigour in that ſtation, reducing Caperquin and other places

He married the Lady Frances Touchet[2], youngeſt daughter of Mervin, Earl of Caſtlehaven, and dying in 1701, had iſſue three ſons and four daughters; Walter, his heir; John; Thomas; Lucia, married to Sir Laurence Eſmond, of Clonegall, county of Carlow, ſon and heir to Sir Thomas, of Ballytroman, county of Wexford, Bart. and ſhe died 7 April 1685, leaving iſſue Laurence, Richard, John, Walter, Frances, Elizabeth and Lucia[3]; Mary, married to Chriſtopher, Lord Delvin, and died 28 March 1737; Frances, to Sir Patrick Barnwall, and was buried 1 February 1709, at St. James's church, Dublin, (being mother of Sir George Barnwall, Bart.); and —— married to Sir Redmond Everard, of Fethard in Tipperary, Bart. who died in 1686, and left iſſue Sir John Everard, Bart. James, and Margaret. Colonel John Butler, the ſecond ſon, married Catharine, daughter of James Aylmer, of Cragbryen in the county of Clare, Eſq, widow of Sir Nicholas Plunket; and dying in March 1714, had iſſue Richard Butler, of Weſtcourt, in the county of Tipperary, Eſq; who married Helen, third daughter of Thomas Butler, of Kilcaſh, Eſq, as hereafter; and a daughter Mary, married to Mr. Galway, of Lota, near Cork.

Walter Butler of Garryricken, Eſq; the eldeſt ſon, married the Lady Mary Plunket, only daughter of Chriſtopher the Second Earl of Fingall and dying the year before his father, left three ſons and four daughters.

Thomas,

[1] Lodge. [2] Ulſter's Office. [3] Id.

five ſons and four daughters ſurvived and were, Bryan, his ſucceſſor, who married Ellen, or Eleanor, daughter of Sir Thomas

(1) Thomas, ſucceſſor to his grandfather.

(2) John Butler of Garryricken, Eſq; who married Frances, daughter of George Butler, of Ballyragget, Eſq; and had an only ſon Walter, who ſucceeded to the eſtates of the Earl of Arran.

(3) Chriſtopher, titular Archbiſhop of Caſhel.

(1) Daughter ———, married to ——— Tobin, of Cumpſhinagh, Eſq; by whom ſhe had one daughter, firſt married to Valentine, young-ſt brother to Richard Talbot, of Malahide, Eſq; and ſecondly to ——— Powell, Eſq.

(2) Frances, to Mr. Gould, merchant.

(3) Lucy, to Sir Walter Butler of Pooleſtown, Bart.

(4) ——— to Maurice Fitzgerald, of Caſtle Iſhin in the county of Cork, Eſq; by whom ſhe had two ſons and a daughter Mary, married firſt to Juſtin, Earl of Fingall; ſecondly to Valentine, Viſcount Kenmare; and thirdly to John Lord Bellew.

Thomas Butler, of Kilcaſh, Eſq, who ſucceeded his grandfather, was Colonel of a regiment of foot in the army of K. James, II.; and in 1696, married the Lady Margaret Burke, eldeſt daughter of William, Earl of Clanrickard, widow of Bryan Magennis, Viſcount of Iveagh, and deceaſing 1738, had iſſue by her, who died at Kilcaſh 19 July 1744, three ſons and five daughters, viz.

(1) Richard, killed by a fall from his horſe at Kilcaſh, in 1711.

(2) Walter, who died, unmarried, of the ſmall-pox, at the Royal Academy at Paris.

(3) John Butler, of Kilcaſh, Eſq; who ſucceeded to the eſtates of the Earl of Arran, and married in April 1763, the daughter of ———— Stoney, Eſq, grand-daughter of General Webb, and niece to Earl Powis; he died 24 June 1766, without iſſue, and ſhe re-married 24 October, 1771, with Rev. Alleyne Walker, L. L. D. of the Hermitage, county of Surrey [1].

(1) Daughter Mary, married to Bryan Cavenagh, of Borraſs in the county of Carlow, Eſq; who left her a widow 22 April 1741, with one ſon Thomas, and ſix daughters, Margaret, Hellen, Frances, Lucy, Honora, and Mary.

(2) Honora, in November 1720, to Valentine, Lord Kenmare, and died of the ſmall-pox in 1730, having two ſons, Valentine, who died young; Thomas, the preſent lord, born in 1726, and two daughters, Hellen, married in 1738-9 to John, then ſon and heir of Nicholas

[1] Collect.

Thomas Colclough of Tynterne in the county of Wexford, Knt; Charles, who married Uny, daughter of Sir Bryan

Nicholas Wogan, of Rathcoffey in the county of Kildare, Esq; who left her a widow in 1743[1]; and Catherine.

Hellen, first to Mr Esmond, brother to Sir Laurence and John Esmond, Barts. who died 17 December 1736, by the accidental discharge of his gun, when fowling[2]; and secondly, to Richard Butler of Westcourt, as before observed. (3)

Margaret, to George Mathew of Thurles, afterwards of Thomastown, Esq; and died 30 July 1743, leaving one daughter, who died in 1752. (4)

Catharine, became the third wife of James Mandeville, of Ballydyne in Tipperary, Esq; and had no issue. (5)

James, the eldest son of Thomas, Lord Thurles, and successor to his grandfather Walter, was the twelfth Earl of Ormond, and was born in the year 1607[3], (according to Mr. Carte, he was born at Clerkenwell, London, 19 October 1610[4], but it appears from the undoubted authority of an inquisition, taken at Clonmell, 21 April 1622, after his father's death, before the King's Commissioners, upon the oaths of 12 gentlemen of the county of Tipperary, that he must be born in 1607. The words of the inquisition are these: "Prædictus Thomas Vicecomes "Thurles 15to die Decembris Anno Dom. 1619 obiit & quidam "Jacobus Butler, communiter vocatus Dominus Vicecomes Thur- "les, fuit filius et hæres præfati Thomæ Butler, et quod præfatus Ja- "cobus Butler, tempore mortis prædicti Thomæ fuit ætatis duode- "cim annorum, et, non amplius.") He was granted in Ward 26 May 1623, to Richard, Earl of Desmond, and by order of K. James I. educated under the eye of Doctor George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, who took care to have him instructed in the Protestant Religion, as professed in the church of England, to which he adhered with great constancy and steadiness to his death. James 12 Earl, and 1 Duke

On 7 February 1626, his Majesty by privy seal directed, that he might receive all the rents of his lands, which were in sequestration on account of the long unhappy differences between his grandfather and the said Earl of Desmond, concerning their respective titles to the estate; to which in 1629, he put as happy a period, by gaining in marriage the Lady Elizabeth Preston, only child of the said Earl of Desmond; who being then very young and in ward to the Earl of Holland, he was forced to pay that Lord 15,000l. in lieu of her wardship and marriage: Soon after which, he retired with her to Acton, in Gloucestershire, ten miles

[1] His will proved 15 December 1743. Prerog. Office. [2] Lodge.
[3] Carte, V. I. p. 9. [4] Hist. J. D Ormond, V. I. p. 3.

Eryan Mac-Mahon, of the county of Monaghan, widow of Gerald Byrne, of Roſcrea, Eſq; Arthur, who married Mary,

miles from Briſtol, where he employed his time in learning the Latin tongue; and after about a year's ſtay with his uncle Sir Robert Pointz, came to Ireland in the concluſion of the year 1630; where, 2 June 1632, for the fine of 566l. 13s 4d he ſued out a livery of his Lady's eſtate, as he did of his own 15 Auguſt 1633, for the fine of 960l Iriſh.

In 1631 he purchaſed a troop of horſe; and in 1634, gave an uncommon inſtance of his undaunted reſolution, in oppoſing the commands of the Lord D. Wentworth, who calling a parliament to meet 14 July at the Caſtle of Dublin, publiſhed a proclamation, (to prevent any ill effects from their animoſity, which was now riſen very high) that no member ſhould enter with their ſwords; all obeyed except this young Lord, who told the Uſher of the Black Rod at the door, when he demanded his ſword, that he ſhould have no ſword of his except in his guts; being the only Peer who ſat that day in the houſe, in defiance of the proclamation; it ſo fired the deputy, who was not accuſtomed to have his orders diſobeyed that his Lordſhip was called upon in the evening to anſwer it; who thereupon produced his Majeſty's writ, calling him to Parliament, *Cinctum cum Gladio*, or *Per Cinſturam Gladii*. Which anſwer being unexpected, and finding him likely to prove an untractable companion, it was in deliberation that night between the L. D. and his two friends, Sir George Ratcliffe and Mr Wandesford, whether to trample under foot, or to oblige ſo daring a young man, who was now alſo grown ſo very popular; when the more benign extreme being reſolved on, he was taken into favour [1], and by the deputy, in his letter of 16 December, recommended to the King to call him into his Privy Council, as a perſon of ſolid judgment, grave and ſober carriage, and good affection to his Majeſty's ſervice; who, (added to that teſtimony) conſidering both his nobility and worth, thought fit to encourage and enable him for his ſervice; and therefore by his letter from Weſtminſter, 20 January 1634, ordered the Deputy to call him into the Privy Council [2]. In 1638 his troop was taken from him; but he was promoted to the command of a troop of cuiraſſiers, conſiſting of a Captain, Lieutenant, Cornet, and 101 horſemen, with the pay of 24s. a day, and 5 ſpare horſemen, at 2s. 6d each; and 25 May [3] 1639, made C Rot. Pacis, of the county of Kilkenny; alſo in 1640 advanced to the command of a regiment of horſe, with the pay of 1l 10s a day; and 16 September appointed Lieutenant General of the horſe at 4l.

[1] Biog. Brit. [2] A°. 11°. Car. 1 do. p. Do. [3] 15° Car. 1 9. p. f.

Mary, daughter of Edmund Fitzgerald of Brownsford, in county of Kilkenny, Esq; Richard; Garret; Elinor; Grany, married

4l. a day, and Commander in Chief of all the forces in Ireland, in the absence of the L L Strafford, which were then raised by that Earl, and rendezvoused at Carrickfergus, to assist the King against the Scots; but were the same month (upon the pacification) ordered to be disbanded, which was not executed till June 1641.

On 23 October that year, the rebellion broke out, and his Lordship being then at his house in Carrick, the L J by an express, notified the discovery of the plot; advised him to stand upon his guard; to make the best provision he could for the defence of the country about him; and desired him presently to repair to Dublin with his troop of horse: And the King referring the whole business of Ireland to the Parliament of England, they made the Earl of Ormond (that the army might be led by an honourable and promising person) Lieutenant-General; who being approved by the King, as one, who by his relations, integrity, and quality, was pitched on as the fittest person for that employment, his Majesty confirmed him therein by his letter from Edinburgh of the 31 of that month: in which situation he behaved with indefatigable activity and undaunted resolution; for, as soon as an army could be raised, he marched from Dublin (31 January), took the Castle of Lyons; routed the rebels at Kilsaghlan; secured Naas with a garrison, and placed in the town a new Sovereign, eight Burgesses, and fifty families of despoiled Protestants; and having lost a trumpeter with four soldiers, by the garrison of Tipper, he marched thither, and caused it, with all therein, to be blown up; after which, 15 April 1642, he gained a very signal victory over the Irish army under the Lord Mountgarret, at Kilrush, on his march from Athy to Dublin, killing 700 men, and taking all their ammunition, the General's waggon drawn by eight oxen, and 20 colours. For this great service he received (8 August) the following letter of thanks from the Speaker of the House of Commons, accompanied with a jewel of 62ol. value;

" My Lord,

" I am commanded by the House of Commons, to let your " Lordship know, that with much contentment they received in- " formation from Ireland, of the good service performed by you, " against those wicked bloody rebels; and in testimony of their " good acceptance and esteem of it, they do present you with " this jewel, to be unto you a remembrance of their affection,

" as

married to John Comerford, of Ballybirr, Esq; Elizabeth, to Edmund Wale, of Ruchlin, in county of Carlow, Esq; and

" as also a pledge of their intentions of taking all occasions to " acknowledge your merit, continuing in the same zealous en- " deavours to serve this state and the true religion, by the sup- " pression of that unnatural rebellion. These lines will further " assure you, that no misreports or false scandals, which any " malicious tongue may have raised concerning you, can make " the least impression on them, who can easily see through such " empty clouds, and fasten a clear judgment upon true and ho- " nourable desert;—my Lord, you have here the public ex- " pression of the sense of the House, made unto you by their " own command; receive now, I beseech you, the tender of his " particular service who heartily prays for the continuance of " your prosperous success, in so pious a cause, and desires to re- " main

" Your Lordship's most humble and
" most affectionate servant,
" WILLIAM LENTHALL, Speaker."

15 April 1642.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Ormond and Ossory, Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's Army in Ireland [1].

And at the same time, the King, on his part, by privy seal, dated at Nottingham 23 August 1642, directed a full discharge to be given him, of what mortgages and debts he stood engaged for to those in actual rebellion, and for which the said mortgages were given; and also by patent, dated at the same place the 30 of that month, created him Marquess of Ormond [2].

In November 1641, he was joined in commission with the Lord Mountgarret, to govern and command such forces as they should raise, and be armed by the state, for the defence of the county of Kilkenny; and by commission dated at Oxford 11 January 1642, he was joined with Ulick, Earl of St. Alban's and Clanrickard, Earl of Roscommon, Viscount Moore, Sir T. Lucas, Knt. Sir M. Eustace, Knt. and T. Bourke, Esq; to receive the propositions of the Irish confederate recusants.—In March 1642, he took the castles of Castlemartin, Kildare, Tully, and Timolin; whence marching to Ross, he obtained on the 18 a compleat victory, though at a great disadvantage, over General Preston. Soon after which, a proposal being set on foot by the King, for a cessation of arms with the Irish for one whole year; he was appointed to conclude

[1] Commons Jour. [2] Rot. pat. As. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. Car. 1. f the articles are here enrolled.

and Mary to George Wolverſton of Piperſtown in the County of Dublin, Eſq;

Mary, to Bryan O'Connor, Eſq; (4)

Ellice (or Elizabeth) to Walter Dalton, otherwiſe Daton of Killmodalin in the county of Kilkenny, Eſq; (5)

Margaret, to Oliver Grace of Carney in Tipperary, ſon and heir to Gerald Grace of Liegan, Eſq; and he died in 1626. (6)

Anne,

clude it by the King's letters, dated at Oxford 23 April, 3 May, and 31 July 1643, and by commiſſion under the Great Seal, dated at Dublin 31 Auguſt, he was authoriſed to treat and conclude for his Majeſty, and in his name, with his ſaid ſubjects, upon a ceſſation of arms for one whole year, to begin at ſuch time, as to him ſhould be thought fit, and upon ſuch articles and agreements, as to him ſhould ſeem neceſſary for his Majeſty's ſervice; or otherwiſe to break off the treaty, as he ſhould ſee cauſe. Accordingly, he concluded the treaty 15 September, by which they were to pay 30,800l. and ſend ſuccours to the King in England: and 16 November his Lordſhip ſent to England about 2000 men; and 3 December 1300 foot and 140 Horſe under the command of Colonel Robert Byron.

The ceſſation being thus concluded, his influence, fidelity, and diligence, became ſo conſpicuous, that it was thought neceſſary to confer upon him the government of the kingdom; and accordingly being appointed by the king at Oxford[1], 13 November 1643, L. L. of Ireland, he was ſworn 21 January following; and 23 March had a reverſionary grant of the government of the fort of Duncannon, after the death of Laurence, Lord Eſmond, with an augmentation of the warders from 30 to 100; and that nobleman dying 26 March 1645, he had a grant thereof paſſed to him, 5 December 1646, for life.—The Iriſh agents preſenting to the King ſeveral propoſitions in order to a firm and ſettled peace; his Majeſty appointed the Marqueſs of Ormond, by commiſſion dated at Buckingham 24 June 1644, to treat concerning the eſtabliſhment of a firm and perfect peace in Ireland, and if he found it not reaſonable to conſent to ſuch propoſitions, as ſhould be made for a full peace, then to conclude on a further ceſſation of arms. By virtue of this commiſſion he concluded a peace, conſiſting of thirty articles, which were ſigned and ſealed 28 March 1646; whereby the Iriſh were to furniſh a body of 10,000 men for the ſervice of the King againſt the parliament; and he had a commiſſion 17 Auguſt, authorizing him to give out commiſſions for

[1] Carte, V. I. p. 475.

(7) Anne, to Edward Butler, Lord Viſcount of Galmoy *.
Joan to William O'Farrell, of Ballintober, in c unty of Longford, Eſq; ſon of ——— O'Farrell (Bane,) of Annally.

Richard,

for raiſing officers, as well natives of Ireland, as others his Majeſty's ſubjects.

He continued in the government until the year 1647[1], when, with the King's approbation, he concluded a treaty with the Parliament's

Family of V. Galmoy. * Pierce or Peter Butler, of the Abbey of Duiſke or Dowſke, was alſo called Peter or Piers Butler, of Grange-Douſke, Eſq; of which Abbey, with all the ſpiritual and temporal livings thereto belonging or parcel thereof, he was ſeized by deed indented from Thomas, Earl of Ormond, dated 18 June 1597, to hold to the heirs male of his body, in which he was ſucceeded by Edward his ſon[2]; who married Catharine, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Fleming, Lord Slane, who died 9 November 1597, and by her who married James Butler of Dowſke, gent. brother to Lord Mountgarret [2] had the ſaid Edward, Viſcount Galmoy, and Sir Richard Butler of Knoctopher, whoſe ſon Colonel Thomas Butler of that place, was engaged in the wars of 1641 —Sir Edward Butler, 2 April 1618, received a grant of the Abbey of Duiſke, with divers other lands in the counties of Kilkenny, Wexford, and Carlow, which were erected into the manor of Graigeduiſke, with power to hold there a Thurſday market, and two fairs on the feaſts of St. Barnabas, and St. Simon and Jude. He reſided at the Old-Abbey, and at Lowgrange in the county of Kilkenny, and by Privy Seal, dated at Oxford 31 January 1645, and by patent 16 May 1646, was created Viſcount of Galmoy in the ſaid county; by his ſaid wife he had two ſons and two daughters; Pierce, Thomas; ——— married to ——— Maſterſon of the county of Wexford, Eſq; and ——— to Thomas Daveils of Killſheen in the Queen's county, Eſq; Thomas Butler, the younger ſon, died in 1667, and by Catharine, daughter of Geoffrey Fanning, of Ballingarry in Tipperary, Eſq; who re-married with Charles Mac-Carthy of Rathlin, in county of Carlow, Eſq; [3] had an only daughter Anne, born in 1663, and married to William Coke of Painſtown, near Carlow, Eſq; Governor of that county for K. James II. whoſe ſon and heir Thomas Coke, Eſq; married Helen, daughter and co-heir to Nicholas Purcell, Eſq; titular Baron of Loughmoe in Tipperary, great nephew to James, the firſt Duke of Ormond, and had iſſue one ſon William, and one daughter Anne, married in December 1750 to Thomas, Viſcount Kenmare. —— Pierce Butler of Barrowmount, Eſq; the elder ſon, was a Captain of Horſe in the King's army during the troubles and being taken priſoner in the battle of Lampſton, was killed (after ſafe quarter given) by Captain William Bolton in 1650, his father then living, and having married in November 1626 Margaret, ſecond daughter of Nicholas, Viſcount Netterville, left twelve children, of whom Edward ſucceeded his grandfather. Nicholas died in 1653 without iſſue; Richard, died in 1684, or 1678, leaving by Anne, daughter of Edward Wolley, Biſhop of Clonfert, a daughter married to Mr. Minchin of the county of Tipperary; James died without iſſue; Edmund; and of the daughters four were married, viz. Jane, to

[1] Chan. Decree at Rathfernon, 10 March 1603. [2] Idem.
[3] Pedigree of Hay, penes J. L.

Richard, the third Viſcount, in 1597 (being then ſon-in-law to O'Neile, Earl of Tyrone) partook in his rebellion againſt Richard, 3 Viſcount.

Parliament's Commiſſioners, 18 June, for delivering into their hands the next day all the garriſons of the kingdom, which he did, together with the city of Dublin; and 28 July the regalia of the government. He then left the kingdom, and landed 2 Auguſt at Briſtol; about which time the King being delivered by the Scots to the Engliſh army, and brought a priſoner to Hampton Court, he attended his Majeſty there, who received him with extraordinary grace, as a perſon, who had ſerved him with great zeal and fidelity, and with the univerſal teſtimony of all good men. After ſome ſtay, he embarked on board a ſhallop, in the obſcure and unguarded port of Haſtings in Suſſex, (25 December) which ſafely tranſported him to Dieppe in Normandy; whence he waited on the Queen and Prince of Wales at Paris, by whom he was conſulted in every tranſaction, being the perſon moſt depended upon to begin to give a turn to their fortune, and recommended to them by the King for that purpoſe.

Here he held a cloſe correſpondence with the Lord Inchiquin, on whoſe promiſe to prepare the province of Munſter to receive him, as the King's L. L. he ventured over, and arrived at Cork,

to Walter Murray of Rathvilly in co. Carlow, Eſq; Mary, firſt to Mr. Lewis of Ballyogan, and ſecondly to John Tobin of Cumpſhinagh, Eſq; Frances to Harvey Morres of Caſtle-Morres, Eſq. created Viſcount Mount-Morres; and Ellinor to William Grace of Ballylinch, Eſq. —— Edward, the ſecond Viſcount Galmoy, married Ellinor daughter of Charles White of Leixlip, Eſq. widow of Sir Arthur Aſton, Knt. and had iſſue Pierce his ſucceſſor; and Richard who married Lucia, daughter of —— Cavenagh, Eſq. and had a daughter Sophia, wife to —— Hay, of the county of Wexford [1]; and a ſon Pierce of Newtown and Urlingford, who married Demvile, younger daughter of Sir Robert Hartpole of Shrule in the Queen's county, Knt. and dying in 1716, had four daughters and three ſons, Edmund of Urlingford, after of Newtown, who married, and had iſſue five ſons [2]; William of Bayſwell; and Alderman Richard Butler of Kilkenny, who died 28 June 1753. —— Pierce, the third Viſcount, was created L. L. D. 6 Auguſt 1677, by the Duke of Ormond, Chancellor of the Univerſity of Oxford; commanded a troop of guards in K. James's army; was outlawed 11 May 1691; and was one of the Commiſſioners for agreeing on the Articles of Surrender, on behalf of the Iriſh inhabitants of the city and county of Limerick, and the counties of Clare, Kerry, Cork, Sligo, and Mayo, which were ratified and confirmed by patent, bearing date at Weſtminſter 24 May 1691 [3]. He married the daughter of Toby Mathew, of Thomaſtown in Tipperary, Eſq. and left Edward his ſucceſſor, who was Colonel of foot in K. James's army, and retired into France, where he died without iſſue; hence, had it not been for the attainder, the honour would have devolved on the aforeſaid Edmund Butler, of Newtown eldeſt ſon of Pierce, ſon of Richard, youngeſt ſon of Edward, the ſecond Viſcount Galmoy [4].

[1] Lodge. [2] Id. [3] Id. [4] Id.

againſt Q. Elizabeth, and with his kindred and followers, to the number of 130 foot and 20 horſe, held out the Caſtles of

Cork [1], 29 September 1648; whence 11 October he went to his houſe of Carrick, and there treated of peace with the Commiſſioners of the General Aſſembly, which (17 January) was ſolemnly confirmed and proclaimed at Kilkenny; on the 30 of which month the King being beheaded, the Marqueſs received the news with inexpreſſible grief, and a ſuitable reſentment; and 17 February K. Charles II. continuing him L L. he cauſed him to be ſolemnly proclaimed 19 March, and uſed his utmoſt endeavours to recover the kingdom to his obedience; which proving ineffectual, he appointed the Marqueſs of Clanrickard his Deputy; and again leaving Ireland 6 December 1650, arrived ſafe in France, where he gave the Queen an account of the condition of the kingdom; and for theſe his ſervices to his King and country, was excepted from pardon for life or eſtate, by Cromwell's act of parliament for the ſettlement of Ireland.

When the King returned to Paris after the defeat at Worceſter, he was ſworn of the Privy Council; and conſtantly attending his Majeſty, was conſulted by him in all his affairs. In 1654, with great ſteadineſs of ſpirit, he brought the Duke of Glouceſter from the Queen at Paris to the King at Cologne, to prevent his being perverted in his religion; and ſoon after attended the Princeſs Royal from the Hague to the King; as he did his Majeſty in his journey to Frankfort; and was preſent at the interview with Chriſtina, Queen of Sweden, at Koningſtein. In June following he was diſpatched to engage the Duke of Neuburg's intereſt, to diſpoſe the Court of Bruſſels to eſpouſe the King's cauſe, and promote a treaty of alliance between their Britannick and Catholic Majeſties.—When the King ſettled at Bruges, and raiſed four regiments, he gave the command of one, in December 1656, to the Marqueſs, that the Iriſh might be tempted to come over and increaſe his forces; and by the Marqueſs's intereſt, the town of St. Ghiſlain, in which the French had a garriſon, was delivered up to the Spaniards in the beginning of 1657, a ſervice of great importance, conſidering its vicinity to Bruſſels; and in February after, he was preſent at the Duke of York's attempt upon Mardike, when he had his horſe killed under him.

Having been elected a Knight of the Garter 18 September N. S. 1649, he conſtantly wore the enſigns, though not inſtalled or inveſted with the habit till 15 April 1661; and on his Majeſty's reſtoration was appointed, 1 June 1660, Lord Steward of the

[1] Carte, II. 39.

of Ballyragget and Colechill or Cullihill.—Being twenty-four years old at his father's death, he had a ſpecial livery of

the houſhold; ſworn of his Privy Council [1]; made a Lord of his Bedchamber; and ſoon after L. L. of the county of Somerſet; High Steward of the city and liberties of Weſtminſter, Kingſton, and Briſtol; and was reſtored to the Chancellorſhip of the Univerſity of Dublin, which he had held before the uſurpation, and ſoon redreſſed the evils, which had befallen it in that period.—In conſideration of his diſtinguiſhed loyalty, ſervices, and ſufferings, he was created a Peer of England 20 July 1660, by the titles of Baron Butler of Llanthony, and Earl of Brecknock.—30 November 1660, the King, by his declaration from Whitehall, appointed the Duke of Albemarle, and the Marquefs, Truſtees for the ſeveral towns of Ireland, and other the ſecurities for the ſatisfaction of the arrears of the 49 officers.—7 February 1660, he was made Colonel of a regiment of horſe, and Captain of a foot company; 30 March 1661, created Lord High Steward of England to aſſiſt at the coronation on the 23 April, in which ſolemn proceſſion he walked immediately before the King, and carried St. Edward's crown, wherewith his Majeſty was crowned: that very day (30 March) he was created Duke of Ormond [2] in Ireland, with the creation fee of 40l. payable out of the Exchequer: And the county of Tipperary, which had been ſeized by K. James I was reſtored to him by patent 2 April 1662. *The preamble:* Cum ſummè dilectus et fideliſſimus Conſanguineus noſter Jacobus Marchio Ormondiæ et Oſſoriæ, Vicecomes Thurles, Dominus Baro de Arclo, Dominus Regalitatum et Libertatum Comitatus Palatini Tipperariæ, Cancellarius Univerſitatis Dublinenſis Baro Butler de Lanthony in Comitatu noſtro Monmouth in regno noſtro Angliæ, Comes de Brecknocke in Dominio noſtro Walliæ, unus à Sanctioribus noſtris Conſiliis tam Angliæ quam Hiberniæ, Dominus Seneſchallus Hoſpicii noſtri, unus Nobilium a Cubiculo noſtro, et nobiliſſimi Ordinis Garterii Miles, Comes ex Comitibus prædictæ Ormondiæ per cerciter quatercentum annos ſemper intactæ fidei ſemper aut bello aut pace conſpicuis, merita Majorum tot et tantorum propriis ſuperaverit, nec dum ſatisfactum judicemus duorum Regum debito, et utriuſque noſtrum ſingulari benevolentiæ congeſtis in eum hacterus Honoribus quum et ipſum in ſtatum gradum ſtilum titulum, dignitatem, nomen et honorem Ducis Ormondiæ in Regno noſtro Hiberniæ prædicto ſublimari cenſuimus. Sciatis igitur quod nos ex uberiori gratia, mero motu et certa ſcientia, noſtris propter ſervicia ſatis per ſe nota alibi etiam ſuccinctim

[1] Carte, II. 200. [2] Id. p. 220.

his eſtate 22 February 1605*; and ſat in the Parliaments of 1613, 1615, and 1634; and after the rebellion of 1641 commenced,

ſuccinctim repertita et ab ipſæ indies renova, præfatum Jacobum in honorem Ducis Ormondiæ in regno noſtro Hiberniæ prædicto ereximus, &c.[1] to this the King added the county-croſs of Tipperary; which grants were confirmed by act of parliament; and by the acts of ſettlement he was reſtored to his whole eſtate.

4 November 1661, he was declared L. L of Ireland, which gave univerſal ſatisfaction; and arriving at Dublin 27 July[2], 1662, after a dangerous paſſage, (being the day of the ſame month, on which 15 years before he had been compelled to deliver up the government to the Engliſh parliament) he continued in the adminiſtration until 14 February 1668, when he was ſucceeded by John, Lord Robartas, and the parliament of Ireland, as a teſtimony of their gratitude and affection, preſented him with a gift of 30,000l. but his removal (accompliſhed by the Duke of Buckingham, and other enemies) prevented his receipt of 98,256l. due to him, which made him all his life ſtruggle with many difficulties, and at his death leave debts of 89,324l. 13s. 10d. after having loſt for his loyalty, beyond all profits received, 868,590l. 16s. 9d —His Majeſty by patent, dated at Weſtminſter 23 April 1662, having thought fit to raiſe in England a regiment of 1200 foot, to be his regiment of guards in Ireland, authoriſed his Grace to raiſe and tranſport them into this kingdom, and to give commiſſions to ſuch, as he ſhould think fit to be officers.— 20 February 1663, he was made commander of the port of Paſſage in the county of Waterford, purſuant to Privy Seal at Whitehall 19 January preceding, in which the King writes, "Whereas "we underſtand that our Fort at Paſſage in our county of Wa- "terford, on the other ſide of the water from our Port of Dun- "cannon in our county of Wexford, is of great importance, and "that it may tend very much to our ſervice, and the ſafety "of

* Which he afterwards ſurrendered to K. James, and in conſideration of his faithful and acceptable ſervices, had a confirmation thereof 9 January 1619, with the creation of the ſeveral manors of Beallaragged (Ballyragget) alias Donaghmore, Cowlechill, Kenlis, Ballin, otherwiſe Ballyeyen, Ullingford, and Mountgarret, with power to hold Courts; to impark 2000 acres, with free warren and chace; liberty of tanning leather; and to hold a Thurſday market, and two fairs on the feaſts of St. Barnabas and Bartholomew, and the day after each at Ballyragget. Alſo 9 January 1621 he had a further confirmation thereof by two patents; and by virtue of the commiſſion of grace, K. Charles I. for the fine of 270l. 9 February 1638, releaſed to him all his lands in the counties of Kilkenny and Wexford, confirming the aforeſaid privileges.

[1] Rot. p. A°. 15°. Car. II. 1°. p. f. R. 16. [2] Carte. II. 257.

commenced, his Lordſhip, being a man of years and experience, was joined in commiſſion with the Earl of Ormond by

" of that harbour, and of the parts of the country thereabouts; " that good correſpondency and intelligence be held between " thoſe our forts; and our Royal Father having by his let- " ters patent, granted the command of the ſaid Fort of Duncan- " non unto you, during your life; we think fit that for the ends " and purpoſes aforeſaid, you have the command alſo of our " ſaid Fort of Paſſage, and the town of Paſſage Eaſt and Weſt, " during your natural life, with power to appoint a Deputy [1]." And 24 July 1669, he was empowered to hold Court of Seſſions and Gaol Delivery in the county Palatine of Tipperary.

4 Auguſt 1669, he was choſen Chancellor of the Univerſity of Oxford, on the reſignation of Doctor Gilbert Sheldon, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, who earneſtly recommended him to be his ſucceſſor, having a great and juſt opinion of his integrity and honour; and to ſhew the higher eſteem of him, he did this at a juncture, when his Grace was out of favour at Court. 17 January 1672, he was joined in commiſſion with Prince Rupert and others, to inſpect the affairs of Ireland, viz. the execution of the acts of ſettlement; the diſpoſition of forfeited lands, the ſtate of the revenue [2], &c. and 24 Auguſt 1677, he was a third [3] time ſworn L. L. of Ireland, in which ſtation he continued till 1682, when with great difficul y he procured leave to go to England; and 9 November following was created an Engliſh Duke [4], retaining the title of Ormond, with the creation fee of 40l. a year, in conſideration of his faithful ſervices, and particularly for his keeping the kingdom of Ireland quiet all the time of the Popiſh plot, whilſt England was in the utmoſt diſtraction. He was commiſſioned with others, 14 March 1683, for the remedy of defective titles; and whilſt he continued in England, attempted to have a parliament called in Ireland, but ineffectually, and upon the diſappointment thereof, returned in Auguſt 1684, with a heavy heart, as he declared to many in Ireland [5].

15 February 1684, he was continued by K. James II. Lord Steward of his houſhold, and conſtituted Lord High Steward of England for his coronation [6], at which, 23 April 1685, he aſſiſted by carrying the ſame crown, as before at the coronation of K. Charles II. This ſolemnity performed, he returned to Ireland; but in March following was recalled, and on his arrival at Court, found himſelf in diſpleaſure with the King; had his regiment taken from him; and perceiving the meaſures, which the

[1] Carte, II. 381. [2] Carte and Lodge. [3] Carte. p. 463.
[4] Id. p. 524. [5] Carte and Lodge. [6] Carte. p. 543.

by the L. J. to govern the county of Kilkenny, and provide for the peace and ſecurity thereof; upon that Earl's removal

the King was purſuing, would carry him to the moſt violent actions, he entertained diſmal apprehenſions of what might enſue, which are thought to have haſtened his death, that happened 21 July 1688 [1], at his ſeat of Kingſton-Hall in the county of Dorſet; and 4 Auguſt he was interred in Weſtminſter-Abbey. During his adminiſtration of affairs in Ireland, he procured many favours from the crown, for the public benefit of the kingdom. In Aug. 1660, he prevailed with the King to fill the 4 archiepiſcopal, and 12 epiſcopal ſees, with the moſt eminent men to be found among the Iriſh clergy; at which time great endeavours being uſed to prevent the admiſſion of epiſcopacy, and the conſtitution of the church of England, the clergy of Ireland addreſſed themſelves to him for protection, and ſoon felt the good effects of his interpoſition: and the grants he procured for them, drew from all the Biſhops then in Dublin an addreſs of thanks, in the name of all the orthodox clergy of Ireland. And that the kingdom might never want an able and learned clergy, he had a body of ſtatutes drawn up for the government of the Univerſity of Dublin, to whom he was an eminent and ſingular benefactor in many reſpects. At a conſiderable expence and labour he revived the linen manufacture, the foundation of which was laid by the Earl of Strafford, to which is owing its now flouriſhing ſtate. He obtained the allowance of a free trade to all foreign nations, either in war or peace with England. He procured the King's letter for incorporating a College of Phyſicians in Dublin, to improve the ſcience and reform the practice of phyſick in Ireland (which ſociety had the grant of a new charter 29 Sept. 1692.) He accompliſhed the foundation of the hoſpital near Dublin, for ancient and maimed officers and ſoldiers of Ireland; which 19 Feb. 1683 was incorporated a body politic of governors, to have perpetual ſucceſſion, &c. He founded a publick ſchool called the College of Kilkenny, and endowed it with lands to the amount of 140l a year. He ſet up and encouraged, at a great expence, both the woollen and linen manufactures. And lived to ſee four Kings, three of whom he ſerved for 57 years, with an unſhaken zeal and untainted loyalty, as all his anceſtors had done before him. He had ſeen three generations above him, his father, grandfather, and great-great uncle Thomas, Earl of Ormond; and as many below him, his ſon, his grandſon, and his great-grandſon Thomas, who was playing in the room but a few hours before

[1] Carte, II. 549.

moval to Dublin, to take upon him the command of the army, he was ſolely inveſted with the ſupreme authority of ordering

before his death, being about two years old. Thus he paſſed through a long life, and variety of fortunes, with honour and reputation; being beloved and eſteemed by the good men of all parties; and died as much regretted, as it was poſſible for man to be. without courting popular applauſe, or purſuing any other rule in his conduct, than doing what, in his own judgment, was right.

By his aforeſaid lady, (who was godmother with the Ducheſs of Buckingham, to Q. Mary; died of a fever 21 July 1684, in the 69 year of her age, and was buried in Weſtminſter Abbey) his Grace had iſſue eight ſons and two daughters, viz.

Thomas, born in 1632, who died before he was two days old, and was buried at Kilkenny. (1)

Thomas, Earl of Oſſory, of whom hereafter. (2)

James, born in 1635, who did not live above two days, and was buried at Kilkenny. (3)

James, born 24 March 1636, and dying 3 April 1655, was buried in Chriſt Church, Dublin. (4)

Richard, born 15 June 1639, was created 13 May, 1662, Baron Butler of Cloughgrenan, Viſcount of Tullogh, and Earl of Arran, with limitation of the honours to the iſſue male of his brother John; was ſworn of the Privy Council 26 Auguſt 1663; and purchaſing the iſles of Arran from Eraſmus Smith, Eſq; had a confirmation thereof, and of divers other lands, by ſeveral patents under the acts of ſettlement —The King having 13 November 1665, ordered certain Light-Houſes to be built in or near the ports of Dublin, Carrickfergus, Waterford, and Kingſale, for the preſervation of his ſhips, which were to pay a certain duty for the charge and maintenance thereof; his Majeſty, 29 March 1667, granted thoſe that were then built (viz. two upon the Hill of Howth, one in the Iſle of Magee, two near Kingſale, and one at the Tower of Hooke, otherwiſe the Tower of Roſſe) to his Lordſhip for 61 years, at the rent of 40s. 1 September 1666, he was made Alnager of Ireland; and 15 May 1671, had a warrant to receive the pay of two common ſoldiers out of each field company, and of one ſoldier out of every other company in his Majeſty's Regiment of Guards in Ireland: Of which regiment having the command, he did good ſervice in reducing the mutineers of Carrickfergus; and alſo behaved with diſtinguiſhed valour in the ſea-fight of 1673 with the Dutch; for which he was created 27 Auguſt that year, a Peer of England by (5) Richard, Earl of Arran.

the

dering the forces raiſed by the county, and ſecuring it. But being alarmed by the deſigns, which (as was confidently ſaid, and

the title of Baron Butler of Weſton. 21 October 1675[1], he was made C. Rotulorum of the county of Carlow; and 2 May 1682, ſworn deputy to his father in the government of the kingdom; being alſo 10 September 1684, made Marſhal of the army, with the fee of 52l. 17s. 8d. per month, which was renewed to him 16 July 1685.

He firſt married in September 1664, the Lady Mary Steuart, only ſurviving child of James, Duke of Richmond and Lenox, who died 30 March 1655, and heir to her brother Eſme, who died in 1666, Æt. 10; but by her, (who died 4 July 1688, at the age of 18 years, and was buried 19 Auguſt at St. Canice's Cathedral in Kilkenny[2], with all the pomp that her quality and the memory of her virtues deſerved, the like ſolemnity having never been ſeen in Ireland), he had no iſſue; he married ſecondly, in June 1673, Dorothy, daughter of John Ferrers of Tamworth-Caſtle in Warwickſhire, Eſq; and by her, who deceaſed 30 April 1715, had ſeveral children, whereof his eldeſt ſon Thomas, was buried in the choir of Chriſt Church 7 June 1681; two others died in 1685; Elizabeth born in 1677, who died before him, and only one daughter ſurvived him (he died 26 January 1685, and was buried in Weſtminſter Abbey) which was the Lady Charlotte, born 30 November 1678, and married 1 June 1699 to Charles, Lord Cornwallis, whoſe widow ſhe died 8 Auguſt 1725, and was mother of Charles, Lord Cornwallis, and grandmother of Charles the preſent Earl.

(6) Walter, born 6 September 1641, died in March 1643, and was buried in Chriſt Church.

(7) John, Earl of Gowran. John, born in 1643, was Captain of the Troop of Horſe Guards in Ireland; and 13 April 1676, created Baron of Agherim, Viſcount of Clonmore, and Earl of Gowran, *with this preamble*; Nos regia mente noſtra recolentes eximiam fidelitatem et immaculatam Ligeantiam prædilecti et perquam fidelis conſanguinei et conciliarii noſtri Jacobi, Ducis Ormondiæ, Seneſchalli Hoſpitii noſtri regii, ac etiam quamplurima egregia et perquam acceptabilia ſervicia tam nobis quam regali patri noſtro, beatæ memoriæ, per præfatum Jacobum, Ducem Ormondiæ, tam in ſeperalibus regni noſtris, quam in partibus tranſmarinis præſtita; conſiderantes etiam merita, et Virtutes Domini Johannis Butler, tertii filii præfati Jacobi, Ducis Ormondiæ, ac ſervicia per eum nobis hactenus impenſa, quæ nobis abunda innotuerint, hinc eſt quod nos præfatum Dominum Johannem Butler —— perpetuo regii favoris noſtri

[1] Rot. Can. 27° Car. 2. 4ª p. D. [2] Ulſter's Office.

and then generally believed by the Roman Catholics) had been formed againſt the Lords of the Pale, for extirpating

noſtri monumento Poſteris ſuis tranſmittando ornare et decorare decrevimus, ac eum ad ſtatus et dignitates—Baronis, Vicecomitis, et Comitis regni noſtri Hiberniæ promovendum cenſuimus. Sciatis igitur &c.[1] purſuant to privy ſignet, at Whitehall 10 February in the preceding year[2].---In January 1676, he married the Lady Anne Chicheſter, only daughter of Arthur, Earl of Donegal; but his Lordſhip travelling to Paris for the recovery of his health, died there in Auguſt 1677, leaving no iſſue, whereby the titles ceaſed.

James, born in 1645, who being carried to take the air, and the horſes running away with the coachman down the Phœnix-Hill near Dublin, the woman, who had the care of him, in her fright threw him out of the window, and he was killed by the fall 20 May 1646, being ſix months old. (8)

Daughter Lady Elizabeth was born 29 June 1640, married in 1656 to Philip Stanhope, the ſecond Earl of Cheſterfield, to whom ſhe was ſecond wife, and died in July 1665. (1)

Lady Mary, born in 1646, was married at Kilkenny 27 October 1662, to William Cavendiſh, the fourth Earl (after Duke) of Devonſhire, and was grandmother of William, Duke of Devonſhire, L. L of Ireland: dying 31 July 1710, ſhe was buried in Weſtminſter Abbey. (2)

Thomas, Earl of Oſſory, the eldeſt ſon, born at Kilkenny 8 July 1634, by the time he was 21 years of age, gave ſuch proofs of his genius, prudence, good diſpoſition and virtue, that Sir Robert Southwell then drew his character, and ſhewed him to the world in very lively colours. "He is," ſays he, "a young "man with a very handſome face; a good head of hair; well-"ſet; very good-natured; rides the great horſe very well; is "a very good tennis-player, fencer and dancer; underſtands "muſic, and plays on the guitar and lute; ſpeaks French ele-"gantly; reads Italian fluently; is a good hiſtorian; and ſo "well verſed in romances, that if a gallery be full of pictures "and hangings, he will tell the ſtories of all that are there de-"ſcribed. He ſhuts up his door at eight o'clock in the evening, "and ſtudies till midnight; he is temperate, courteous, and "excellent in all his behaviour." Thomas, Earl of Oſſory.

8 February 1660, he was made colonel of a regiment of foot in Ireland; 13 June 1661, Colonel of the next regiment of horſe that ſhould become void; and on the Earl of Mountrath's

[1] Rot. 28°. Car. 2 1°. p. f. R. 19. [2] Idem D. R. 27.

ting their religion, with its profeſſors, out of the nation, he came to a reſolution of taking up arms, and to embark himſelf

Mountrath's death, ſucceeded to his troop of horſe and regiment of foot; was appointed the 19 Lieutenant-General of the horſe; ſworn of the Privy Council 16 April 1661; and his Majeſty judging it of importance to his ſervice, that he ſhould be qualified to ſit in the Houſe of Lords in Ireland, thought fit to direct the L. L. by writ or otherwiſe, as had been accuſtomed, to call him to ſit in the ſaid Houſe of Lords by Privy Seal at Hampton Court 22 June 1662 [1], at which time he repreſented the city of Briſtol and the Univerſity of Dublin; and 8 Auguſt being brought by the Commons to the bar of the Houſe of Lords, an order was made, that by the conſent of the Earl's Bench, the Earl of Oſſory ſhould be placed above all of that degree. By patent 16 September 1665, he was [2] conſtituted Lieutenant-General of the army in Ireland; and the next year a Lord of the King's bedchamber; was ſworn in June of the Privy Council of England; and 14 September ſummoned by writ to the Engliſh parliament, by the title of Lord Butler of More-Park.

In the years 1664 and 1668, he was deputy to his father; and 24 April 1669, had full power granted him to give licenſes for the tranſporting of wool. In January 1671, he received a commiſſion to command the Reſolution, a third-rate ſhip, and another in April 1672, to command the Victory, a ſecond-rate, and 3 June behaved with great valour and conduct in Southwould-Bay fight with the Dutch, endeavouring to lay Admiral de Ruyter's ſhip aboard, but he ſheering off avoided the engagement: The Earl of Oſſory however gained ſo much reputation, that when he returned to Court, he was 30 September, elected a Knight of the Garter, and 29 October inſtalled at Windſor. In November he was ſent Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of France, with compliments of condolence on the death of Louis-Francis, Duke of Anjou, and at his parting was preſented with a jewel of 2000l. value. 17 May 1673, the King gave him the command of the St. Michael, a firſt-rate ſhip, then newly built, and made him Rear Admiral of the Blue ſquadron, in order to that great ſea-fight againſt the Dutch, which happened ſhortly after, wherein, as Anthony à Wood ſays, he gallantly acted beyond the fiction of a romance. After the fight, he was made Rear Admiral of the Red Squadron; and 10 September diſplayed the Union Flag, as Commander in Chief of the whole fleet, in the abſence of Prince Rupert, by the King's ſpecial command. 10 November 1674, he embarked for Holland, to treat with the Prince

[1] Rot. 14°. Car. 2. 3. p. f. [2] Idem 17°. Car. 2. 1. p. D. R. 34.

himſelf and family in oppoſing a ſtep, which appeared ſo deſtructive to his religion and intereſt.—That this was his deſign

Prince of Orange concerning a marriage with the Lady Mary, eldeſt daughter of James, Duke of York; was appointed in Auguſt 1675, a Commiſſioner of the Admiralty; had a penſion 13 March following, granted for three years of 2666l. 13s. 4d. a year; and 18 November 1676, was ſworn Lord Chamberlain to Queen Catharine.

In July 1677, he joined the Prince of Orange at the ſiege of Charleroy; and in February following going over to command the Engliſh forces in the pay of the States, had a commiſſion from them to be Colonel and Captain of one of their ſix regiments, being alſo made Major-General and Commander in Chief of the Engliſh Brigade, by the Prince of Orange's patent; and in the campaign of 1678, was fought the famous battle of Mons, in which the Mareſchal de Luxemburgh was forced to retreat, and the Earl of Oſſory gained ſo much glory; the States of Holland, the Duke de Villa Hermoſa, governor of the Low Countries, and the King of Spain himſelf, in a letter under his own hand, acknowledging his great ſervices in that campaign. But this excellent nobleman (of whom enough cannot be ſaid) was ſnatched away by a fever at Whitehall 30 July 1680, to the univerſal regret of England, and the general grief of great part of Europe, and his body was conveyed to the family vault in the Cathedral of Kilkenny.

He married 17 November 1659, N. S. the Lady Amelia Naſſau, eldeſt daughter of Louis, Lord of Beverweart, La Leeke, Odyke, and Averquerque, Governor of Sluys, natural ſon of Maurice, Prince of Orange, by Madame de Beverweart, Counteſs of Mecklin, and had iſſue by her, who was naturalized by act of Parliament 13 September 1660, and buried in Chriſt Church 25[1] January 1684, ſix ſons and as many daughters, who all died young or unmarried, except two ſons and three daughters, viz. James, Duke of Ormond; Charles, Earl of Arran; Lady Elizabeth, married in July 1673, to William-Richard-George, the ninth Earl of Derby, died 28 June 1717, and was buried 12 July in Weſtminſter Abbey; Lady Emilia, born 29 May 1660, and died 30 March 1760, unmarried [2]; and Lady Henrietta married in 1696 to Henry D'Auverquerque, Earl of Grantham, her firſt couſin, and died 11 October 1724.

James, the ſecond Duke of Ormond, was born 29 April 1665, in the Caſtle of Dublin, when his father was deputy to his grandfather; was educated in Chriſt Church, Oxford, till his father's James 2 Duke

[1] Ulſter's Office. [2] Lodge.

design is manifeſt from his letter * to the Earl of Ormond, with the declaration and grievances incloſed; and this he was

ther's deceaſe, when he was complimented with the degree of Maſter of Arts, after which (by his grandfather's order) he returned to Ireland [1], and went a volunteer in April 1684 to the ſiege of Luxembourg, then inveſted by the French, whence he returned

* The letter runs thus: "My Lord, ſince I have been forced into this general cauſe by the example of ſome, as innocent and free from infringing of his Majeſty's laws as myſelf, who have been uſed in the nature of traitors, I forebore, for avoiding your diſpleaſure, to acquaint you with my proceedings and other motives therein: But now, for fear of being miſtaken by the ſtate, concerning my loyalty, and preſuming of your Lordſhip's favour and good meaning towards me, I make bold to ſend you, here incloſed, an exact remonſtrance of thoſe principal grievances, that have procured this general commotion in this kingdom; wherewith I ſhall humbly deſire your Lordſhip to acquaint the L. J. and Council, to the end they may, by by a fair redreſs of them, prevent the fearful calamities, that doubtleſs ſhall enſue for want thereof. It is not my caſe alone, it is the caſe of the whole kingdom; and it hath been a principal obſervation of the beſt hiſtorians, that a whole nation, how contemptible ſoever, ſhould not be ſo incenſed by any Prince or State, how powerful ſoever, as to be driven to take deſperate courſes, the event whereof is uncertain, and reſts only in the all-guiding power of the Omnipotent. This has been moſt lively repreſented by the French Chronicler Philip de Comines, in the paſſages between the Duke of Burgundy and the Switzers. I need not preis this matter further, (a word is enough to the intelligent) and I cannot harbour any thought of your Lordſhip, but that you are ſenſible of the miſeries of this kingdom, whereof you are a native, and do wiſh the quiet and tranquility thereof. I do, for a further expreſſion of my own ſincerity in this cauſe, ſend to your Lordſhip here incloſed my declaration and oath, joined with others, which I conceive to be tolerable, and no way inclining to the violation of his Majeſty's laws, whereof I am and always will be very obſervant, as becomes a loyal ſubject, and

"My Lord,
"25 March 1642. Your Lordſhip's humble ſervant,
MOUNTGARRET."

——— In confirmation hereof, it appears from the depoſition of William Parkinſon of Caſtlecomer, Eſq; that ſo little were his lordſhip's inclinations to take up arms againſt his Majeſty, that Walter Butler of Pooleſtown, Walter Bagenal of Dunleckney, and Robert Shee of Kilkenny, Eſqrs. were the chief inſtruments that made him do ſo; and ſo high was the inſolence of thoſe rebels grown, that the deponent had read a petition of one Richard Archdeacne, Captain of the Iriſh-Town of Kilkenny, and the Aldermen of the city, directed to the Lord Mountgarret and his Council, deſiring (among other things) that Philip Purcell of Ballyfoile, Eſq: his Lordſhip's ſon-in-law, might be puniſhed for relieving the Proteſtants.—Alſo, the titular Biſhop of Caſhel, Turlogh

[1] Lodge.

was the better enabled to do, by reaſon of his alliance to moſt of the gentlemen of the county of Kilkenny; who being

returned to London in July, and was made Colonel of a regiment of horſe in Ireland. In May 1685, he was appointed a Lord of his Majeſty's Bedchamber, and ſerving in the army, was ſent down into the Weſt againſt the Duke of Monmouth, and had a ſhare in the victory over that unfortunate Nobleman 6 July, at Sedgemore near Bridgewater. He was elected Chancellor of the Univerſity of Oxford 25 July 1688, in the room of his grandfather, and inſtalled 23 Auguſt at his houſe in St. James's-ſquare. To his power he oppoſed the deſpotick meaſures of K. James's Court, and 17 November 1688, joined with ſeveral Lords and Biſhops, in a petition to the King, to prevent, by calling a free Parliament, the miſeries his perſon and kingdoms were expoſed to; but meeting with a ſharp anſwer, his Grace left the Court, along with Prince George of Denmark; and declaring for the laws and liberties of his country, was one of the firſt of the Engliſh nobility that went over to the Prince of Orange; for which K. James ſeized his eſtate in Ireland, to the value of 25,000l a year, and 20 April 1692, excepted him out of his general pardon; his Parliament at Dublin having attainted him 7 May 1689.

On K. William's advancement to the throne, his Grace 14 February 1688 (the day after the King and Queen were proclaimed) was made a Gentleman of his Bedchamber, and Colonel of the Second Troop of Guards; inſtalled a Knight of the Garter 5 April 1689, and 11, conſtituted High Conſtable of England for their Majeſties Coronation. In 1690 he attended his Majeſty into Ireland; was at the Battle of the Boyne, and two days after detached with his uncle Henry, Lord Auverquerque, and nine troops of horſe to ſecure and take poſſeſſion of the city of Dublin; and the King afterwards advancing towards Kilkenny, his Grace was diſpatched from Caſtledermot, to ſecure that city and the adjacent country from plunder; when his Majeſty came there 19 July, he ſplendidly entertained him in his Caſtle, attended him into England and Holland; and 29 July 1693, was at the battle of Landen, wherein he charged the enemy at the head of one of Lumley's ſquadrons, received ſeveral wounds, and having his horſe ſhot under him, was reſcued by a gentleman of the

logh Oge O'Neile, brother to the arch rebel Sir Phelim, and the Popiſh citizens of Kilkenny, petitioned the reſt of the Council of Kilkenny, that all the Engliſh Proteſtants there ſhould be put to death; whereunto Alderman Richard Lawleſs in excuſe anſwered, that they were all robbed before, and he ſaw no cauſe that they ſhould loſe their lives; and at divers other times, when it was preſſed that the Engliſh ſhould be put to death, the Lord Mountgarret, with his ſon Edmund, and his ſon-in-law Purcell, by their ſtrength, means, and perſuaſions, prevented it.

being generally of his religion, readily joined with him, and attended him with a numerous train to the city of Kilkenny, into

the French guards from the hands of a villain, about to ſtab him; being thus taken priſoner, he was carried to Namure, where he ſignalized his charity, by diſtributing a great part of his revenues to his fellow priſoners, by the hands of Count Guiſcard, the Governor [1]; but was after exchanged for the Duke of Berwick, made priſoner by Brigadier Churchill, and when at liberty, attended his poſt in the army, where, the grandeur of his table and retinue, were an honour to the Engliſh nation, as his valour had been an example to the nobility [2].

By Q. Anne he was appointed 20 April 1702, Commander in Chief of the land forces, ſet againſt France and Spain, when he deſtroyed the French fleet, ſunk the Spaniſh galleons in the harbour of Vigo, and took the Fort of Redondella, for which he received the thanks of both houſes of Parliament. 24 June 1702, he was made L. L. of the county of Somerſet; and 4 February following, her Majeſty declared him L. L. of Ireland, where he was received with every demonſtration of joy; and during his ſtay till the year 1706 in this high poſt, governed with more affection from the people, and kept his Court in greater ſplendor, than ever was known in this kingdom.

In 1707, he was appointed Colonel of the third troop of horſe guards; 19 October 1710, again declared L. L. of Ireland; and 1 January 1711, made Colonel of the firſt regiment of Foot Guards, and declared Captain General and Commander in Chief of the land forces in Great Britain, or which were or ſhould be employed abroad, in conjunction with the troops of the allies; which poſt (his commiſſion being ſigned 26 February [3]) he held till the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. 26 June that year he was made Warden and Admiral of the Cinque Ports, and Conſtable of Dover Caſtle; and on the Queen's death was one of the Privy Council, who ſigned the proclamation, declaring K. George I. to be the only lawful and rightful King of Great Britain; on whoſe arrival, he was graciouſly received by his Majeſty; appointed 9 October 1714 of his Privy Council in Ireland; and L L of the county of Somerſet; from which he was removed a few days after, as he had been 18 September before from being Captain-General of the army, the Lord Viſcount Townſhend then acquainting him, that his Majeſty had no longer occaſion for his ſervice in that quality, but would be glad to ſee him at Court.

The Parliament meeting 17 March 1714, his Grace was impeached 21 June 1715, by Mr. Secretary Stanhope, of High Treaſon,

[1] Lodge. [2] Idem. [3] Idem.

into which he was admitted, and there declared the reaſons of his taking poſſeſſion of it, and entering into arms; and by

Treaſon, and the Houſe of Commons voted that he ſhould be impeached accordingly; whereupon being adviſed to avoid the impending ſtorm of a Parliamentary proſecution, although it is preſumed by many, had he waited to ſtand his trial, that his innocent and good intentions in all his actions would have cleared him from the imputed guilt[1]; He retired 8 Auguſt into France, and was 20 of that month attainted, his eſtate forfeited, and honours extinguiſhed; and the Parliament of this kingdom, 26 June 1716, paſſed an act, for extinguiſhing the regalities and liberties of the county palatine of Tipperary; for veſting his eſtate in the crown; and for giving a reward of 10,000l for his apprehenſion, ſhould he attempt to land in Ireland. But the ſame Engliſh parliament paſſed an act 24 June 1721, to enable his brother the Earl of Arran to purchaſe his eſtate, which he accordingly did.

This great, but unfortunate Nobleman, married to his firſt wife, 15 July 1682, Anne, eldeſt daughter of Laurence, Earl of Rocheſter, who dying 25 January 1684[2] of a miſcarriage in Dublin, aged 17 years and 3 days, was buried in the family vault in Chriſt Church; he married ſecondly, 3 Auguſt 1685, Mary, eldeſt ſurviving daughter of Henry, firſt Duke of Beaufort, and by her, who died 19 November 1733, in the 69th year of her age, and was buried in Weſtminſter Abbey, he had one ſon Thomas, born 26 September 1686, who died 27 February 1689, and was there buried; and five daughters, whereof the Ladies Mary, Emilia, and Henrietta died in their infancy; Lady Elizabeth died unmarried 20 April 1750, and was buried with her father; and Lady Mary was married 21 October 1710, to John, Lord Aſhburnham, and dying 2 January 1712, æt. 23, was buried at Aſhburnham. His Grace reſided chiefly at Avignon; had a penſion from the Court of Spain of 2000 piſtoles; and departing this life 16 November 1745, N. S.; his corpſe was brought into England, and depoſited 22 May 1746, in the family vault, in K. Henry VII. Chapel, Weſtminſter Abbey.

Charles, the younger ſon of Thomas, Earl of Oſſory, was born 4 September 1671, and by K. William made a Lord of his Bedchamber; Colonel of a regiment of horſe; and, by Privy Seal, dated at Whitehall 15 January 1693, and patent 8 March following, created Baron of Cloughgrenan, Viſcount of Tullogh, and Charles Earl of Arran.

[1] See his conduct in the campaign of 1712 vindicated in a pamphlet, publiſhed in 1715. [2] Ulſter's Office.

by public proclamation ſtrictly enjoined all his followers, not to pillage or hurt the Engliſh inhabitants, either in body or

and Earl of Arran; and alſo a Baron of England, by the title of Lord Butler of Weſton. *The preamble.* Nos regia mente recolentes eximia merita et virtutes præ ilecti et fidel s ſubditi noſtri Caroli Butler, filii ſecundo geniti egregii viri Thomæ nuper Comitis de Oſſory, necnon fidelitatem erga Nos illuſtrem, ac res per illum contra inimicos noſtros fortiſſime geſtas, in magnum rerum noſtrarum emolumentum, quæ omnia ſimul cum partûs ejus nobilitate et hæreditario ejus erga coronam noſtram Angliæ ſtudio, nobis ampliſſime innotuerint. Hinc eſt quod nos præfatum Carolum Butler pro talibus meritis perpetuo regii favoris noſtri monumento poſteris ſuis tranſmittendo ornare et decorare decrevimus. Sciatis igitur, &c.

His Lordſhip, 14 January 1702, was made a Brigadier-General of her Majeſty's armies, and 22 April 1708 a Lieutenant-General By patent, 6 June 1712, he was conſtituted Maſter of the Ordnance, in the room of Lieutenant-General Ingoldſby deceaſed, but this he reſigned on the Queen's demiſe. In July 1713 he was made Governor of Dover Caſtle, and Deputy Warden of the Cinque Ports, which he alſo reſigned at the ſame time. On 10 September 1715 he was elected Chancellor of the Univerſity of Oxford; and 28 February following Lord High Steward of the city and liberties of Weſtminſter.

He married Elizabeth, fourth and youngeſt daughter of Thomas, Lord Crew, of Stene but by her, who became co-heir to her uncle Nathaniel, Lord Crew, Biſhop of Durham, (who died without iſſue 18 September 1721) and died 21 May 1756, his Lordſhip had no iſſue, and deceaſing 17 December 1758, æt. 88, the titles became extinct, but the eſtates devolved purſuant to the ſettlement made by his Lordſhip, firſt, on his ſiſter Lady Emilia Butler, and on her death, to John Butler of Kilcaſh, Eſq; who dying 24 June 1766, without iſſue,

Walter Butler, only ſon of John, ſecond ſon of Walter of Garryricken, eldeſt ſon of Richard of Kilcaſh, the youngeſt ſon of Thomas Lord Thurles, ſon of Walter, the eleventh Earl of Ormond ſucceeded—he married Eleanor, eldeſt daughter of Nicholas Morris of the Court in county of Dublin, Eſq; (ſon of Sir John, and great uncle to the late Sir Redmond Morris, Barts.) and by her had two daughters, the elder married to ——— Cavanagh, of Borris, in county of Carlow, Eſq; the younger to ——— — Cavanagh, Eſq; of the ſame family, and an only ſon John, elected to Parliament for the county of Kilkenny, and married 26 February 1769, to Lady Anne Wandesford, only daughter

or goods; in which deſign he ſo far ſucceeded, that there was not the leaſt act of bloodſhed committed.

Kilkenny being thus ſeized by his Lordſhip, he detached parties to ſecure other adjacent towns, which was done with ſuch ſucceſs, that in the ſpace of a week, almoſt all the towns and forts in the counties of Kilkenny, Waterford and Tipperary were in the power of theſe Iriſh forces; after which, being choſen by thoſe who proſecuted the ſame cauſe, General of all the forces raiſed by the gentlemen of the country, he marched into Munſter, and took Dodd's Caſtle, with the caſtles of Knockordane, Ballahey and Mallow; but the county of Cork inſiſting upon making a General in their own province, he looked on himſelf to be principally levelled at, and retired with his forces into Leinſter, where he met the Earl of Ormond with a powerful army, and gave him battle at Killruſh in the county of Kildare 10 April 1642; but being entirely defeated, he returned to Kilkenny, and was choſen Preſident of the Supreme Council, formed there in the ſummer of 1642.

18 March following he was at the battle of Roſſe, fought by General Preſton againſt the Marqueſs of Ormond; and in 1643, with his ſon Edmund (Roe) was at the taking of the Caſtle of Borraſs in the Queen's county; and with the Lords Netterville, Ikerrin, Upper Oſſory, and Caſtlehaven, at the ſiege of Ballynakill, which ſurrendered 5 May, after a ſiege firſt begun 26 November 1641, during which time about 900 men, women and children, endured much want and miſery, receiving very little relief from the ſtate, and no arms at all; ſo that upon the ſurrender, 753 were alive, the reſt being ſlain, and dead by ſickneſs.—He continued to act in this war, but with as great moderation and care of the diſtreſſed Proteſtants, as the violence of the times would permit him to exerciſe; and dying in 1651 was ex-

daughter and heir of John, Earl of Wandeford, who deceaſing in 1784, his titles became extinct, but his eſtates devolved on Mr Butler, (in right of Lady Anne) who on the death of his father, ſucceeded alſo to the eſtates of the Earl of Arran, and at preſent repreſents the ſeveral families of Ormond, Kilcaſh, and Garryricken.

cepted (though dead) from pardon for life or eſtate by Cromwell's act of parliament for the ſettlement of Ireland, paſſed 12 Auguſt 1652, having been outlawed before.—He lies buried under a handſome monument in the chancel of St. Canice church, with this inſcription:

D. O. M.
Sacrum
Ill.mus ac Nob.mus D'nus Richardus
Butler, Vicecomes de Mount:
:garet, Baro de Kells, &c.
Ex antiquiſſimis primariæ in Hiberniâ Nobi:
:litatis Familiis oriundus, utpote Petri Butler Or:
:moniæ et Oſſoriæ Comitis, ac Margaretæ Fitz:
Gerald Filiæ Comitis de Kildare, Pronepos. Vir
Religione in Deum, Pietate in Patriam, Fidelita:
:te in Regem, Pace Belloque conſpicuus; de Rege,
Regno, Eccleſiâ Dei, pro quibus fortiter periculo:
:ſis et maxime turbatis Temporibus ſtetit, optime
Meritus; felicis ac fœcundæ Prolis Parens, ſibi,
Majoribus ac Poſteris, hoc Monumentum pie poſuit;
Memoriam ſui nunquam moriturim reliquit. Obiit
Ille An'o 16—
Defunctis et Nobiliſſimæ Vice-Comitum
De Mountgaret Familiæ bene precare
Viator.

He married firſt Margaret, eldeſt daughter of Hugh O'Neile, Earl of Tyrone, by whom he had three ſons and five daughters; and ſecondly Thomaſine (who at her confirmation took the name of Elizabeth[1], and was ſo called in 1619) daughter of Sir William Andrews of Newport Pagnel in the county of Bucks, who dying without iſſue in 1625, he married thirdly in July[2] 1631 Margaret, daughter of Richard Brarthwaite, Eſq; Serjeant at Law, and widow of Sir Thomas Spencer of Yarnton in Oxfordſhire, Bart. where ſhe was buried in 1655, having no iſſue by him. His children by the firſt wife were,

Edmund (Roe) his ſucceſſor; he reſided at Ballyroe, county of Kilkenny in the life-time of his father[3].

Edward

[1] Ulſter's Office. [2] Articles dated 25 July 1631. [3] Lodge.

Edward of Urlingford, who married Mary, daughter of Edmund Fitz-Patrick, and being engaged in the rebellion, was apprehended in 1652 by Colonel Daniel Axtell * governor of Kilkenny, when ſeveral informations were taken againſt him, and he was examined perſonally 16 February before Colonel Thomas Herbert and Robert Doily, Members of the High Court of Juſtice (as it was called) ſitting at Dublin, when he declared, that he had lived at Urlingford for 20 years paſt or thereabouts; that in 1641, or the year after, he had the command of a foot company, which he laid down in 1642, and was not in arms ſince, but continued at his ſaid dwelling-houſe, and from that time meddled not with any military employment; and denied that he had been engaged in any acts of rebellion: but the contrary being fully proved by the depoſitions of Captain Abel Warren and others, he was executed at Kilkenny. (2)

Captain Richard Butler. (3)

Daughter Elizabeth was marrried to Sir Walter Butler of Pooleſtown, Bart. and died 21 Auguſt 1636. (1)

Ellice, to Andrew Fitz-Patrick of the Queen's County, Eſq. (2)

Margaret, in July 1631 to Sir Richard Bealing † of Tirrelſton in the county of Dublin, Knt. and died 6 Auguſt 1635[1]. (3)

* Colonel Axtell (who, like many more of Cromwell's officers, knew better how to uſe the ſword than the pen) gives the following account of his apprehenſion, in his letter to the Preſident of the High Court of Juſtice in Dublin. "My Lord, I have ſent your Lordſhip the incloſed examination againſt "Mr. Edward Butler, ſecount Son to the late Lord Mount Garrott, and I ſhall "only give your Lordſhip my nowledge concerning him; when I had receiv'd "Orders from the Com' of Parlimt. to apprehend all ſuch Perſons in theſe "Parts that had bin guilty of ſheedinge the Engliſh innoſcent Blood in the firſt "Year of the Rebellion, I ſend a Party in the Night to ceaſe the ſaid Butler, "but he was not at hombe, and he hearing that thaire was a Ceſuer of blood-"guilty Perſons, he fleed into the Bogs and Faſtneſſes (out of the Parliment "Quarters) for his Safty, and thaire contenewed until he was going (in a diſ-"guiſe Habitt) to Spaine with ſome Iriſh Officers, and prouidencially taken be-"twext Thomas-Town and Waterford by ſome Soldiers (that knew him) of "Cpt. Ffrankes Troop. I ſhall not ad, but remayne, my Lord,

"KilKeney, 9 Your Lord pp humble Servant

"Frebb. 1652." D. Axtell"

† He was ſon[2] and heir to Sir Henry Bealing of Killeſſin or Killeſſy in the county of Kildare by his wife Maud, and was ſome time a member of the Supreme

[1] Articles. 16 Aug. 1625. Rot. Claus de An. 7°. 8°. Car. I. D.

[2] Harris's Ware, 165.

(4) ———, to Philip Purcell of Ballyfoile, Esq; a captain in the rebellion of 1641.

(5) Joan, first to Sir Richard Masterson of Fernes, Knt. to whom she was second wife, and he dying in 1627, she remarried with Sir Philip Paulet of Garrylough in the county of Wexford, (fourth son of Sir Anthony Paulet, governor of Jersey, and Captain of the Guard to Q. Elizabeth, son and heir to Sir Amias Paulet) and dying in 1633, had issue by him, who died 16 May, 1636, and was buried at Fernes, Joseph, who died unmarried, and Mary.

Edmund, 4 Viscount. Edmund (Roe) the fourth Viscount Mountgarret, in January 1641 was one of the Commissioners, deputed by the counties of Kilkenny, Tipperary, Waterford, and Wexford, to take the city of Waterford into their government, and to seize all the goods of the English, for the maintenance of their war, which they called the Holy War of the Confederate Catholics; but the Mayor and Council of the city prevented that attempt, and about the middle of March following procured ships for the escape of the Protestants. —He acted in concert with his father during the progress of the rebellion; whose example he followed in protecting the English, and endeavouring to restore peace to the kingdom: "of which K. Charles II. was abundantly satisfied, "and particularly by certificate of the Marques of Ormond, "and other good testimonies, that he was very active and "earnest

Supreme Council at Kilkenny; and died in September 1677, having seven sons, Sir Richard, Henry, James, Francis, Christopher, Marrion, and Alson [1]; and a daughter Helen, the first wife of Sir John Hales of Woodchurch in Kent, Bart —Sir Richard, the eldest son, was Secretary and Treasurer of the Houshold to K. Charles the IId's Queen, and marrying in December 1670 Frances, daughter and heir to Sir John Arundel of Langherne in Cornwall, his children by her (who died 6 December 1713, Æt. 62) were obliged to take the name of Arundel, to enable them to inherit her estate; whereof Mary (or Catharine) was married to Sir John Fleming of Staholmuck (son of James, third son of William Lord Slane) and the eldest son Richard Arundel Bealing of Langherne, Esq. married Anne, sister of Thomas, Viscount Gage, and dying in February 1724 left two daughters his coheirs, Frances, married 21 June 1733 to Sir John Giffard of Burstall in Leicestershire, Bart. who died in June 1736, and was there buried; and Mary 27 January 1738 to Henry, then eldest son of Henry, Lord Arundel of Wardour, whom he succeeded in 1746, and had two sons, Henry, born 11 April 1740; and Thomas 4 October 1742; his Lordship dying 12 September 1756, was succeeded by Henry, who, 31 May 1762, married Maria-Christina, only daughter and heir to Benedict Conquest of Iraham in county of Lincoln, by whom his Lordship has issue [2].

[1] Lodge Collect. [2] Collins. V. 7. p. 54.

" earneſt to incline the Iriſh to a ſubmiſſion to K. Charles I. " in 1646, and did then ſolemnly publiſh the peace in the " city of Kilkenny, whereof he was governor, for which he " was committed by the oppoſers thereof, who kept him " in durance for the ſpace of three months; yet, after the " interruption of that peace, he uſed his utmoſt endeavours " to reſtore it; correſponded with the Marqueſs, then " L. L.; offered to come to him to Dublin; and followed " him to France, where he tendered his ſervice to the " King; attended the Marqueſs to Ireland in 1648, and " conſtantly adhered to his Majeſty's authority, employing " both his perſon and purſe in his ſervice; acting as Co- " lonel of a foot regiment and Captain of horſe in his army, " until the Marqueſs's receſſe from Ireland; with whom " he went again into France, and attended his Majeſty's " fortunes abroad, ſerving as a Captain of Foot in his ar- " my. The King therefore being ſenſible of the many " hardſhips his Lordſhip had ſuffered for him, both at " home and abroad, conceived himſelf bound in honour " and juſtice, to re-eſtabliſh him in the poſſeſſion of his " eſtate, whereof he had been deprived by or under colour " of any actings of any uſurped power in Ireland; and " accordingly in his public declaration touching Ireland, " provided for him by name, as meriting a particular re- " ward and favour; and to render that intended grace the " more ſpeedy and effectual, his Majeſty, by letter from " Whitehall [1] 1 March 1660, required that ſpecial care " might be taken for his immediate reſtoration and eſta- " bliſhment in his eſtate," which was performed accordingly by the acts of ſettlement; his Lordſhip having received a pardon, dated at Weſtminſter 12 December before, for all treaſons, levying of war, rebellions, inſurrections, &c. committed before 10 June 1659, and 12 July 1670, had an abatement of the quit-rents, impoſed on his eſtate, by the acts of ſettlement [2].

He married to his firſt wife the Lady Dorothy Touchet, ſecond daughter of Mervyn, Earl of Caſtlehaven, and by her, who died at Park's-Grove, near Ballyragget, 10 February (being Shrove-Tueſday) 1634, and was buried the 11 in the Cathedral of St. Canice, Kilkenny [3], had two

[1] Rot. Can. 13°. Car. II. 3. p. f. R. 6. [2] Lodge. [3] Idem.

two ſons and two daughters; Richard, his ſucceſſor; James, who died young; Margaret, who died unmarried; and Elizabeth, married to ——— Sutton of the county of Wexford. He married, ſecondly, in 1637 Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Simeons of Brightwell in the county of Oxford, Knt. by his firſt wife Mary, daughter of Edward, Lord Vaux, of Harrowden, and dying in 1679 *, (oppreſſed with age and infirmities, having been for ſome time bedrid) had iſſue by his ſecond wife, who died 18 February 1673 [1], and was buried at St. Michan's, Dublin, a daughter Elizabeth, and a ſon

Family of Ballyragget.

Edward Butler of Ballyragget, Eſq. for whoſe reſtoration to his eſtate of Ballyragget, Ballymartin, Knockroe, Damerſtown, &c. (ſettled on him by a fine, levied 13 December 1670) chargeable with 1000l. for the fortune of his ſiſter Elizabeth [2], which had been poſſeſſed by Colonel Daniel Axtell, the King ſent his directions 4 December 1660, in purſuance whereof he was confirmed therein by the acts of ſettlement.—He married Elizabeth, daughter of George Mathew of Thomaſtown in Tipperary, Eſq; by whom he had three ſons; Edmund, who 13 October 1694 married Roſe, daughter of—— O'Neile, of Dublin Eſq. and died without iſſue; George; Pierce, who died childleſs; and a daughter Anne, married to Dudley Bagenal of Dunleckney in the county of Carlow, Eſq; and was mother of Walter Bagenal, Eſq; who died in 1745, leaving Beauchamp his heir, and other children.

George Butler of Ballyragget, Eſq; 20 May 1700 [3] married Catharine, eldeſt daughter of John, Lord Kingſton, he died 19 September † 1752, having had iſſue by her who died in April 1762, three ſons and two daughters; James, Edmund, born in 1721; Gerald-Alexander in 1725; Mary, married to Ralph Standiſh-Howard, Eſq. only ſon to Ralph Standiſh, of Standiſh-Hall in Lancaſhire, Eſq; (and by him, who died of the ſmall-pox at Kilkenny in April 1735, had

* By his will dated 13 October 1673, he bequeathed to his ſon Edward, all his goods and chattels, rents, debts and credits, and appointed him executor; and by a codicil dated 28 June 1678 (proved 24 June 1679) gave to his ſon Richard, a horſe of 10l. price or 10l. to buy one; to his daughter Sutton 10l. to his ſiſter Elizabeth Butler of Paulſtown, 10l. to his ſiſter Ellis Fitz-Patrick 10l. and to his uncle Theobald Butler of Tynehinch 10l. [4]

† He made his will 2 Auguſt 1750 and left her ſole executrix and heir. [5]

[1] Ulſter's Office. [2] Lodge. [3] Marriage Articles 14 February 1699 (whereby ſhe had 2,500l. fortune, and a jointure of 500l. per ann.
[4] Prerog. Office. [5] Idem.

had one ſon, born 22 October following) and Frances, married 15 November 1740 to Sir James Stanley of Nether-Alderley in Cheſhire, Bart. whoſe great-grand-father Thomas 25 June 1660 was advanced to that dignity. ——— James Butler, Eſq. the eldeſt ſon, born in March 1711, married on 18 May 1734 Frances, daughter and heir to Robert Dillon of King-ſtreet, Dublin, Eſq. Counſellor at Law, (who died 6 March 1735, and lies buried under a table monument in St. James's Church-yard) by his firſt wife Mary, and ſhe died in childbirth of the ſaid Frances, being the firſt child [1], eldeſt daughter of Sir Richard Talbot, of Malahide, Eſq; (who died in Auguſt 1703) by his wife Frances, daughter of Sir Robert Talbot, of Cartown, Bart. and deceaſing at Ballyragget 20 March 1746, had iſſue by her, who died 17 November 1749, George, who died 10 March 1735, and was buried with his grandfather at St. James's; Robert, who married firſt the daughter of Lord Bellew, ſecondly, 7 September 1779, Elizabeth daughter of Marmaduke, late Lord Langdale, and dying in June 1788, was ſucceeded in his eſtates by his next ſurviving brother James, titular archbiſhop of Caſhel; Edward, James, George and Mary.

Richard, the fifth Viſcount Mountgarret, in the reign of Charles II. ſerved abroad as Captain in the French army, but, after K. James's acceſſion to the throne, returned to Ireland, was made a Captain of Horſe, and 4 June 1689 led on the Forlorn Hope againſt the city of Londonderry, when he was taken priſoner, for which and his other ſervices, he was outlawed and forfeited his eſtate; 29 October 1692 he laid claim to his ſeat in Parliament, and took the oath of fidelity; but being required to take the oath of ſupremacy, and make and ſubſcribe the declaration according to act of Parliament, he refuſed ſo to do, declaring it was not agreeable to his conſcience [2]; whereupon the Lord Chancellor acquainted him, that he knew the conſequence of his refuſal was, he could not ſit in that Houſe; and 19 October 1698 the Lords came to this reſolution: That thoſe Lords, whoſe anceſtors ſtand outlawed, ſhall not ſit in this Houſe, nor their names be continued in the roll of this Houſe in right of ſuch anceſtors. And, that ſuch Lords, who ſtand outlawed on record, ſhall not have privilege

Richard, 5 Viſcount.

[1] Lodge. Collect.

[2] Lord's Jour. I. 466.

vilege to ſit in this Houſe, but ought to be ſtruck out of the roll of this Houſe[1]. From which privileges (though the outlawry was reverſed) this noble family was excluded, on account of their religion, except Richard the ſeventh, and Edmund the ninth Lord, who conformed to the eſtabliſhed Proteſtant religion, in which perſuaſion he educated his ſon.

His Lordſhip married firſt Emilia, daughter of William Blundel of Croſby in the county of Lancaſter, Eſq; by whom he had three ſons, Edmund his heir; Richard, and John, whoſe poſterity reſide abroad, and two ſons and a daughter, who died young. His ſecond wife was Margaret, only daughter of Richard Shee of Shee's-Court, Eſq; and widow of Gilbert Butler, by whom he had no iſſue, and dying in February 1706, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon*

Edmund

* 15 November 1715, he complained to the Houſe of Peers of a breach of privilege committed againſt him, when their Lordſhips appointed a committee to enquire whether his father Richard or any of his anceſtors, under whom he derived his honour, is or were outlawed of high treaſon, and whether ſuch outlawry or outlawries remain of force: And upon the report from the ſaid Lords committees, it appeared to the Houſe, that the outlawry of Richard, Lord Viſcount Mountgarret, for the rebellion of 1641, was not reverſed. Whereupon, they ordered his Lordſhip's name to be expunged out of the liſt of Peers——But his Lordſhip at that time, not being able to offer ſufficient proofs of the reverſal of the ſaid outlawries, deferred doing ſo, until 5 October 1721, when, by petition, he prayed the aforeſaid premiſes to be taken into conſideration, and to grant him a re-hearing. The petition was referred to a ſelect committee of all the Lords preſent; and the Lord Viſcount Strabane reported from the ſaid Lords committees, that, on examination of the matter to them referred, and from the teſtimony of Mr. Thady Dunn, it appeared, that Philip Savage, Eſq. in the year 1687, was Clerk of the Crown of the Court of King's Bench, and the ſaid Dunn produced an affidavit, ſworn by the ſaid Philip Savage, before Godfrey Boate, Eſq. one of the Judges of the ſaid Court, 24 Nov. 1716, which the Lord committees thought proper to lay before the Houſe, and is as follows:

Philip Savage, Eſq; late Clerk of the Crown and Prothonotary of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, Ireland, came this day before me, and made oath on the Holy Evangeliſts, that he being in Trinity Term, 1687, and for ſeveral years before and after, and until the month of Auguſt 1715, Clerk of the Crown and Prothonotary of the ſaid Court of King's Bench, did, purſuant to the ancient rules of the ſaid Court of King's Bench, 10 June 1687, cauſe records of judgment of reverſal of two ſeveral outlawries, grounded on indictments of high treaſon, viz. one in the county Cork, and the other in the county Kildare, alledged to be committed by Richard, (heretofore) Lord Viſcount Mountgarret, in the rebellion, which broke out in this kingdom, 23 October 1641, to be made up and enrolled, for which this deponent did about that time, receive the fees due to him for making up and enrolling the ſame; and this deponent is very ſure the ſame were made and enrolled accordingly, he having peruſed and often ſeen the ſaid roll in the ſaid office, and did, by order of the Houſe of Peers of Ireland, cauſe certificates of the ſaid reverſal to be made out

[1] Lord's Jour. I. 690.

Edmund, the ſixth Viſcount, who by petition to the Houſe of Lords 5 October 1721, claimed his privilege of Parliament; which (upon full proof that the outlawry of Richard,

Edmund, 6 Viſcount.

out and certified to the Houſe of Peers, and to the King at Arms of the ſaid kingdom, the firſt time the Parliament sat in this kingdom after the rebellion, which was in the year 1688; and this deponent further depoſeth, that though there were ſeveral writs of error brought to reverſe the outlawries againſt ſeveral other Lords of the ſaid kingdom, for the ſaid rebellion of 1641, whoſe heirs brought ſuch writs of error as aforeſaid, and obtained the like rules for their reverſal, yet they were not reverſed, nor the records of their reverſal made up and enrolled, by reaſon none of them required the ſame to be done, except the ſaid Lord Viſcount Mountgarret, and Pierce, heretofore Lord Viſcount Ikerrine, whoſe records of reverſal were made up and enrolled, as aforeſaid. And this deponent further depoſeth, that ſeveral records of the ſaid office, being in the late troubles in this kingdom, removed to ſeveral places, to be for ſafe cuſtody kept, and likewiſe being to this deponent's certain knowledge, ſeveral times carried by this deponent's deputy to the Houſe of Peers, and to the late trustees of forfeitures in this kingdom, purſuant to an act of Parliament made in England, the ſaid records of the reverſal of the ſaid Lord Mountgarret's ſaid outlawries, are, by that means, as this deponent verily believes, miſlaid.

Jur. coram me 24° Die Novembris 1716.

P. SAVAGE. GODFREY BOATE.

Said Dunn further depoſed, that a motion was made in the Court of King's Bench, upon the ſaid Savage's affidavit, in Michaelmas term 1716, as he believed, but no rule was made thereupon.—And Richard Butler, Eſq; depoſed, that he was in the Court of King's Bench, when the ſaid Court was moved by Sir Richard Levinge, then a Council at the Bar, upon the ſaid Savage's affidavit, to have the record made up of the reverſal of the outlawry of Richard, late Lord Viſcount Mountgarret, in the year 1641; but that Lord Ch. J. Whitſhead, upon inquiry whether the Attorney General had been attended, and being informed that he was not, the Court thought proper not to make any rule thereupon. All which the Lords committees thought fit to lay before the Houſe, and is ſubmitted to your Lordſhips.

The reſolution of this Houſe of 16 December 1715, was then read.

Reſolved, that upon reading the journals of this Houſe, and conſideration had of the report made by the Lords committees, to whom the conſideration of the petition of Edmund Butler, late upon the roll of Peers of this Houſe, by the name of Edmund, Lord Viſcount Mountgarret, was referred, it appears to this Houſe, that the two outlawries of Richard, Lord Viſcount Mountgarret, for the rebellion, which began in this kingdom on 23 October 1641, are reverſed.

The order for expunging the name of Edmund Lord Viſcount Mountgarret out of the liſt of Peers of the Houſe, 16 December 1715, being then read, it is ordered by the Lords in Parliament aſſembled, that Ulſter King of Arms do forthwith inſert into the liſt of Peers of this Houſe, the name of ſaid Edmund Lord Viſcount Mountgarret.

Purſuant to theſe reſolutions of the Lords in his favour, he delivered his writ of ſummons in the uſual manner 9 October, and took the oath of allegiance; but the declaration and oath of abjuration being read to him, he refuſed to take the one, or make the other, but deſired leave to conſider thereof, and then withdrew. (Lord's Jour. II. 461. 464. 700. 701. 702.)

Richard, Lord Mountgarret, for the rebellion of 1641, had been reverſed in the year 1687) being allowed by a reſolution of the Houſe, he delivered his writ of ſummons the 9 of that month, and took the oath of allegiance.—He married firſt Mary, daughter of ——— Buchanan of Londonderry, Eſq. and ſecondly Elizabeth, widow of Oliver Grace of Shanganagh in the Queen's County, Eſq. which Oliver died 8 June 170 , and his Lady dying in London 13 June 1736, was buried in the church of St. Giles in the fields; and his Lordſhip departing this life in Dublin 25 July 1735, was buried in St. Canice, Kilkenny, having iſſue three ſons, ſucceſſive Lords of Mountgarret, and one ſurviving daughter Emilia, married in 17 , to Hugh Reilly of Ballinlough in county of Meath, Eſq. who dying without iſſue, he re-married Elinor, only daughter of Sir Daniel O'Neile, Bart. and dying 8 Auguſt 1761, æt. 77 left a ſon of that place[1].

Richard, 7 Viſcount.

Richard, the eldeſt ſon and ſeventh Viſcount, took his ſeat in Parliament 7 October 1735[2], but did not long enjoy the honour; deceaſing in Dublin 14 May 1736, he was buried at St. George's Church. 19 October 1711 he married[3] Catharine, ſiſter to Charles O'Neile of Edenduffecarrick or Shane's Caſtle in the County of Antrim, Eſq. and leaving no iſſue by her, who died 15 April 1739, and was buried at St. Michan's, Dublin, the honour devolved on his brother

James, 8 Viſcount.

James, the eighth Viſcount, who ſerved many years in the Emperor's army; and in the campaign on the Rhine againſt the French in 1735, ſignalized himſelf.—In January 1736 he married Margaret, ſecond daughter of John, Lord Trimleſton, but dying ſuddenly without iſſue 13 May 1742, was ſucceeded by his only brother

Edmund, 9 Viſcount.

Edmund, the ninth Viſcount Mountgarret, who conformed to the eſtabliſhed church 7 November 1736, and 10 October 1749 took his ſeat in Parliament[4]. He married Anne, eldeſt daughter of Major Toby Purcell of Ballymartin and Cloghpooke in the county of Kilkenny, and died 6 March 1750, leaving by her who died in June 1764, an only ſon

Edmund, 10 Viſcount.

Edmund, the tenth Viſcount, ſworn a Barriſter at Law 25 November 1749; took his ſeat in the Houſe of Peers 11 November

[1] Lodge. [2] Lord's Jour. III. 301. [3] Articles of that date.
[4] Lord's Journals III. 719.

11 November 1751 [1]. In 1744 he married Charlotte, fecond daughter of Simon Bradſtreet, Eſq;* Counſellor at Law, and by her who died at Paris 27 March 1778, and was interred at Barony Church, near Ballyconra, had iſſue three ſons and two daughters, viz.

Edmund, his ſucceſſor. (1)

Richard [2], entered into holy orders and was preſented to the rectory and vicarage of Tullophelim in county of Carlow. (2)

Simon [3], Counſellor at Law. (3)

Daughter, Elinor [4] died 28 April 1762, æt. 15 unmarried; and was buried at Barony Church. (1)

Anne-Emilia [5], unmarried. (2)

His Lordſhip deceaſing 9 February 1779, was interred with his Lady in Barony Church near Ballyconra in county of Kilkenny, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon

Edmund, the eleventh and preſent Viſcount, who was born 27 July 1745, took his ſeat in Parliament 26 November 1779 [6], and married 7 October 1768 to Lady Henrietta Butler [7], (born 15 Auguſt 1750) youngeſt daughter of Somerſet Hamilton the eighth Earl of Carrick, and by her who deceaſed in 1785, his Lordſhip has iſſue four ſons and one daughter, viz. Edmund, 11 Viſcount.

Edmund, born 6 January 1771 [8]. (1)

Somerſet-Richard, born in December 1771 [9]. (2)

Henry, born in February 1773 [10]. (3)

Pierce, born 6 May 1774 [11]. (4)

Daughter, Charlotte-Juliana, born 6 Auguſt 1778 [12]. (1)

Titles.]

* Simon Bradſtreet, Eſq; Counſellor at Law, was created a Baronet 14 July 1759; he married the daughter of —— Bradſtreet, of Kilkenny, Eſq. and died 26 April 1762, leaving iſſue by his relict, who deceaſed 25 December 1779, Sir Simon the ſecond Bart. who married 9 October 1755, Anne, daughter of the late and ſiſter to the preſent Right Hon. Sir Henry Cavendiſh, Bart. and dying without iſſue, was ſucceeded by his only brother Sir Samuel, Barriſter at Law, choſen Recorder of Dublin, which city he repreſented in Parliament, till 13 January 1784, when he was conſtituted a Juſtice of the Court of King's Bench. The daughters were, Emilia, married to Colonel Zobell, deceaſed; and Charlotte, married as before. (Collections)

1 Lord's Jour. III. 790. 2 Ulſter's Office. 3 Id. 4 Id.
5 Id. 6 Lord's Jour. V. 141. 7 Ulſter's Office. 8 Id.
9 Id. 10 Id. 11 Id. 12 Id.

Titles.] Edmund Butler, Viſcount of Mountgarret, and Baron of Kells.

Creation.] V. of Mountgarret in the county of Wexford, 23 October 1550, 5 Edw. VI.

Arms.] Topaz, a Chief indented, Saphire, a Creſcent for difference; or within a Border, Gules, at pleaſure.

Crest.] In a ducal coronet, topaz. a plume of five Oſtrich feathers, and thence a Falcon ariſing, all pearl.

Supporters.] The dexter, a Falcon with wings expanded, pearl beaked and membered topaz. The ſiniſter, a male Gryphon, pearl, with beak, rays, plain collar and chain, gold.

Motto.] Depressus Extollor.

Seat.] Ballyconra in county of Kilkenny, 8 miles from Kilkenny, and 58 from Dublin.

VILLIERS, Viscount GRANDISON.

THAT this illuſtrious family hath been ſeated in the county of Leiceſter, and poſſeſſed a fair inheritance there for many ages, is evident from Burton's hiſtory of that county, under the title of Brookeſby, their chief ſeat; and they derived their origin from the noble houſe of Villiers, Lords of Liſle-Adam in the Dutchy of Normandy, of which Houſe were many eminent perſons in France; but the founder of
Paganus. this noble branch of the family was Paganus de Villers, Villiers, Vileres, Villars, Vylars, Eſq; (for ſo the name, like others of long duration, was variouſly written, and, as Dr. Fuller obſerves, fourteen ſeveral ways in their own evidences) who came into England at the time of the conqueſt, and ſoon after was Lord of Croſby in the county of Lancaſter, and of Kinaton and Newbold in the county of Nottingham, which he held of the Butlers of Werrington, and which his poſterity enjoyed until the reign of K. Edward III. but Croſby went off to the family of Molyneux, by Beatrix,

Beatrix, daughter and heir to Robert de Villers, ſon of Alan, ſon of the ſaid Pagan.

Which Pagan, was a witneſs to the Foundation Charter of Roger of Poictou to the monaſtery of Lancaſter; and to him (ſays Sir William Dugdale) ſucceeded Gilbert de Villiers, probably his ſon, after whom, till the reign of K. Edward I. are enumerated by that author and others, without any direct chain of ſucceſſion, the names of another Gilbert, Roger, or Robert, who had iſſue Robert, the father of William; and another William the ſon of Alexander, and Benedict de Vylar; but Dr. Thoroton, in his hiſtory of Nottinghamſhire, ſets the original of the family in a clearer light, ſo long as it ſubſiſted at Newbold, and other places in that country.

Paganus de Villiers before mentioned, who was firſt enfeoffed in Newbold, gave to Alan his ſon five carucates of land, in Knight's ſervice; and to the hoſpital of Jeruſalem, one carucate in Bekaneſhou, in Alms. He likewiſe gave to his ſon William de Vylers, the lands of Newbold, William.
to hold by Knight's ſervice. Alan, the younger ſon, had iſſue Robert, whoſe daughter and heir Beatrix was married to Robert Molyneux, of Sephton, in Lancaſhire, as already obſerved; and William the elder, was the father of Paga- Paganus.
nus de Vylers, a man of great note, who in Henry II. reign granted to Roger, Archbiſhop of York, and his ſucceſſors, for the uſe of hoſpitality, and that no other perſon ſhould be inſtituted into the church of Kyneldeſtowe, the whole garden, as well belonging to the church, as not, four bovats of land and one toft; and alſo twelve acres of his own gift, with common of paſture through the whole territory of the town; to which grant were above ſixty witneſſes. And the ſaid King confirmed the gift of this Pagan, and his father William, to the abbey of Swinſhed in Lincolnſhire, of divers lands, and the whole Brouſe which belonged to Newbold.

He had iſſue ſeveral children, viz. William his heir; Sir Matthew of Crophill, who had an only daughter Beatrix; Alan (father of Sir Robert Vylers of Outhorpe) Thomas; and Richard; who were all benefactors to the priory of Fiſcarton upon Trent, the church of St. Peter and monaſtery of Thurgarton, the canons of Hokeſworth, the priory of St. Cuthbert of Radford, &c.

William,

William. William, the eldeſt ſon, who ſucceeded at Newbolt, gave to God and the church of Thurgarton, four bovats of land, with tofts and crofts in the territory of Outhorpe, for which the canons gave him thirty marcs of ſilver, and the grant was confirmed by K. Edward III. By his wife Petronilla, who 13 Hen. III. was his widow, and then claimed againſt Alexander de Vylers, four bovats of land, one-third of a bovat, and three tofts in Newbolt as her dower[1]; he had

John. John de Villers of Newbolt, who held a Knight's fee there and at Outhorpe, and the fourth part of a Knight's fee at Calverton of the honour of Lancaſter, and confirmed to the church at Thurgarton all they held of his fee of Outhorpe, free from all ſervices except ſcutage and ward, of the honour

William. of Lancaſter —He was father of William de Villers, living 9

Sir Pagan. Edward I. who by Clementina his wife, had iſſue Sir Pagan de Villars, of Kinalton and Newbold, living there 11 Edward III. on whoſe ſeals were ſix lioncels. But the firſt that ſettled at Brookeſby, and was the immediate anceſtor

Alexander. of this noble family, was Alexander de Vylers, the ſon of John, a deſcendant from the ſaid family of Newbolt.

Which Alexander by his Attorney, appeared againſt Gilbert de Glen, Chaplain, in a plea, that he ſhould pay eight marcs, the arrears of an annual rent of four marcs, then

Sir Nicholas. owing[2]. He was the father of Sir Nicholas de Villers, who attending K. Edward I. into the Holy Land, to aſſiſt in his wars againſt the infidels, took on him the croſs of St. George, the patron of his country, charged with five eſcallop ſhells, to expreſs the reaſon of his expedition, being ancient badges of thoſe croiſades, which hath continued to be the coat-armour of the family, whoſe bearing before was ſable, three cinquefoils argent, and ſometimes a feſs between them; both which are engraven in the church of Beby in Leiceſterſhire.

He married Maud, daughter and coheir to Sir John Hyde, of Hyde-Hall in the county of Hertford, widow of Thomas Jocelyn, Eſq; and left two ſons, Francis and Geffrey, the elder whereof ſucceeded at Brookeſby, and for his ſervice to K. Edward II. and III. in their wars, was made a Knight; but dying without iſſue, 20 Edward III. left Agnes his wife ſurviving, whom that King, in conſideration of her huſband's ſervices, (ſtyling him *Franciſcus charæ Memoriæ*)

[1] Lodge's Collections. [2] Idem.

moriæ) recommended to the proviſion of the abbeſs of Barking.

Geffrey, ſucceeding his brother at Brookeſby, was, 26 Edward III. Knight of the ſhire for Leiceſter; and to him ſucceeded John his ſon, Lord of Brookeſby, who married to his firſt wife Joan, ſiſter and coheir to Simon Pakeman, of Kirby in the county of Leiceſter, by whom he had three ſons, Richard, John, and Alexander; and a daughter Beatrix, married to Sir John Bagot, of Blithfield, in county of Stafford, Knt.[1] His ſecond wife Margaret, was living 15 Richard II. at which time the eldeſt ſon by the firſt wife died, viz. on the Sunday preceding the nativity of St. John Baptiſt, then ſeized of the manor of Brookeſby, and of the advowſon of the church, held of the King, as of the honour of Cheſter, by the ſervice of half a Knight's fee, &c. leaving Geffrey. John.

John his heir, aged eleven years and an half, who married Joan, daughter of William Meering, and died on the feaſt of St. Catharine, 4 Henry V. ſeized of the manor of Brookeſby, with the advowſon, and other lands in Leiceſterſhire, leaving John his ſon and heir, twelve years old and upwards, who dying in his minority the King's ward, William his brother ſucceeded, who married Joan, daughter of John Bellers, and coheir to her brother John, a worthy, rich, and noble family, dwelling at Kirkby-Bellers in the county of Leiceſter; and dying 20 Henry VI. had iſſue, John his heir; and Bartholomew, who married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Holland, the elder, Earl of Kent and Lord Wake, and coheir to her brother Edmund; they lie buried at Wyſſundine in the county of Rutland, under an alabaſter tomb in the Chancel, but ſo much defaced, that the date and pedigree of the wife do not appear. The inſcription is as follows: John. William.

Hic Jacent Bartholomeus Villars, ſecundus Filius
W^mi Villars de Brokeſby, et Margareta Uxor ejus,
Una Filiarum et Hæredum . . . . . de Whytſſondyn,
Qui obiit xx die Martii . . . . quorum Animarum
propitietur Deus. Amen.

John,

[1] Collin's Peerage, IV. 173.

John. John, the eldeſt ſon, died before his father, and having married Elizabeth, daughter of John Southhill, of Everingham in the county of York, Eſq. had iſſue a daughter Elizabeth, and four ſons, viz. John, ſucceſſor to his grandfather; Thomas, a citizen of London, who died without iſſue in the reign of Henry VII. Chriſtopher, ſeated at Burſtall, was ſheriff of the counties of Leiceſter and Warwick, 22 Henry VIII. and died without children 5 Auguſt 1537; and William Villiers, Clerk, LL. B. Maſter of the Chantry in the Church of Manton in Rutlandſhire *.

John. John, who ſucceeded his grandfather in the lordſhip of Brookeſby 20 Henry VI. was ſheriff that year of the counties of Leiceſter and Warwick, as he alſo was 6, 10, and 15 years of Henry VII. and of the county of Lincoln 14 Edward IV. On 14 November 1501 he was made a Knight at the marriage of Prince Arthur, with Catharine, daughter of Ferdinando King of Spain, in the cathedral church of St. Paul, London; and at the marriage of Margaret, eldeſt daughter of K. Henry VII. to James IV. King of Scots, 25 January 1502, he was that day Sewer to her Highneſs at dinner. He departed this life 2 December 1507, leaving by Agnes, daughter of John Digby, of Cole's-Hill, in the county of Warwick, Eſq; a daughter Winifred, to whom he aſſigned lands for life, and eight ſons, viz. John; George; Thomas; William; ſucceſſive poſſeſſors of Brookeſby; Edward, (who died poſſeſſed of lands at Flower and Howthorp, in the county of Northampton, 26 June 1513, whoſe grandſon Edward Villiers, of Howthorpe, Eſq; was the laſt heir male of that place, leaving only daughters, whereof Elizabeth was married in 1610 to George Bathurſt, in her right, of Howthorpe, Eſq. and by him had four daughters and twelve ſons, ſeveral of whom died in the ſervice of K. Charles I. and of thoſe that ſurvived, Benjamin the

* In which church is this memorandum cut on a braſs plate fixed in the north wall:

Orate pro Animabus Magiſtror. Wi Villers in Legibus Baccallarii quondam Magiſtri hujus Cantariæ, Thome Villers fratris ejuſdem, Civis et Pannarii Civitatis Lond n ac Robi. Ne t n in Decreti Baccallarii, quondam Aprehentici dicti Thome, poſteaque Magiſtri hujus Cantarie, qui mult Bona eidem Cantarie contulit, ac, Edificia reparavit, pa entum et B nefactor. ſuor. Quor. Animabus propitietur Deus. Amen. (Wright's Rutland. p. 86.)

the youngeſt was anceſtor to Earl Bathurſt, and Mary was the wife of Calcot Chambre, of Carnew, in the county of Wicklow, Eſq. who died 29 October 1635, and was there buried); Leonard; Bartholomew; and Anthony of Cotneſs, in Yorkſhire, of which he died poſſeſſed in 1547.

Sir John Villiers of Brookeſby, the eldeſt ſon, was Sheriff of the counties of Leiceſter and Warwick, 23 and 29 Hen. VIII. in whoſe 26 year he died, æt. 56, and was buried in the chancel of the church of Brookeſby; leaving iſſue by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Wingar, an only daughter Dorothy, married to Francis Browne, Gent. his brother George ſucceeded to the manors of Brookeſby and Houby, with the advowſons of thoſe churches, which he enjoyed but a ſhort time; dying ſeized of them, and of the manors of Siwolby and Burſtall, 29 Auguſt, 38 Henry VIII. leaving iſſue by Joan, daughter of John Harrington, of Bagworth in the county of Leiceſter, Richard his heir, aged three years, and a daughter Elizabeth, heir to her brother, who being married to Sir Edward Waterhouſe, of Helmſtedbury in Hertfordſhire, died without iſſue *.

To George of Brookeſby, ſucceeded his brother Thomas who had before been ſeated at Wolfby, but leaving only one daughter Dorothy, married to William Smith, of the county of Leiceſter, Eſq. (whoſe only child and heir, Agnes, was married to James Park of London) the eſtate devolved on William Villiers, Eſq. his next brother; who William.
married Colletta, daughter and heir to Richard Clarke, of the county of Huntingdon, Eſq. widow of Richard Beaumont, of Coleoverton in Leiceſterſhire, Eſq. and dying 1 November 1558, left George Villiers, of Brookeſby, Eſq. Sir George.

* He removed into Ireland and lived at Drogheda; and ſhe being very young at the time of her marriage, was afterwards at her own requeſt, divorced from him, by Thomas Arbiſhop of Armagh; from which ſentence he appealing 26 March 1578, the Queen iſſued a commiſſion to George Aldworth, LL. D. Thomas Creff, Precentor of St. Patrick's, and Thomas Jones, Chancellor of that church; to enquire into that matter and do juſtice; whereupon they decreed the divorce firm and valid, on the 29 of that month. He was a man of ſuch experience and fidelity in affairs of ſtate, that the L. D. Perrot conſulted him on every occaſion; by whom he was knighted 22 June 1584, called into the Privy Council, and made Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was very inſtrumental in modelling the kingdom into counties; and dying at Woodchurch 15 October 1591, without iſſue, was there buried.

his heir, aged 14 years or more at his father's death, who was Sheriff of the county of Leiceſter in 1591, and having received the honour of knighthood, departed this life 4 January 1605-6, and was buried in the chapel of St. Nicholas, Weſtminſter-Abbey, where, in the midſt of the floor, is a raiſed tomb of the fineſt black and white marble, with the effigies of a Knight, armed with an helmet, and by his ſide a lady in her robes, with this inſcription:

Bonæ Memoriæ
Georgio Villerio Equiti Aurato, Marito
B. M. juxta ſe P. clariſſima Conjux,
Maria Comitiſſa Buckinghamiæ
S. P. F. F.

He married to his firſt wife Audrey, daughter and heir to William Saunders, of Harrington in the county of Northampton, Eſq. and by her, who died 1 May 1587, had two ſons and three daughters, viz.

(1) Sir William Villiers, hereafter mentioned.

(2) Sir Edward Villiers, anceſtor to George-Buſſy, now Viſcount Grandiſon.

(1) Daughter Elizabeth, married to Sir John Boteler (or Butler) of Hatfield-Woodhall in the county of Hertford, Knt. and Bart. created in 1625 Lord Butler of Brantfield, by whom ſhe had ſix ſons and as many daughters, five of which ſons died unmarried before their father, and William his ſucceſſor, dying alſo a batchelor, the daughters became coheirs *, and were Audrey (married firſt to Sir Francis Anderſon, Knt. by whom ſhe was mother of Sir John Anderſon, of St. Ives in Huntingdonſhire, created a Baronet 3 January 1628, who dying without iſſue that title ceaſed; and ſecondly to Sir Francis Leigh, Bart. created Earl of Chicheſter, whoſe three daughters and coheirs were, Audrey, Elizabeth married to Thomas Earl of Southampton, and Mary to Geo. Lord Grandiſon); Hellen (married to Sir John Drake, of Aſhe in the county of Devon, whoſe daughter Elizabeth was mother of John Churchill, the illuſtrious Duke of Marlborough); Jane (firſt married to James Ley, Earl of Marlborough,

* George, Viſcount Grandiſon, purchaſed their intereſt in their father's and brother's inheritance, and became poſſeſſed of the manor of Brantfield.

borough, Lord High Treaſurer of England and Preſident of the Council, to whom ſhe was third wife, and had no children; and ſecondly to Colonel William Aſhburnham); Olivia (to Endymion Porter, Eſq.); Mary (to Edward Lord Howard of Eſcrick); and Anne, firſt to Mountjoy Blount, Earl of Newport, by whom ſhe had three ſons, George, Charles, and Henry, ſucceſſive Earls of Newport; and ſecondly to Thomas Weſton, the late Earl of Portland, by whom no iſſue.

Anne, married to Sir William Waſhington, of Packington in the county of Leiceſter, Bart. (2)

Frances, died unmarried. (3)

The ſecond wife of Sir George Villiers was Mary, daughter of Anthony Beaumont, of Glenfield in Eſſex, Eſq. who ſurviving him, was created Counteſs of Buckingham and Baroneſs Compton, 1 July 1618; She became ſecondly the wife of Sir William Rayner, and laſtly of Sir Thomas Compton, Knight of the Bath, youngeſt ſon of Henry Lord Compton. She lies buried under the ſame tomb with Sir George Villiers, whereon is this memorial:

D. O. M.
Oſſa
MARIÆ DE BELLO-MONTE, Comitiſſæ Buckinghamiæ e quinque potentiſſimorum
Totius Europæ regnorum regibus, idque per totidem immediatos
Deſcenſus oriundæ.
Vix. Ann. LXII. M.XI. D.XIX.
Hoc Mon. V. F. C.

Sir George by her had a daughter Suſan, married to William Fielding, the firſt Earl of Denbigh; and three ſons, viz.

John, created Baron Villiers of Stoke, and Viſcount of Purbeck, 19 July 1619, and had a ſon Robert, who dying without iſſue, put an end to that line[1]. (1)

George, the great favourite of K. James and Charles I. created Duke of Buckingham 18 May 1623, which title ceaſed with his ſon George, 16 April 1687; for an account (2)

[1] Salmon's Peerage.

of whom the reader is referred to the Engliſh hiſtories and peerages.

(3) Chriſtopher, created 24 September 1620 Baron of Daventry and Earl of Angleſey; he married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas (or William) Sheldon, of Houby in Leiceſterſhire, Eſq. and dying in 1624, left iſſue by her (who after married Benjamin Weſton, of Walton upon Thames in Surrey, Eſq.) Charles his heir, and a daughter Anne, married to Thomas Savile, Viſcount Savile of Caſtlebar, and Earl of Suſſex; the ſaid Charles, Earl of Angleſey, dying in 1659 without iſſue by Mary, third daughter of Paul, Viſcount Bayning, the titles became extinct, and his ſiſter became ſole heir to the eſtate.

Family of Villiers, Baronets. Sir William Villiers, the eldeſt ſon of Sir George by his firſt wife, was ſheriff of the county of Leiceſter for the year 1608; was knighted by K. James I. and created a Baronet 19 July 1619*.—He married three wives; firſt Anne, youngeſt daughter of Sir Edward Griffin, of Dingley in Northamptonſhire, Knight of the Bath; ſecondly Anne, daughter of Richard Fienes, Lord Say and Sele, widow of Henry Cave, of Ingarſby in Leiceſterſhire, Eſq. and thirdly the daughter of Robert Roper, of Hever in Derbyſhire, Eſq. and left iſſue Sir George his heir, and a daughter Audrey, married to Sir St. John Chernocke, of Hulcott in the county of Bedford, and by him, who died in March 1680, was mother of Sir Villiers Chernocke, Bart. father of Sir Pynſent who died in September 1634, father of the preſent Sir Villiers Chernocke, Bart.[1]

Sir

* In 1628 his brother the Duke of Buckingham made him a grant of 6500 acres of arable and paſture land, and 5113 of wood and bogg, in the barony of Dromahere and county of Leitrim, which had been granted to his Grace 5 January 1626, on the reſignation thereof to him by Robert, Earl of Nithſdale, and his brother James Maxwell; and the ſame was confirmed to Sir William by patent, 5 September 1628, to hold in capite by the ſervice of one Knight's fee, and the rent of 83l. 6s. 1d. Engliſh; the premiſſes being erected into the manor of Dromahere, with many large privileges, two weekly markets on Tueſday and Saturday, and two fairs yearly, 10 July and 20 October, at Dromahere; liberty to impark 1000 acres with free warren; to export corn and other commodities growing upon the premiſſes; to erect two tan-houſes; with a licence of abſence to him and his heirs (who were to be clerks of the market and ſay-maſters) diſcharging them of perſonal reſidence, on their keeping a ſufficient agent upon the premiſſes; and to build, within four years, a Caſtle 60 feet in length, 24 in breadth, and 32 in height, with a bawne of 400 feet in circuit, compaſſed with a ſtone wall fourteen feet high.

[1] Baronetage III. 480. edit. 1771.

Sir George Villiers, the ſecond Baronet, married Pene- Sir George, 2 Bart.
lope, daughter and coheir to Sir John Denham, of Blech-
ingley in Oxfordſhire, Knt. and dying about the end of K.
Charles II. reign, left an only ſon Sir William. and a daugh-
ter Penelope, the ſecond wife of Sir William Jeſſon, of Co-
ventry and of Newhouſe in the county of Warwick, Knt.
by whom ſhe had a ſon Villiers, who dying 14 May 1690,
was buried in the church of Chichely, in Bucks; and two
daughters, as hereafter.

Sir William Villiers, the third Baronet, ſerved in ſeveral Sir William, 3 Bart.
Parliaments for the county of Leiceſter, but died without
iſſue 27 February 1711, æt. 67, whereby the title ceaſed;
and he having ſold the manor of Brookeſby, &c. to Sir
Nathan Wright, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, his ſiſter's
daughters became heirs to the remainder of his fortune, and
were Penelope (married to George Hewett, of Stretton in
the county of Leiceſter, Eſq.); and Anne, to Sir James Ro-
binſon, of Cranford in Northamptonſhire, Bart. who died
28 Auguſt 1731, leaving Sir John Robinſon, Bart. and other
children.

We now proceed with Sir Edward, younger ſon of Sir Sir Edward.
George Villiers, and Audrey his firſt wife, anceſtor to the
noble Lord of whom we now write. He was knighted at
Windſor 7 September 1616; and 3 January 1620 ſent am-
baſſador to Bohemia; after his return from whence, by the
intereſt of his brother the Duke of Buckingham, he was ap-
pointed by patent, 27 May 1623, to ſucceed the Earl of
Thomond in the Preſidentſhip of Munſter; and the next
day had a commiſſion for raiſing forces in that province, and
to be chief leader of the army there; where he lived (ſays
Sir Henry Wotton) in ſingular eſtimation for his juſtice and
hoſpitality; and died 7 September 1626[1], with as much
grief of the whole province as ever any Governor did (be-
fore his religious lady, who was of a ſweet and noble diſpo-
ſition, adding much to his honour) and was buried in the
Earl of Cork's chapel at Youghall, where theſe lines are
fixed to his memory:

Munſter may curſe the time that Villiers came
To make us worſe, by leaving ſuch a name
Of noble parts, as none can imitate,
But thoſe, whoſe hearts are married to the ſtate:
But

[1] Ulſter's Office.

But if they preſs to imitate his fame,
Munſter may bleſs the time that Villiers came.

He married Barbara, eldeſt daughter of Sir John St. John, of Lydiard Tregoze in the county of Wilts, and niece to Sir Oliver St. John, L. D. of Ireland, created Viſcount Grandiſon or Grandiſone of Limerick, by letters patent *, bearing date at Weſtminſter 3 January 1620, with limitation of the honour to the iſſue male of the ſaid Sir Edward and Barbara †, and the creation fee of 13l. 6d. 8d. By her Sir Edward had iſſue four ſons and three daughters, Barbara, Anne, and Ellen; the eldeſt whereof was firſt married to Richard, only ſon and heir to the Lord Wenman; ſhe after became the ſecond wife of James Howard, the third Earl of Suffolk, and died 13 December 1681, aged 50, leaving a daughter Elizabeth, married to Sir Thomas Felton, of Playford, in Suffolk, Bart. whoſe only child Elizabeth was married in 1695 to John Hervey, Earl of Briſtol. The ſons were William, John, George, ſucceſſive Lords Grandiſon; and Sir Edward Villiers, anceſtor to George-Buſſy, Earl of Jerſey in England, and Viſcount Grandiſon, but of him hereafter.

William, 1 Viſcount Grandiſon, of the name of Villiers.

William, the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeding 29 December 1630, to the title of Viſcount Grandiſon, was preſent in the parliament of this kingdom 4 November 1634[1]; and in 1640 was Colonel of a regiment in the army of K. Charles I. raiſed againſt the Scots; on the breaking out of the civil war, he engaged all his brothers to adhere to his Majeſty, and ſignalized himſelf on many occaſions. In 1641 he commanded a troop of horſe, quartered in the county of Armagh; which being

* What relates to Sir Edward Villiers in the preamble is as follows: Cumque vera morum nobilitas, dexteritas et prudentia dilecti et fidelis noſtri Edwardi Villiers Militis (qui in affinitate et propinquitate cum prædicto Olivero St. John conjunctus eſt) necnon ipſius Edwardi erga nos et coronam noſtram fidelitas, et generis claritas ſatis elucefcit, dictum Edwardum, qui in honore prædicto eundem Oliverum pro defectu hæredum maſculorum de corpore ſuo exeuntium ſucceſſurus ſit, dignum cenſuimus. Sciatis igitur, &c.

† And by Indenture, dated 26 October 1622, Oliver, Lord Grandiſon, ſettled in Truſtees the Lordſhip and Lands of Limerick, in the county of Leitrim, and the Lordſhip and lands of Endrum in the King's County, with all other his eſtates in thoſe counties, to the uſe of them, and of the heirs and aſſignes of Sir Edward, for ever.

[1] Lord's Jour. I. 26.

being ſurpriſed and almoſt cut to pieces by the rebels on their firſt riſing, who poſſeſſed themſelves of their arms, he went to England and there ſerved the King, till in December 1642, by the miſcarriage of orders, he was expoſed at too great a diſtance from the army, with his own regiment of 300 horſe, and another of 200 dragoons, to the unequal encounter of 5000 horſe and dragoons; and, after a retreat to Wincheſter, was taken with all his party; which was the firſt loſs of that kind the King ſuſtained, but without the leaſt fault of the commander, who effected his eſcape with two or three of his principal officers, and were well received by the King at Oxford.

On 25 July 1634 he commanded the foot at the ſiege of Briſtol, where the next day he led on a diviſion with great reſolution; which being beaten off and himſelf wounded, he was carried to Oxford, and there died, whoſe loſs (ſays the Lord Clarendon) can never be enough lamented. He was buried in the Cathedral of Chriſt-Church under a ſtately monument, erected by his daughter, with this inſcription:

H. S. I.
Gulielmus Villiers,
Vice-Comes Grandiſon
De Limerico
Martis et Gratiarum Certamen;
Qui
Oris venuſtiſſimi Decus
Factis pulcherrimis magis honeſtavit.
Poſt Res Maximas
In Belgio, Hibernia, demum Anglia geſtas,
cum à Partibus Regiis adverſus Rebelles
in obſeſſam Briſtoliam legiones duceret,
primas admotis ſcalis vallum ſuperavit,
Duciſque non uno nomine functus officio,
Militis ita ſeu Virtutem,
ſeu Pudorem accendit
ut Propugnaculis potiretur,
Glande interim femur trajectus,
Cupreſſum lauro intexuit,
Receptæ Urbis grande nimis pretium
Oxoniam delatus obiit,
Sub finem Menſis Aug. Ann. MDCXLIII.
Ætatis

Ætatis ſuæ xxx.
M. H.
Optimo Parenti
Barbara Clevelandiæ Duciſſa
Pietatis ergo
P.

But his eminent virtues have a more laſting remembrance in the character, given him by the aforementioned noble author, in his hiſtory of that war, wherein he fell.

" He was (ſays he) " a young man of ſo virtuous a habit of mind, that no temptation or provocation could " corrupt him; ſo great a lover of juſtice and integrity, " that no example, neceſſity, or even the barbarity of the " war, could make him ſwerve from the moſt preciſe rules " of it; and of that rare piety and devotion, that the court " or camp could not ſhew a more faultleſs perſon, or to " whoſe example young men might more reaſonably conform themſelves. His perſonal valour and courage of all " kinds (for he had ſometimes indulged ſo much to the corrupt opinion of honour, as to venture himſelf in duels) " was very eminent, inſomuch as he was accuſed of being " too prodigal of his perſon; his affection, and zeal, and " obedience to the king, was ſuch as became a branch of " that family; and he was wont to ſay, that if he had not " underſtanding enough to know the uprightneſs of the " cauſe, nor loyalty enough to inform him of the duty of a " ſubject, yet the very obligations of gratitude to the King " on the behalf of his Houſe were ſuch, as his life was but " a due ſacrifice. And therefore he no ſooner ſaw the war " unavoidable, than he engaged all his brethren, as well as " himſelf in the ſervice, and there were then three more " of them in command in the army, where he was ſo unfortunately cut off."

He married Mary, third daughter of Paul, Viſcount Bayning of Sudbury, and by her (who re-married firſt with Charles, Earl of Angleſey, and ſecondly Arthur Gorges, Eſq.) had an only daughter Barbara, who was married to Roger Palmer, created Earl of Caſtlemaine in 1661, and died in Wales 28 July 1705; and by reaſon of her noble deſcent, her father's death in the ſervice of the crown, and her own perſonal virtues, was created 3 Auguſt 1670, Ducheſs of Cleveland, with remainder to Charles Fitz-Roy her ſon

ſon by K. Charles II. and his heirs male; remainder to George Fitz-Roy, younger brother of the ſaid Charles, and his iſſue male. She died at her houſe in Chiſwick 9 October 1709, having had iſſue by King Charles II. three ſons and two daughters, viz.

Charles Fitz-Roy born at Weſtminſter in June 1662, created Duke of Southampton, and ſucceeding his mother in the Dutchy of Cleveland, was father of William, Duke of Cleveland and Southampton. (1)

Henry, born 20 September 1663, created Duke of Grafton. (2)

George, born at Oxford in December 1665, created Duke of Northumberland, and conſtituted Chief Butler of England, which office the Duke of Cleveland enjoys, by his dying childleſs 27 June 1716. (3)

Daughter Anne-Palmer was married in 1674 to Thomas Lennard, Earl of Suſſex. (1)

Charlotte Fitz-Roy to Sir Edward-Henry Lee, created Earl of Litchfield, which title is extinct, but the eſtate hath devolved on Charles Dillon-Lee, Lord Viſcount Dillon of Coſtello-Gallen in Ireland [1]. (2)

John, 2 Viſcount. George, 3 Viſcount.

To William, Lord Grandiſon, ſucceeded his next brother John, the ſecond Viſcount; who leaving no iſſue, the title accrued to his brother George, the third Viſcount, who 7 March 1660, was made Captain of a troop of horſe *, and marrying the Lady Mary Leigh, daughter and co-heir to Francis, Earl of Chicheſter (as before obſerved) had two ſons and two daughters by her, who lies buried in the Chancel of Brantfield Church, in county of Hertford, under a fair monument, with this inſcription:

Here lieth the truly Religious
Lady MARY,
Wife to George, Lord Viſcount
Grandiſon;
Who died here the 7th of July
In the year of our Lord,
1671.

His

* 8 March 1674, his Lordſhip and his brother Edward had a grant from K. Charles II. of all his Majeſty's right and title to the lands of Killien, Rathwiere, Rathgibbin, Liſdoge, Streamſtown, Newbegg, and divers others in the King's County, which had been unjuſtly kept from the crown by Nicholas Herbert, late of Killien, Eſq; who forfeited the ſame by being engaged in the rebellion of 1641. (Lodge)

1 See that title.

(1) His children were Edward, his heir,

(2) William, educated in Magdalen College, Cambridge, of which ſociety being a member when K. James II. aſcended the throne; he congratulated him with a copy of Latin verſes[1]; afterwards embracing a military life, he became Colonel of a regiment, and died 7 September 1723, having married Catharine, ſecond daughter to Sir Edward Villiers, his father's younger brother, and widow of Lewis-James Le Vaſſen, Marqueſs de Puiſſars in France[2].

(1) Daughter Audrey, married to Richard Harriſon of Balls near Hertford, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Lancaſter, by whom ſhe had John Harriſon, Eſq. and other children.

(2) ——— to Skinner Byde, third ſon of Sir George Byde, Knt. by his firſt wife Mary, daughter and heir to John Skinner of Hitchin in the county of Hertford, Eſq.

Edward Villiers, Eſq. the eldeſt ſon, in 1671 was made a Cornet of Horſe; afterwards firſt Lieutenant-Colonel of the firſt troop of horſe-guards, whence he was promoted, 31 December 1688, to the Queen's Regiment of Horſe, and to the ſtation of a Brigadier-General. In March 1676-7 (being Eaſter-eve) he married Catharine, daughter and heir to John Fitz-Gerald of Dromana in the county of Waterford, Eſq. and in her right became ſeized of a large eſtate* in that county; and dying in 1693, before his father, left two ſons, John and William; and four daughters, Mary, married

* K. Charles II. by his warrant from Windſor, 21 Auguſt 1680, ordered a confirmation by patent to the ſaid Edward Fitz-Gerald, otherwiſe Villiers, and his heirs by the ſaid Catharine, of all the eſtate that belonged to her father, and which he had ſettled by deed of feoffment 16 February 1662, limiting the ſame, after divers remainders, to his own right heirs. Provided that his ſaid daughter ſhould marry with the conſent of his feoffees any worthy perſon of the family of the Fitz-Geralds, or one that ſhould aſſume the name of Fitz-Gerald for himſelf and his heirs by her. Of this eſtate, by deed of covenant, bearing date 24 February 1685, he levied a fine in Eaſter term that year: and among other things in the ſaid deed contained, a power was reſerved to charge the eſtate with the ſum of 12,000l. for the better proviſion of his ſaid wife, and for raiſing portions for his younger children, which he did accordingly by his will, dated 6 June 1691, and proved 15 February 1693, whereby he bequeathed 2000l. a piece to his ſon William and to his daughters Mary, Catharine, Harriet, and Elizabeth. (Lodge.)

[1] Lodge Collect. [2] Decree in Chancery 7 May 1708. N°. 23.

married to Brigadier-General Steuart, and died in January 1763; Catharine died unmarried; Harriet (married to Robert Pitt, Esq. elder brother to Thomas, Earl of Londonderry, which title is now extinct; by him she was mother of the late illustrious William Pitt, created Earl of Chatham in England, and grandmother of the Right Hon. William Pitt, *now* first Lord of the Treasury in Great Britain); and Elizabeth, who died unmarried.

Their mother had a patent from K. William, dated 6 January 1699, granting her the privilege to enjoy the same title and precedence, as if her husband had survived his father, and had been actually possessed of the honour of Viscount Grandison. She re-married with Lieutenant-General William Steuart, appointed in February 1711 Commander in Chief of the army during the Duke of Ormond's absence; Privy-Counsellor and Knight of the Shire for Waterford, who died 3 June 1726, æt. 82; she having deceased before him 24 December 1725.

John, who succeeded his grandfather, and was the fourth Viscount Grandison, took his seat in Parliament 1 July 1707 [1]; and his Majesty K. George I. taking into consideration his personal merits and noble descent, was pleased to advance him to the dignity of Earl Grandison of Limerick by Privy Seal, dated at Kensington 11 August, and by patent 11 [2] September, 1721, with the creation fee of 20l. on 14 of which month he took his seat as such in Parliament [3]; 26 October 1733, he was sworn of the Privy Council; and appointed Governor of the county and city of Waterford *. John, Earl Grandison, and 4 Viscount.

His Lordship married Frances [4], daughter of Anthony Carey, Lord Viscount Falkland, Premier Viscount of Scotland, by whom he had two sons and three daughters, viz.

James Fitz-Gerald, Lord Villiers [5], Representative of the county of Waterford in Parliament, who 11 July 1728 married Jane [6], daughter and heir to Richard Butler of London, (1)

* 21 March 1750, his Lordship passed patent to hold two markets on Wednesday and Saturday, and two yearly fairs on 15 May and 24 September at Villierstown in county of Waterford. (Lodge.)

[1] Lord's Jour. II. 152. Lord's Jour. II. 686. [2] Rot. Canc. A°. 8°. Geo. I. 1ª. p D. [4] Ulster's Office. [5] Idem. [6] Idem.

don, Esq. but dying there 12 December 1732, was interred 29, in a vault belonging to the family in Hertford Church; leaving issue by her, who 1st April 1734 was married to Lucius-Charles, Viscount Falkland, and died in France in December 1751[1]; one son John, who died 2 February 173 , aged nine months and seventeen days; and a daughter Mary, or Frances, who died in May 17 8[2].

(2) William Lord Villiers[3], born 10 January 1715, was educated in Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and was a young nobleman of virtuous principles, amiable qualities, and uncommon improvements in many branches of useful and curious literature, but died at Waterford 173 , and was buried at Youghall.

(1) Daughter, Anne, died young and was there buried.

(2) Lady Elizabeth, who married Aland-John Mason of Waterford, Esq. and was created Countess Grandison[4].

(3) Lady Catharine, who died unmarried in May 1738, and was interred at Youghall.

His Lordship died 14 May 1766, at his house in Suffolk-street, in his 85 year, and was interred in the family vault at Youghall, where his lady, who died 17 January 1768, was also interred.—Hence the title of Earl Grandison, ceased, but that of Viscount, devolved on William Villiers, late Earl of Jersey, and the lineal descendant of Sir Edward, fourth son of Sir Edward Villiers, Knt. President of Munster.

Sir Edward. Which Edward Villiers, on the breaking out of the civil wars, engaged himself in the royal cause, and when it was resolved to take the command of the fleet from the Earl of Northumberland, and to send letters to all the Captains, with orders to observe the commands of Sir John Pennington; the whole dispatch to the fleet was committed to the care of Edward Villiers; but though he delivered his letters, and punctually executed his orders, this design, through the ill management of superior officers, put the whole command of the fleet into the hands of the Parliament. He was afterwards a Lieutenant-Colonel in his Majesty's army, and served in many engagements, particularly in the battle of Newbury, 20 September 1643, where he was wounded; having by these and other services recommended himself

[1] Lodge. [2] Idem and public prints. [3] Ulster's Office.
[4] See Earl Grandison.

ſelf to K. Charles II. he was honoured with knighthood at Whitehall 7 April 1680, and made Knight-Marſhall of his houſhold on the death of Sir Edmund Wyndham; alſo Colonel of the Ducheſs of York's regiment, and Governor of Tinmouth-Caſtle.

He had likewiſe a grant from that King, of the Royal Houſe and manor of Richmond, and his Lady was Governeſs of the Princeſſes Mary and Anne, afterwards Queens of Great Britain.—He was continued by K. James, in the poſt of Knight-Marſhall, and that King having a mind to nurſe the Pretender in the old palace of Richmond, he on a valuable conſideration, reſigned it.—He lived to ſee his eldeſt ſon Maſter of the Horſe to Q. Mary, and dying in 1699, was interred 2 July that year in Weſtminſter-Abbey.

He married Frances, youngeſt daughter of Theophilus, the ſecond Earl of Suffolk, and by her had iſſue, two ſons and ſix daughters, viz.

Edward, his heir, created Earl of Jerſey.

Henry, who ſerved as a Captain under his father in the Ducheſs of York's regiment, and afterwards as Colonel of a regiment of foot; 8 July 1702, he was appointed Governor of Tinmouth-Caſtle, and deceaſing 18 Auguſt 1707, æt. 49, was interred at Tinmouth in Northumberland, where a monument was erected to his memory.—He left a ſon Henry, who was Lieutenant-Governor of Tinmouth, and died 29 May 1753; having married, firſt, Arabella, daughter and heir to John Roſſiter of Somerby in county of Lincoln, Eſq. and ſecondly, Mary, daughter of ——— Fowke, and ſiſter to Lieutenant-General Thomas Fowke, but left no iſſue.

Daughter Elizabeth, was maid of honour to Mary, Princeſs of Orange, and married in 1695, to Lord George Hamilton (third ſon of William Duke of Hamilton) afterwards created Earl of Orkney.—In 1709, ſhe founded and endowed an Engliſh ſchool at Middleton in county of Cork[1] and deceaſed in Albemarle-ſtreet, London, 19 April 1733.

Catharine, married firſt, 20 July 1685, in K. Henry VII. Chapel, in Weſtminſter-Abbey, to James-Lewes le Vaſſen, Marqueſs de Puiſſars in France, Colonel of a regiment of foot in the ſervice of K. William, who died in 1703

[1] Of which a particular account is given in Smith's Cork, I. 153, 154. (& n.)

1703[1]; and ſhe married, ſecondly, William Villiers, ſecond ſon of George, third Viſcount Grandiſon.

(3) Barbara, married to John Berkeley, Viſcount Fitzharding; ſhe died 19 September 1708, and was buried 23 of that month in Weſtminſter-Abbey.

(4) Anne, Maid of Honour to the Princeſs of Orange, afterwards Q. Mary, and married to William Bentinck, the firſt Earl of Portland, great-grandfather to William Henry-Cavendiſh, the preſent Duke[2].

(5) Henrietta, married 23 May 1695, to John, Earl of Bredalbane, in Scotland, and died 1 February 1719-20.

(6) Mary, to William, third Earl of Inchiquin[3].

Edward, 1 Earl of Jerſey. Edward, the eldeſt ſon of Sir Edward, waited on the Princeſs Mary into Holland, after her marriage with the Prince of Orange, with whom he returned to England in 1688, and on their being proclaimed King and Queen of England, was on the firſt ſettlement of their houſhold in February 1688-9, made Maſter of the Horſe to the Queen.—27 of May following, being then a Knight, he was choſen by her Majeſty to compliment the Dutch Ambaſſadors on their arrival, who were ſent by the States-General, to congratulate their Majeſties acceſſion to the throne.—And the death of his father happening ſoon after, he ſucceeded him in his place of Knight-Marſhall; alſo, farther advancing in their Majeſties favour, he was created 20 March, 3 William and Mary, Viſcount Villiers of Dartford, and Baron Villiers of Hoo, both in county of Kent, England.—At the funeral of Q. Mary, 5 March 1694-5, he led a mourning horſe, attended by two equerries; but his place of Maſter of the Horſe, determining by her death, he was ſent Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Congreſs at the Hague, where, 9 September 1695, he had his public audience of the States-General; and April 1697, he was conſtituted one of the Lords Juſtices of Ireland, being alſo about the ſame time appointed one of the Plenipotentiaries for the treaty of Ryſwick; ſoon after, viz. 13 October, ſame year, he received the character of his Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the States-General; and to add luſtre to his employments, was created Earl of the Iſland of Jerſey, purſuant to letters patent, dated 29 of that month.—Shortly after he had his audience of leave of the States-General; and

[1] Lodge. 1 Edit. II. 97. [2] Collins. II. 28. [3] See that title.

and returning into England, was ſworn of the Privy Council 25 November ſame year.—In 1698 he ſucceeded the Earl of Portland, as Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the Court of France, and made his public entry into Paris 4 January, N. S. 1698 9; he continued at this Court till May 1699, when he returned to England, and 14 of that month, was conſtituted one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State.—31 of that month, his Majeſty declaring in Council his intention of going to Holland, Lord Jerſey was appointed one of the Lords Juſtices for the Adminiſtration of the government of England.—Being ſent for by his Majeſty to attend him at Loo, he arrived there 4 October 1699; in ſame year, he was appointed one of the Plenipotentiaries for the ſecond treaty of partition; and 24 June 1700, he was made Lord Chamberlain of the houſehold.—On the acceſſion of Q. Anne, he was ſworn of her Privy Council; 14 April 1702, was again conſtituted Chamberlain of the Houſhold; and in Auguſt that year, when the Queen was at Oxford, he was created a Doctor of the Civil Law; he continued to fill the poſt of Lord Chamberlain, till April 1704, after which time he held no public employment.—His Lordſhip deceaſed 26 Auguſt 1711, in his 56 year, (on which day he was to have been named Lord Privy Seal) and was interred 4 September following in St. Michael's Chapel in Weſtminſter-Abbey.

He married Barbara, daughter of William Chiffinch, Eſq. Cloſet-Keeper to K. Charles II. by whom he left iſſue two ſons, viz. William, his heir; Henry, who died unmarried; and a daughter Lady Mary, who married in 1709, Thomas Thynne, of Old Windſor, in county of Berks, Eſq. and by him (who died of the ſmall-pox 1710) was mother of Thomas, born twenty-ſeven days after his father's deceaſe, who ſucceeded his great uncle Sir Thomas Thynne, in the title of Viſcount Weymouth [1]. In December 171 , the ſaid Mary, married to her ſecond huſband, George Granville, Eſq. created Lord Landſdown, by Q. Anne, 31 of that month [2], and by him had ſeveral daughters; ſhe died 17 January 1734-5.

William, the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded to his father's honours, during whoſe life, viz. in 1705, he ſerved in the Britiſh Parliament for the county of Kent.—He married Judith, only William, 2 Earl of Jerſey

[1] Collins, VI. 63. [2] Idem.

only daughter of Frederick Hern of the city of London, Esq. and deceasing 13 July 1721, was interred at Westerham in Kent, leaving issue by his lady (who was interred in St. Bridget's Church, London, 31 July 1735) two sons and one daughter, viz.

(1) William, who succeeded his father.

(2) Thomas, who during the reign of K. George II. was, several years, Minister at the Courts of Dresden, Vienna, Berlin, and various others in the Empire, and in 1748, was constituted a Commissioner of the Admiralty; at the general election in 1747, he was returned to the British Parliament for Tamworth in county of Stafford, and was re-elected for the same in 1754.—31 May 1756, his late Majesty, pursuant to letters patent, created him Baron Hyde, of Hindon, in county of Wilts, with limitations to his heirs male, by his then wife, and in default of such issue, then the same title to devolve on his said wife, and the heirs male of her body.—2 September 1763, he was sworn of the British Privy Council, and 10 of same month, was appointed joint Post-Master-General with Robert Viscount Hampden[1], but he resigned this office in July 1765.—14 July 1771, he was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy, and Palatine Courts of Lancaster, and 8 June 1776, was created Earl of Clarendon, in England, with limitations as before.—30 March, 1752, he married Lady Charlotte, third, but eldest surviving daughter of William Capel, third Earl of Essex (by his wife Jane, daughter of Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon and Rochester, in whom those titles became extinct, whose wife was Jane, daughter of Sir William Leveson Gower, Bart. great-grandfather to the present Earl Gower[2], and by her Ladyship (who on the decease of her grandfather, the said Earl of Clarendon became intitled to and assumed the name and arms of Hyde.) he hath issue Thomas Lord Hyde, born 26 December 1753; John Charles, born 14 November 1757; George, born 23 November 1759; and Lady Charlotte Barbara, born 27 March 1761[3].

(1) Daughter, Lady Barbara, married in 1725, to Sir William Blacker, of Newcastle upon Tyne, in county of Northumberland, Bart. and he deceasing 27 August 1728; she married secondly 13 March 1728-9, Busfy Mansel, Esq. uncle

[1] Collins. VI. 282. [2] Idem. III. 356. V. 142.
[3] Idem. V. p. 480. and 481.

uncle to Thomas the laſt Lord Manſel; and 16 July 1757, ſhe married, thirdly, George Venables Vernon, Eſq.

William, heir to his father, was a gentleman of the bed-chamber to Frederick Prince of Wales, at whoſe funeral 13 April 1751, he was one of the ſix ſupporters of the pall.—12 May 1740, he was appointed Chief Juſtice in Eyre of all his Majeſty's foreſts, chaſes, parks, &c. on this ſide Trent; was afterwards ſworn of the Britiſh privy-council; and 14 May 1766, on the deceaſe of John the fourth Viſcount (who was created Earl Grandiſon) without male heirs, he ſucceeded him in the title of Viſcount in right of his great grandfather Sir Edward, youngeſt ſon of Sir Edward Villiers, by his wife Barbara St. John, to whoſe heirs male, the uncle of the ſaid Barbara limited the title.—23 June 1733, his lordſhip married Lady Anne Egerton, daughter of Scroop, Duke of Bridgewater, and relict of Wriotheſley, third Duke of Bedford; by her ladyſhip who died 16 June 1762, he had iſſue Frederick William, Viſcount Villiers, born 25 March 1734, who died in October 1742, and George-Buſſy; his lordſhip deceaſed 28 Auguſt 1769, and was ſucceeded by his ſaid ſon. William, 3 Earl of Jerſey, and 5 V. Grandiſon.

George-Buſſy the fourth Earl of Jerſey, and the ſixth and preſent Viſcount Grandiſon, who was born 9 June 1735, and in 1756, was elected to the Britiſh parliament for Tamworth in Staffordſhire; he was re-elected for that borough in 1761, but 21 March that year, he vacated his ſeat on being declared a Lord of the Admiralty, which appointment he reſigned in April 1763; he afterwards ſerved for Aldborough in Yorkſhire, and in 1768, was choſen for Dover in Kent, one of the cinque ports.—6 July 1765, he was appointed chamberlain of the houſhold, which he reſigned 9 September 1769, on being appointed a lord of the bedchamber, whence he was removed in December 1777.—He was appointed maſter of his Majeſty's buck hounds 30 March 1782, and ſworn of the privy-council of Great Britain, in May 1783 (having reſigned this appointment) he was made captain of the band of gentleman penſioners.—26 March 1770, his lordſhip married Frances, daughter and heir to Doctor Philip Twiſden, biſhop of Raphoe, who died 2 November 1752[1], and by her hath had iſſue two ſons and three daughters, viz. George-Buſſy, 6 Viſcount.

[1] Editor's copy of Ware's Bps.

(1) George, Viſcount Villiers, born 19 Auguſt 1773.
(2) William-Auguſtus, born 15 November 1780[1].
(1) Daughter, Lady Charlotte, born 2 May 1771.
(2) Lady Anne-Barbara-Frances[2], born 22 March 1772, and
(3) Lady Caroline-Elizabeth, born 16 December 1774[3].
(4) Lady Georgiana, born 24 June 1776[4]; died ſame day, and
(5) Lady Sarah, born 17 November 1779[5].

TITLES.] George-Buſſy Villiers, Earl of Jerſey, Viſcount Villiers, Viſcount Grandiſon, and Baron of Hoo.

CREATIONS.] V. Grandiſon of Limerick in county of Leitrim, 3 January 1620, 18 James I. B. of Hoo, and V. Villiers of Dartford, both in Kent, 20 March 1690-1, 3 William and Mary, and Earl of the Iſland of Jerſey, 13 October 1697, 9 William III.

ARMS.] Pearl on a croſs, ruby, five eſcallop ſhells, topaz.

CREST.] On a wreath, a lion rampant. pearl, ducally crowned, topaz.

SUPPORTERS.] Two lions, pearl, crowned with ducal coronets, topaz, each having a plain collar, ruby, charged with three eſcallop ſhells of the ſecond

MOTTO.] FIDEI COTICULA CRUX.

SEAT.] Middleton-Stoney, in county of Oxford, 55 miles from London.

[1] Fielding's Peerage. [2] Idem. [3] Collins IV. 191, 192, 193, 194, and 195. [4] Fielding. [5] Idem.

ANNESLEY, Viscount VALENTIA*.

THIS family had its name from the lordſhip of Anneſleya, vulgo Anneſlei in the county of Nottingham, which was probably the place of its reſidence before the Norman conqueſt; for when the general ſurvey of that kingdom was taken by the conqueror's appointment, anno 1079, the owner thereof was Richard de Anneſlei, to whom ſucceeded his ſon Ralph, called Brito, Le Brett, or Britain, who founded the priory of Felley in the ſaid county, giving, by the conſent of his heirs, to God, the Bleſſed Virgin, St. Helen, and Friar Robert the hermit and his ſucceſſors, the place of Felley, with the appurtenances, in pure alms; and with the approbation of his ſon Reginald, in 1156 he gave to the priory of St. Cuthbert at Radeford near Workſop, the church and priory of Felley, which was confirmed by the Bull of Pope Alexander III. in 1161, the ſecond year of his pontificate. 3. Richard. Ralph.

He was buried on the north ſide of the altar in the priory of Felley, leaving by Aubrey his wife two ſons, Reginald and Drogo. Reginald took on him the name De Anneſlega, or Anneſleia, and in 1175 accounted with K. Henry II. for 100 marcs, the amercement of the foreſt of Shirewood. At the requeſt of his father, he gave to St. Mary, and the houſe and brethren of Felley, the right of his patronage of the church of Anneſley, with the water-courſe and mill at Bradley, in pure alms, for the health of himſelf, his wife and his heirs, and the refreſhment of all his parents departed, which gift was confirmed by G ffrey, Archbiſhop of York; to which grant was appendant a round ſeal of a lion paſſant, circumſcribed *Sigillum Reynaldi de Anneſley*. —He and his ſon were witneſſes to a deed of Reginald de Inſula, ſon of Geoffrey de Inſula, of Kirkeby-Wodehouſe, Reginald.

* This account of the family of Anneſley, to the year 1627, was corrected from a pedigree drawn by Sir William Segar, Garter King of Arms, and communicated *to the Author* in January 1764, by Lord Viſcount Glerawley.

in 1172, at Eaſter, whereby he confirmed to the canons of Felley, all they had acquired in the times of his anceſtors and his own, ſaving the foreign ſervice, as much as belonged to one bovat of land, which Arnold Pugil beſtowed on that houſe.

By the counſel and conſent of Hawiſe his wife, he gave likewiſe to the canons of Felley the whole land, which was Ernulph de Wodehouſe's; and dying 25 November, was buried near his father under a ſtone, adorned with a crucifix; leaving

Ralph. Ralph, or Ranulph de Anneſley his ſon, who, ſiding with the rebellious Barons, forfeited his eſtate, but it was reſtored to him by the King's precept to Philip de Mace, in 1216, ſheriff, of the counties of Derby and Nottingham, which he had forfeited when he departed from his allegiance to K. John, father of that king, to whoſe faith and ſervice he was then returned. He gave to the canons of Felley, common of paſture in all his fields of paſture, with free paſſage through his demeſnes of Anneſley, and confirmed the gifts of his anceſtors to that priory. In 1217 he was ſo infirm, that he was excuſed from ſerving the office of coroner; and dying 26 March 1218, left Reginald his heir; and Ralph, to whom he gave ſix bovats of land in Morton, who was knighted, and married Lucia, eldeſt of the three daughters and coheirs of Adam de Sancta-Maria (ſon of Paganus, Lord of Roumarſh in Yorkſhire, and of Bulcotes and Knyveton in Nottinghamſhire) by Albreda, his ſecond wife, daughter of Jordan de Chevercourt, and widow of Robert de St. Quintin, which Albreda paid a fine to K. John 27 November 1213, of three palfreys, for licence to marry this Adam de Sancta-Maria. By the ſaid Lucia he was father of Robert de Anneſley, who married Johanna, daughter of Sir Reginald de Anneſley his uncle; and had John his heir, whoſe ſon John put an end to the line, having only iſſue by his ſecond wife Iſabel, a daughter of her name, married to John Aſhwell, to whom by fine ſhe gave the ſaid lands of Morton.

Sir Reginald. Sir Reginald, who ſucceeded his father Ralph, at Anneſley, confirmed to Felley Priory his father's grant of the ſervices of Robert del Broc, his *Villain*; and of the Oxgang of land, which Galfridus, ſon of Richard del Broc held in the fields of Anneſley, to the church of All Saints at Anneſley,

to

to find a lamp burning all the hours which were ſung in that church. He paid 4l. for two knights fees in Anneſley, which he held of Ralph de Freſſenville in the time of Hen. III. and deceaſing 27 of June, had iſſue by the daughter and heir of ——— Honſkerle, a daughter Joan, married to Robert de Anneſley her firſt couſin; and

Sir John de Anneſley, who 4 Auguſt, 13 Edward I. had a grant dated at Newſted in Shirewood, of free warren in all his demeſnes of Anneſley in the lands of Roumarijs, in county of York, ſo long as the ſaid lands were not within the bounds of the King, and that none ſhall dare to chooſe or take any thing therein under the penalty of 10l.—Witneſſes R. biſhop of Bath and Wells; Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, and others; which grant of free warren was a ſpecial favour in thoſe days, and being at that time a knight, he was made ſheriff, or had the cuſtody committed to him during pleaſure, of the counties of Nottingham and Derby, 14 Edward I. (to account yearly into the Exchequer) in which office he continued for five or ſix years, as appears from the pipe rolls of thoſe times.—28 ſame reign he was ſummoned to attend the King to Scotland, having 40l. a year, and to find horſe and armour, he having lands of that value lying between the rivers Owſe and Derwent. In the 3, 4, and 5 years of K. Edward II. he executed the office of ſheriff for the county of Glouceſter; and 8 of ſame reign, was in the commiſſion of array for that county, and being one of the verdurers of the King's foreſt of Shirewood in county of Nottingham, he was removed from thence on account of his infirmities, as appears in a clauſe roll 10 Edward II. in the Tower of London. —By a fine, levied the ſame year on the morrow after St. John the Baptiſt's day, the manor of Anneſley, with 25 meſſuages, 1 mill, 33 oxgangs of land, 57 acres of meadow, 3 of paſture, 12 of wood, 34s. 8d. rent, the third part of a mill, with one pound of cummin, and lands in Gypeſmere, Goverton, Bleſeby, Morton, Bixton, Bulcote, Lowdham, Kneveton, and Crophill-Butler, were ſettled on him and his wife Annora in tail, with the remainder to his right heirs. He died 6 September 1316 (9 Edw. II.) and by her, who was daughter of Sir John de Pierpoint of county of Nottingham, and died 10 May 1336, had five ſons, John; Robert or Roger Sir John.

Roger *, rector of Ruddington in Shropſhire; Ralph of Kirkeby-Woodhouſe (who had a ſon Roger or Robert, which Robert Fitz-Ralph, by his deed dated 17 Edw. III. granted and confirmed to Sir John de Anneſley, Knt. his uncle, his heirs and aſſigns, all his lands and tenements with their tofts and croſts, which his ſaid father Ralph had received by gift and feoffment, from Sir John de Anneſley, in Kirkeby-Woodhouſe); Thomas; and Gregory.

Sir John. Sir John Anneſley, the eldeſt ſon, was a Knight 2 Edw. III. when he had a grant of the cuſtody of the honour of Peverel in the counties of Nottingham and Derby; and 13 ſame reign in the great Eyre, held before William de Herle and his fellow Juſtice at Nottingham, he pleaded that K. Edw. I. by charter, dated at Newſted in Shirewood 4 Aug. 1280 did grant and confirm to his father, whoſe heir he was, that he and his heirs ſhould have free warren in all their demeſne-lands of Anneſley; and his plea was allowed.—In 1343 he was a witneſs to the foundation charter of Nicholas de Cantilupe, Lord of Ilkeſton in Derbyſhire, dated 9 December, of a monaſtery in his park of Greſeley, for a Prior and 12 Monks of the Carthuſian order.—His wife was the daughter and heir of Thomas Gregor; and dying 25 June 1357, he was buried near the north door in Anneſley Chantry, leaving

Sir John. Sir John Anneſley, Knt. his ſon and heir, who 23 May 1376 had livery of the manor of Hedyngton, and hundred of Belyndon and Nethyate, or Northgate in Oxfordſhire, which Sir Richard Damory (who died in 1375) held for life

* With William de Wakebrugge, he founded and endowed a Chantry in the church of Anneſley for a ſecular Prieſt, to make ſpecial mention of them and John de Anneſley in his Maſs, whilſt they ſhould live, and for their ſouls, when dead, with the ſouls of his father and mother, and of their father and mother. The preſentation of a fit Chaplain to remain to them during their lives; then to devolve to the ſaid John and his heirs male; remainder to their brothers Thomas and Gregory, and their reſpective heirs male; remainder to the Prior and Convent of Felley and their ſucceſſors. The writ of ad quod damnum, iſſued for this foundation 35 Edw. III. upon which the Jury found it not to the King's loſs, if he granted them licence to give 8 meſſuages and 10 bovats of land, whereof 5 meſſuages and 6 bovats were in Anneſley, Anneſley-Woodhouſe, and Kirkeby-Woodhouſe, and the remainder in Bleſebey, Gourton and Gypeſme, and that there then remained (to the feoffees of Sir John de Anneſley) 20 marcs per annum, and lands in Cruch, held of Roger Beler, and in Ruddington, held of John Paveley. The King's licence for this Chantry bears date 10 February 36 Edw. III. and the confirmation of John, Archbiſhop of York, 27 January 1373.

life in fee-farm, at 81l. per annum.—That ſame year, and the 8, 9 and 10 of Rich. II. he ſerved in Parliament for the county of Nottingham; and married Iſabel, daughter and heir of Margaret, ſecond of the three ſiſters and coheirs of Sir John Chandos *, made Knight of the Garter at the firſt inſtitution of the Order by K. Edward III. Baron † of St. Saviour

* He was deſcended from Walter Chandos, the father of Robert, the father of Roger, who married Philippa, daughter of Sir Guy Bryan, Knt. and had Sir Roger Chandos, Knt. which Sir Roger married twice, firſt Catharine, daughter of Richard Lord Talbot of Goderic-Caſtle, and by her who died 30 Edw III. had a daughter Juliana, wife of John Moigne, from whom the Lord Stourton derives. His ſecond wife was Maud, daughter of John Acton, by whom he had Thomas, who married Lucy, and had Sir John Chandos, Knight of the Garter, who died without iſſue, 35° Edward III. and three daughters Eleanor, Elizabeth and Margaret, coheirs to their brother, of whom Elizabeth was married to Thomas Berkeley of Cubberley, and Margaret, by her huſband, was mother of Iſabel, who married Sir John Anneſley. (MSS. in St. Sepul. Lib. N°. 2. 120.)

† Becoming by this marriage intereſted in a third part of that Barony, he as Appellant, cited Sir Thomas de Haterington, Knt. who had been Governor of the Caſtle of St. Saviour le Viſcount in county of York, into the Court of Chivalry, to appear before the Lord High Conſtable of England at Weſtminſter, on Wedneſday 7 March 1380, 5 Ric. II. to anſwer his delivering up that Caſtle to the French (which he did for a ſum of money, when he was ſufficiently provided for its defence) and Sir John Anneſley offering to try the quarrel by combat, Haterington was apprehended and impriſoned, but ſhortly after ſet at liberty at the ſuit of the Lord Latimer, and endeavoured for a time to avoid the challenge by frivolous exceptions: But, it being at length determined by the opinion of true and ancient Knights, that ſuch a foreign controverſy, which had no reaſon within the limits of the realm, was lawful to be tried by battle, if the cauſe were firſt notified to the Conſtable and Mareſchall of the realm, and that the combat was accepted by the parties; John, Duke of Lancaſter, third ſon of K. Edward III. (who governed all things at pleaſure during his father's laſt ſickneſs) ſwore, that if Haterington did not perform what he ought to do therein, according to the law of arms, he ſhould be drawn to the gallows, as a traitor. Thereupon, at a Court of Honor, held on Friday 10 March, they were ordered to engage in duel; and 7 June 1380 all things being provided, the liſts railed, and the King, his Nobles, and a prodigious concourſe of people aſſembled in the Palace-Yard of Weſtminſter, Sir John Anneſley, armed and mounted on a fair courſer, entered firſt as Appellant, ſtaying till his Adverſary, after being thrice ſummoned by a Herald to defend his cauſe, ſhould come, who at the third call appeared, in like manner armed and mounted—He was a mighty man of ſtature, and far overtopped the Knight, who, among thoſe that were of a mean ſtature, was one of the leaſt. They began firſt with ſpears, then with ſwords, and laſtly with daggers; and fought ſo long, that Sir John bereft his adverſary of all his weapons, and manfully overthrew him, ſo that he fell down in a ſwoon; on his recovery from which, Sir John called him traitor and falſe perjured man, aſking if he durſt try the battle again; but having neither ſenſe nor ſpirit to anſwer, proclamation was made that the battle was ended: ſo that whether juſtice, or chance, or valour only, decided the buſineſs, Sir John prevailed (as Hollinſhed, who relates this combat

Saviour le Viſcount, in the Iſle of Conſtantine in Normandy, Great Seneſchal of Poictou, and High Conſtable of Aquitaine; and by her had

Thomas. Thomas Anneſley of Anneſley, Eſq. who, 7 Rich. II. was Knight in Parliament for the county of Nottingham, and in 1413 (1 Hen. V.) required of his freeholders and tenants in Anneſley, that he might encloſe a certain place called Nicoll Leys, to his own profit for one year, becauſe of the laying out a certain hedge between Wodehouſefields; in conſideration whereof he became a benefactor to the fabrick of the church of Anneſley, giving before hand 3s. 4d. for that work.—He married the daughter of — Clifton, of Clifton in Nottinghamſhire, and had Hugh his heir, and a daughter Iſabella*, wife to Sir Gervaiſe Clifton, of Clifton, Knt. Hugh married a daughter of Sir John Babington † of Chilwell, in county of Derby, Knt. and died 13 September 1429, (2 Henry IV.) leaving one ſon Hugh, and a daughter Mariana, married to Edmond Willoughby, Eſq. anceſtor to the Willoughbies of Wollaton.

Sir Hugh. Sir Hugh Anneſley was eight years old at his father's death, and 12 Hen. VI. being then a Knight, was returned one of the gentry of the county of Nottingham, by the King's Commiſſioners, being the tenth upon the roll; and marrying a daughter of William Fitz-William ‡ had two ſons, John and Thomas; the elder of whom John, 14 Hen. VI. enfeoffed John Macworth, Dean of Lincoln, John Curſon and Thomas Macworth, Eſq; in his manors of Anneſley, Bulcoe, and Gyppeſmere all his lands in Crophill, and Coſſale, in county of Nottingham, and in Rowmerſh, and Bolton upon Derne, in county of York, which

bat at large, remarks) to the great rejoicing of the common people, and diſcouragement of traitors. And Haterington, as Fabian affirms, was drawn to Tyburn, and there hanged for the treaſon, whereof, being vanquiſhed, he was proved guilty.—The King conſidering the damage Sir John ſuſtained by the loſs of his third part of the Caſtle, granted 26 May 1385, to him and his wife for their lives, 40l. a year, payable out of the Exchequer.

* Segar makes Iſabella the only child of Thomas de Anneſley: he does not ſay that Hugh is his ſon, the line of deſcent not being continued from Thomas to him.

† Of a very ancient and knightly family, (ſays Segar) in county of Derby, and the coat-armour of this Hugh Anneſley and his wife, were ſet up in the chapel of Wiverton, and in divers other places in county of Nottingham.

‡ Their Coat Armour is ſet up in the Church of Anneſley. (Segar.)

which defcended to him on the death of his grandfather. He died on the Saturday before the feaſt of St. James the Apoſtle 1437 (15 Hen. VI.) and left an only child Alice, married firſt to Sir George Chaworth, third ſon of Sir Thomas, from whom, by their ſon Thomas, deſcended George, Viſcount Chaworth of Armagh, ſo created 4 March 1627, which family (now extinct) made the manor of Anneſley their principal reſidence, and her ſecond huſband was Reginald Leigh, Eſq.

Thomas, the younger ſon, was ſeated at Ruddington, in the county of Northampton, and had iſſue two ſons, William his heir; and Hugh, who died in 1524, ſeized of Paveley's and Bugge's manors in Ruddington, &c. leaving Hugh his heir, then upwards of 50 years old, who married Alice, daughter of Randulph Leech, of the county of Derby, and had two ſons, Hugh of Ruddington, (father of Gervaiſe, of the ſame place, who married the daughter of — Bleevet, of the county of Lincoln, and was father of Gervaiſe and John) and James Anneſley of Uxbridge, who ſerved Q. Margaret, conſort to K. Henry VI. and had one ſon Henry, not a year old at his father's death; he was educated by John Horne of Sarepden, in county of Oxford, who had married Elizabeth, relict of Richard Blount, which Elizabeth, leaſed the farm of Maple-Durham to him for ſixty years; the ſaid Henry Anneſley married Joan, daughter of Robert Lewſam, of Little Rowley, in county of Oxford (by his wife Joan, daughter and heir to John Herbert, of Moreton-Henmarſh, of the noble family of Pembroke) and by her had iſſue twenty-one children, whereof three ſons and eight daughters, arrived at maturity, viz. Edmund (who married Catharine, daughter of Richard Gennour, and had ſixteen children, twelve of whom were living in 1627); James (married to Jane, daughter of William Lovelace, of Henley, and had a daughter Elizabeth, married to John Kenne, of Cawſam, in county of Oxford); John, a grocer on London-Bridge, who died without iſſue at the age of 40 years; daughter Elizabeth (married to Nicholas Tooley, of Burmington, in county of Warwick, and had nineteen children, ſeveral of whom were living in 1627); Anne (to Richard Stampe, of Hodcote, in county of Berks, and had fifteen children); Dorothy (to Edmund Buſby of Brayler, in county of Warwick, and had ſeven children); Grace

Thomas.

Grace (to Thomas or Edmund Snape, of Fowler, in county of Oxford, and had Elizabeth, who, by John Petty, of Stoke-Talmage, had Margaret the firſt wife of James Ley, Earl of Marlborough); Dioniſe (to Thomas Freckleton, of Auſtrey, in county of Warwick, and had iſſue); Ellen (to John Biſhop of Brayler, in county of Warwick, and had fourteen children); Bridget (to John Stampe of Halton, in county of Oxford); and Anne, to John Turner, of Reading.

William. William Anneſley, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Thomas, of Ruddington, married Mabel, daughter of ——— Engliſh, and had iſſue four daughters and five ſons, viz. Cicily, married to John Hall, Eſq.; Catharine, to John Langham of London; Iſabella; and Johanna: The ſons were

(1) Sir Hugh, ſeated at Maple-Durham, near Reading in county of Oxford, about the time of K. Henry VI. who left three daughters, coheirs, viz. Jane*, (who married William De la Lynde, to whom Maple-Durham was allotted, of whoſe heir it was purchaſed by Richard Blount, of Iver, near London, which Richard was brother to William Lord Mountjoy, and from him it deſcended firſt to Sir Richard, and next to Sir Michael Blount); ——— to John Norris, Eſq.; and Catharine to John Iwareby, Eſq.† whoſe daughter and heir Jane married to Sir John St. John, ſecond ſon of Sir Oliver, and had iſſue John, who married Margaret, daughter and coheir to Richard Carew of Bodington, in county of Surry, and had a ſon Nicholas, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard

* She was interred in the church of Maple-Durham, in a tomb on the north ſide of the chancel, with this inſcription:

"Here lies Dame Jane, the daughter of Sir Hugh Anneſley, and late the "wife of William Lynd, Eſq. whoſe ſoule I pray you hartily remember in "your good prayers."

† Upon a grave-ſtone on the north ſide of the chancel of Maple-Durham church is this inſcription:

Here lies John Iwareby, Eſq. who died the 16 Auguſt 1450, upon whoſe ſoul God have mercy.

And in the north window of the chancel, John Iwareby and Catharine his wife, in their arms, and underſcribed, to pray and ſay an Ave Maria for their ſoules, ſo often as ye ſhall ſubpoin the faid windows. Their arms are inſculped in braſs on the grave-ſtone. Segar.

Richard Blount of Maple-Durham, Esq. and was father of Oliver Viscount Grandison in Ireland, and Baron Tregoze in England.

Bryan, second son of William Annesley, lived at Darincourt, near Dartford, in county of Kent, and was servant to K. Henry VIII. he made his will 8 March 7 of that King, and therein bequeathed legacies of rich vestments of velvet to his brothers John and Robert, and to Hugh Annesley his cousin. His son Bryan was father of Bryan, one of the gentlemen pensioners to Q. Elizabeth, and lived at Lewesham and Darent; he married the daughter of —— Tyrrell, of county of Essex, warden of the fleet, and had three daughters, viz. Christiana married to William Lord Sandys *of The Vine*, in county of Southampton); Grace (to Sir John Wildgose, of Iredge, in Sussex, Knt. by whom she had Sir Annesley Wildgose, Knt. who married Margaret, daughter of Henry Lennard, Lord Dacre); Cordelia, 5 February 1607, to Sir William Hervey, Lord Hervey of Kidbroke in Kent, (a manor, which came to him by this marriage) and for his signal services against the Spaniards in Ireland, created Baron of Rosse in the county of Wexford 5 August 1620; to whom she was second wife, and had three sons and three daughters, who all dying unmarried except Elizabeth the youngest, she became heir, and was married to John Hervey of Ickworth in Suffolk, Esq. elder brother to Thomas Hervey, Knt. whose son John was created Earl of Bristol, and had no issue [1]. (2)

Ralph, whose only daughter and heir Anne, was married to John Perkins of Surry, Esq. by whom she had a daughter Anne, married to William Lennard, of Chevering, county of Kent, (younger son of John Lennard, Esq. ancestor to the Lord Dacre [2]) and his son Sampson, was father of Henry Lennard, Esq. (3)

Robert, of whom presently. And (4)

John, father of Thomas Annesley, of Maidenhead, in county of Berks, Esq. and of Henry of same place, who had a daughter Joan, married to —— Atkinson, Esq. and a son Edmund, of Maidenhead, whose son and heir was living in 1627. (5)

Robert

[1] Collins, IV. 329. 330. [2] Idem. VI. 369. 370. and supplement.

Robert. * Robert Annefley, fourth ſon of William, from whom Lord Valentia, more immediately derives, was ſeated at Newport-Pagnel in county of Bucks, and in 1548 appointed Truſtee, by William Stokes, to ſee the ſum of 20l. properly applied, which by will he bequeathed to the finiſhing the ſteeple of the church at Newport-Pagnel.—He died in 1553 (1 Q. Mary) and by the probate of his will, dated 29 July, deſires to be buried in that church before his ſeat, and gives his ſon George, his lands in Little-Linford in Bucks. His wife was Joan, daughter of William Clovile of Clod-Hall in Eſſex, Eſq. by whom he had George his heir, and three daughters, Frances married to Thomas Fiſher; Anne to Leonard Mount of Newport; and Catherine to John Lamborn of Wodiſon in Bucks.

George. George Annefley of Newport-Pagnel, Eſq. married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Dove of Moulſho in county of Bucks, widow of William Stokes, and by her, (who was buried at Newport-Pagnel in 1603, where he was interred near her 17 January 1607) had eight ſons and three daughters, viz. James, Matthew, and Thomas, who died young; Robert, who ſucceeded; James (who by Mary his wife had ſix ſons, viz. George, James, Nicholas, Richard, Anthony, and Bryan); Ralph; George (who 25 April 1625, married Anne, daughter of ———— Saunders, died in the following year, and was buried at Newport Pagnel); Thomas; daughter Judith (married to Ralph Shepherd of Ewelm in county of Oxford); Cicily; and Mary.

Robert. Robert, the eldeſt ſurviving ſon, was a commander at ſea in Q. Elizabeth's time, and alſo a Captain in her army, raiſed to ſuppreſs the Earl of Deſmond's rebellion, after which he became an undertaker in the plantation of Munſter; and married Beatrix daughter of John Cornwall of Moore Park in Hertfordſhire, Eſq. by whom he had two ſons and four daughters, Francis, his heir; Robert, a Captain in the army; Elizabeth; Beatrix, married to Richard Saunders of Wawwenden in county of Bedford; Bridget, one of the bedchamber women to Q. Anne, conſort to K. James; and Mary,

* The deſcent of Robert is proved by two atteſtations, one of Oxfordſhire, and the other of Buckinghamſhire, regiſtered in the library of the College and Office of the King's and Heralds of Arms, directly thus. (Lodge, &c.)

Mary, wife to Matthew Coney of Newport-Pagnel in county of Bucks.

Sir Francis Annesley, the eldest son, made the kingdom of Ireland the scene of his fortune and actions, where he faithfully served K. James and Charles I. near 40 years, in offices and employments of high trust and importance. 3 May 1605 he had a pension granted him of five shillings a day; and whereas there were certain officers established in Ireland, as namely, the clerk of the ordnance, of the victuals, and works, who were from time to time to yield account of their respective disbursements; and that for more assurance of just accompts to be rendered, and for prevention of deceits, there were Comptrollers appointed in the two former offices only, his Majesty erected the office of Comptroller over the Clerk of the Works, by letters patent, dated 16 July 1606, and made choice of Mr. Annesley, as one sufficient for that place, which he conferred upon him for life, with the fee of 20l. a year. Also, 22 May 1607 he was joined with Sir Richard Boyle (after Earl of Cork) in the office of Clerk of the Council, and Keeper of the Signet in the province of Munster, during life. Sir Francis 1 Viscount.

15 November 1607, he had a pension of 6s. 8d. Irish a day, granted to him pursuant to privy seal, dated at Westminster, upon the surrender of a late pension heretofore granted to Bryan Mac-Geoghagan for life [1]; 21 August he had a reversionary grant of the office of Provost Marescal in the province of Conaught, also for life: and early in this reign he began to raise a fortune by leases and grants of lands from the crown, which, at his death, amounted to a very considerable one *.

30 April

* His acquisitions were chiefly these. On 26 June 1608 he had a lease for 21 years of lands in Ballysax and Callan, with others in the counties of Kildare and Kilkenny; and 31 January 1611 a grant of 480 acres of the escheated lands in the precinct of Mountjoy and county of Tyrone, and of 240 in the precinct of Orier and county of Armagh, at the rent for both of 3l. 5s. 3d. in which last county acquiring certain lands from Patrick O'Hanlon, Gent. to whom the King had granted them in fee-farm 6 October 1609, with a reservation to the crown of the fort of Mountnorris, and 306 acres thereto allotted and adjoining, so long as the King should keep it for a fort, and maintain a ward of soldiers there; he had a lease, dated 12 October 1611, for 21 years, at the rent of 10 shillings per annum, of the said fort and lands, with

[1] Rot. de A°. 5°. Jac. I. 2ª. p. D.

30 April 1612 he was made Conſtable of the Caſtle of Mountnorris; and 25 May appointed Muſter-Maſter-General

with the entertaintment of 4 ſhillings a day, and 8d a piece for 10 ſoldiers; and in 1618 the King being informed, that the fort was not then, nor ever like to be of ſuch conſequent uſe for his ſervice, as in former times, thought fit, among other abatements of his army, to diſcharge that ward as a needleſs burthen; but, in lieu of his ſaid entertainment confirmed to Captain Anneſley a penſion of five ſhillings a day for life, which was inſerted on the eſtabliſhment; and for his better encouragement to plant and build there, for the ſettlement of himſelf and poſterity in that county, where their reſidence might be of ſpecial conſequence for his Majeſty's ſervice, directed (21 September) that he ſhould have a grant of the ſaid fort and 300 acres, with a confirmation of his other eſtates; in purſuance whereof he paſſed patent 9 January 1618 for the ſaid fort, the monaſteries of Templeſartagh and Templebreed in the town of Armagh, and many other lands, towns, tithes, &c. in the counties of Armagh, Tyrone, Wexford and Downe; the premiſes in Tyrone being erected into the manor of Anneſley; thoſe in Armagh into the manor of Mountnorris; thoſe in Downe into the manor of Cloghmaghericatt; and thoſe in Wexford into that of Sampton; with the privileges of Courts leet and baron, waifs, eſtrays, &c. to hold a Monday market, and a fair on St. John Baptiſt's day at Ballynegorhagh in Tyrone; a Friday market, and a fair on the ſame day at Cloghmahericatt; a fair at Mountnorris 5 October (having the grant of a Friday market there 30 April 1612) and two days after each fair; liberty to build tan-houſes; to impark 2000 acres for deer, with free warren and other privileges, paying to the crown for all the premiſes, 50l. 2s. 6d. h. per ann.—In 1615 he purchaſed from Edward Dowdall of Rathmore in Meath, Gent. the manors of Mullagh and Mullaghmore, with other land, amounting to 2260 acres in the county of Cavan, which being eſcheated lands, he had them confirmed by patent 25 November, with a grant of Courts, &c. in each manor, paying the crown-rent of 24l. 17s. 9d f.—On 29 January following, as aſſignee to Edmund Midhoppe, the King granted him the manor, lordſhip, and caſtle of Roſcomon, with many houſes and lands in the town and fields of Roſcomon; the ſite of the monaſteries or houſes of canons and friars of Roſcomon; the rectories and tithes of Kilbegnata, Ballynekilly, Kilcrunie, Dromtemple, Donnaman, Emolaſhmore, and Clonyne in the county of Roſcomon, with the monaſtery or friary of Loncurt alias Longford in the county of Longford, to hold all the premiſes at the rent of 32l. 1s. 10d. Iriſh.—On 17 January 1617 he paſſed patent for the towns and lands of Ballycaſlane, Knockgrenane, Tenecree, and divers other in the county of Wexford, with the creation thereof into the manor of Anneſley, at the rent of 5l. 6. 8d. Iriſh.—As aſſignee of Thomas, Lord Cromwell, he had four ſeveral grants of lands, dated 12 May, and 3 December 1620, 28 July and 22 December 1621, in the counties of Sligo, Mayo, Weſtmeath, Kerry, Cork, Limerick, Tipperary, Galway, Wicklow, Kildare, Dublin, Louth, Leitrim, and King's County.—On 8 May 1630 (by virtue of the commiſſion dated at Dublin 13 Auguſt 1628, for granting anew the eſcheated lands in Ulſter) his Lordſhip and Sir Robert Dillon had a grant of the ſmall proportion of Latgare in the county of Fermanagh, with the creation thereof into the manor of Latgare, liberty to impark 300 acres, and to ſet apart 400 for demeſne lands, to hold at the rent of 10l. 13s. 4d. Engliſh; and 25 November that year a grant of the ſmall proportion of Teemore, &c. containing 1100 acres in the county of Armagh, created into the manor of Mountnorris, with the

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neral and Clerk of the Cheque for life, in reverſion after the death of Sir John King; obtaining likewiſe, 31 July that year, a grant of the office for the writing of tallies, and cutting tallies of all bills to be paid at the receipt of the Exchequer upon all payments and aſſignations, (that office being then firſt erected) and alſo Clerk of the Treaſury for entering of tallies, during life, with the fee of 5 ſhillings a day, which he ſurrendered 25 May 1625 to Thomas Stockdale, Eſq.—In the Parliament of 1613, he was Knight for the county of Armagh, and alſo Burgeſs for Liſmore; and 1 October 1616 was appointed one of the principal Secretaries for Ireland, and of the Privy Council; but that employment being granted without fee, he had a reverſionary patent 8 June 1618 for the office of Secretary of State and Keeper of the Privy Signet, on the avoidance or death of Sir Dudley Norton, whereupon he reſigned his reverſionary grant of Muſter-Maſter-General: but of this he was for ſome time deprived by the power of the L. D. Wentworth, who 12 July 1634, conferred it upon Sir Philip Mainwaring.—On 8 Auguſt 1619 he was made a Commiſſioner for the plantation of the county of Longford and the territory of Elye-O'Carrol; and 10 October following the town of Newborough in the county of Wexford being made a corporation, he was one of the firſt Burgeſſes.

K. James purpoſing to inſtitute the order of BARONETS in Ireland, as he had done in England, for the carrying on the more effectually what he had then much at heart, namely, the plantation of Ulſter, and reducing it to good order, peace and quiet, acquainted the L. D. with his purpoſe by letters from Apethorpe 30 July 1619; and therein declares, he intended it as a reward for virtue, and conſequently that it ſhould be his care to advance ſuch men only to that dignity, as had well deſerved of the crown, either in war or peace; to the end that ſo fair a title of honour, deſcending to their poſterities might incite them to imitate the

uſual privileges of holding Courts, impailing a park, &c. at the rent of 11l. 14s. 8d. Of which his Lordſhip was deprived, after 18 years quiet poſſeſſion, by the L. D. Wentworth, who, upon a paper petition preferred to him by Richard Rolleſton, decreed the ſaid lands of Teemore to the ſaid Rolleſton, and by his own warrant removed Lord Mountnorris from the poſſeſſion thereof.

the worth of their anceſtors, upon whom, for their merits, by his good grace and favour it was conferred. Accordingly by letters patent, bearing date at Dublin, 30 September 1619, his Majeſty erected and eſtabliſhed the degree and order of Baronets in Ireland, then creating Sir Dominick Sarsfield, Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, the firſt Baronet: And ſo deſervedly conſpicuous was Sir Francis Anneſley in his Majeſty's eſteem, that he made choice of him to be the ſecond, whom he advanced to that honour; which he did by Privy Seal *, dated at Greenwich 26 June, and by patent 7 Auguſt 1620; and further, by patent † dated at Weſtminſter 11 March 1621, created him Viſcount of Valentia, with the fee of 13l. 6s. 8d. payable out of the cuſtoms of the port of Dublin, in reverſion, after the death of Sir Henry Power, Lord Valentia, without iſſue male; to which honour, at that Lord's death, he ſucceeded.

20 March

* In which the King makes this honourable mention of him. "As we are vigilant to obſerve the courſes of ſuch, as are employed by us in places of conſequence and truſt; ſo we are not weary to heap benefits after benefits upon as many of them, as we find to deſerve them at our hands; which is the cauſe, that as heretofore, upon knowledge of the abilities of our truſty and well-beloved ſervant Sir Francis Anneſley, Knt. to do us ſervice, we firſt conferred many benefits upon him, and afterwards of our own princely election, called him to be one of our principal Secretaries of that kingdom; So, now again taking into conſideration his faithfulneſs, zeal and induſtry in our affairs, we are pleaſed, as a further teſtimony of the good place he holdeth in our favour, and of our gracious acceptance of his endeavours, of our own eſpecial choice freely to beſtow on him the honour of a Baronet of that kingdom. Rot. de A°. 18°. Jac. I. 1ª. p. D.

† The preamble, after expreſſing the creation of Sir Henry Power, by patent dated at Weſtminſter, on 1 March 1620, thus proceeds: Sciatis quod nos nolentes prædictum nomen, ſtatum, titulum et honorem Vicecomitis de Valentia pro defectu Exitus maſculi de corpore prædicti Henrici extingui, ſi contigerit ipſum ſine hærede maſculo de corpore ſuo exeunte obire, ac Virtutes, Mores, et Merita prædilecti et fidelis Conciliarii noſtri in dicto Regno noſtro Hiberniæ Franciſci Anneſley Militis et Baronetti ejuſdem Regni noſtri, ac primarii Secretarii noſtri ejuſdem Regni intuentes, qui cum præfato Henrico, modo Vicecomite de Valentia, Affinitate conjunctus ſit: Necnon ipſius Franciſci Anneſley eximia, gravia et diuturna Concilia, Negotia, et alia quamplurima Servitia nobis et Coronæ noſtræ, non ſine maxima Cura, Diligentia, Dexteritate et Fide antehac præſtita, conſiderantes, in ſignum favoris noſtri regalis, et perpetuam Memoriam Gratiæ noſtræ præfato Franciſco et Familiæ ſuæ, pro hujuſmodi acceptabili ſuo Servitio, quæ idem Franciſcus adhuc nobis impendere non deſiſtit, ipſum Franciſcum et Hæredes ſuos maſculos præfato titulo et honore Vicecomitis de Valentia, poſt mortem prædicti Henrici abſque hærede maſculo de corpore ſuo exeunte ornare decrevimus. Ac idcirco de Gratia, &c. Rot. 15°. Car. II. 1. pª. f.

20 March 1621 he was joined in a moſt important commiſſion * for the reformation of that kingdom, with the L. D. Chicheſter and others, to enquire into the ſtate of religion; trade; courts of juſtice; the army; the covenants, agreements and conditions in the charters, made to undertakers for land in the plantations; the rights and revenues of the crown; what great and notable waſte of woods and timber had been made; what offices judicial or miniſterial had been granted in reverſion; what new offices erected; how the revenue particularly ſtood; what debts were owing by the King, &c. and to find out how and by what means any abuſe in theſe particulars might with honour, juſtice, and conveniency be reformed and amended.—15 July 1624, he was appointed one of the Commiſſioners and Keepers of the Peace in the Provinces of Leinſter and Ulſter, during the L. D. Falkland's abſence on his progreſs to overſee the plantations; was joined in Commiſſion 19 December 1625 with Sir Thomas Philips and others, to redreſs the grievances of the army, to take a general muſter, to examine their numbers and qualities, to view their arms, and to make perfect rolls thereof; and was joined in ſeveral other weighty commiſſions for the good of the kingdom.—30 May 1625, he was conſtituted Vice-Treaſurer, and General Receiver of his Majeſty's Revenues of Ireland; had a Penſion of 5s. a day, 3 March following, on the ſurrender thereof to him by Bryan Mac-Geoghagan; received a warrant 8 July 1627 for the firſt company of horſe or foot that ſhould become void by the death or reſignation of any Captain then

* The King introduces this commiſſion with the following reaſons for the iſſuing thereof. "As our great and princely care and deſire to advance the flouriſhing eſtate of our realm of Ireland, hath many ways appeared; ſo it is our conſtant reſolution upon all occaſions, to expreſs the continuance of the ſame zeal and affection in perfecting that ſo glorious a work, whereof God hath pleaſed to make us (above any our predeceſſors) a principal inſtrument: And foreſeeing in our royal providence, that as a chief means to produce ſo good effects, it behoveth us to lay ſuch grounds, and preſcribe ſuch ways and courſes, as may tend to the advancement of religion and juſtice, the removing of grievances, increaſing of trade, ſettling of plantations, and ſecuring of that kingdom, we have determined to uſe all diligence both in the finding out, and following thoſe means; for the better effecting of all which purpoſes, being matters of great weight and importance, we think it moſt meet, that ſome perſons of truſt, underſtanding and judgment be employed to diſcern, diſcover and find out the whole ſtate of the premiſes, and all material circumſtances touching the ſame, upon whoſe information, certificate, and ſatisfaction given unto us, we may proceed to the effecting thereof, as we ſhall judge moſt requiſite."

in pay, after ſuch others were firſt ſupplied for whom the King had given former particular warrants, it being his pleaſure that his ſeveral directions in that kind be put into execution, according to the priority of their dates; which the King was induced to confer upon him, having received ſo many teſtimonies of his judgment, ſufficiency, and forwardneſs to do him ſervice, that he thought himſelf obliged to take gracious notice thereof, and to extend his favour towards him upon all fitting occaſions, to encourage his faithful continuance therein [1]; and 13 June 1632, he was made Treaſurer at War.

By patent *, dated 8 February 1628 [2], he was created Baron Mountnorris of Mountnorris, and took his ſeat in the Houſe of Lords 14 July 1634 [3]; and the King having granted a Commiſſion of Grace for the remedy of defective titles, his Lordſhip, with the Lord-Treaſurer, the Lords Fingall, and Lecale, were (1 Auguſt) appointed a Committee to view the bill, entitled "An Act for Confirmation of Letters Patent to be paſſed upon the ſaid Commiſſion:" Upon whoſe report the ſame day, the bill was read a third time, put to the vote, and was paſſed by general aſſent, and he was nominated one of the Lords, to attend and move the L D. that he would be pleaſed to hear with ſpeed, all ſuch as ſhould deſire to paſs their lands on the Commiſſion of Defective Titles, and to ſet down eaſy rates on the ſame, that his Majeſty's grace and favour might be the more welcome to his ſubjects, and that the ſubſidies might

* The preamble. Cum nihil ſit quod regiam Majeſtatem magis deceat, quam eos, qui de ſeipſo et Republicâ ſunt bene meritii et laudabilia præſtiterant Obſequia, Honoribus augere et promovere; arbitramur enim Coronam noſtram regiam quamplurimum honorari et locupletari, cum Viros, illuſtres Conſilio, et Prudentia inſignes, et erga nos et Coronam noſtram maxime fideles, ad eminentiores Honoris et Dignitatis gradus vocamus et erigimus. Conſiderantes itaque gratiſſima et fideliſſima Servitia, quæ prædilectus & fidelis Conſiliarius noſter Regni noſtri Hiberniæ Franciſcus Anneſley, Miles et Baronettus, Vice-theſaurarius et Receptor-Generalis Reddituum et Revencionum noſtrorum eodem Regno, ac primarius Secretarius noſter dicti Regni noſtri, tam præchariſſimo nuper Patri noſtro beatæ Memoriæ, quam nobis fideliſſime et prudentiſſime impendit, indieſque impendere non deſiſtit: Necnon conſiderantes Circumſpectionem, Prudentiam, Strenuitatem, Dexteritatem, Integritatem, Providentiam, Curam et Fidelitatem ipſius Franciſci erga nos et Coronam noſtram, ipſum in Procerum et Magnatum dicti Regni noſtri Hiberniæ numerum aſcribi decrevimus. Sciatisigitur, &c.

[1] Rot de A°. 3°. Car. 1. 3ª. p. D. R. 26. [2] Idem. 4to. Car. 1. 5to. p. D. R. 45. [3] Lords Jour. I. 2.

might be the better paid. To which the L. D. returned anſwer, it was as great a grace and favour as could be offered to any people, and that as he was the King's ſervant, and muſt tender the King's profit, ſo he would do it with all moderation, and ſatisfaction to the ſubjects [1].

In the year 1629, the King, having by letter called him into England about matters much importing his Majeſty's profit and ſervice, received ſo good ſatisfaction in all things from him, as induced the King to return him to his charge with this teſtimony, "That as he had hitherto "found him an able and faithful ſervant, for which he "had extended ſpecial marks of his grace and bounty to-"wards him, ſo he was confident of his perſeverance "therein, and accordingly ſhould be ready to enlarge his "favours to him, as fit occaſion ſhould be offered." And in his letter to the L. J. Elye and Cork, dated at Oatlands 10 Auguſt, writes, "We do let you know, that as "we do expect from him all due care and induſtry, as "well for the improvement of our revenues, and ad-"vancement of our profit, as for the diminution and "abatement of our preſent charge, by all juſt and honour-"able means; ſo it is our pleaſure and command, that "you ſhould take his advice and aſſiſtance, and give him "all favourable hearing, countenance and ſupportation "in all matters conducing thereunto, as to a chief Officer "and well deſerving ſervant of ours, whom we value "and eſteem; and becauſe we have given him ſome things "in eſpecial charge for our profit and ſervice, about "which he may have occaſion to make his repair to our "Royal Preſence, to give us an account thereof, we do "will and require you to grant him licence to come unto "us, when he ſhall deſire it, and give him ſuch allow-"ance by concordatum, out of the monies allowed for "extraordinaries, for the time he ſhall attend our ſer-"vice here, as in like caſes hath been accuſtomed to per-"ſons of his place and quality."

But, in 1635, during the Government of the L. D. Wentworth, his Lordſhip fell into much trouble, being by him committed to priſon, and 13 December ſentenced to loſe his head by an extraordinary act of power, the deputy cauſing him to be condemned by a Council of War

[1] Lords Jour. I. 19. [2] Rot. Pat. de A°. 12°. Car. I. 4ta. p. D.

(ſummoned by authority of his Majeſty's Warrant, dated 31 July) for no other crime, than an unadviſed, paſſionate, myſterious expreſſion, uttered at the Lord Chancellor's table, within three or four days after the Parliament was diſſolved; when it being related, that as the L. D. was ſitting in the Preſence-Chamber, one of his ſervants, in removing a ſtool, happened to hurt his foot, then indiſpoſed through an acceſſion of the gout, one of the Company ſaid to the Lord Mountnorris, that it was Anneſley, his kinſman, one of the L. Deputy's Gentlemen-Uſhers, that had done it: Whereupon his Lordſhip anſwered, "Perhaps it was done in revenge of that public affront, which my L. D. had done him formerly, but he hath a brother, that would not take ſuch a revenge." His Lordſhip, in his defence, proteſted, that what interpretation ſoever his words might have put upon them, he intended no hurt or prejudice to the perſon of the Deputy; affirming, that by theſe words, "But he hath a brother that would not take ſuch a revenge," he meant only, that the ſaid brother would die, before he would give the Deputy occaſion to give him ſuch a rebuke. But notwithſtanding, he was adjudged to be impriſoned, deprived of his commands in the army, diſarmed, diſabled of ever bearing office therein, and laſtly, to be ſhot to death, or loſe his head, at the deputy's pleaſure.—After this ſentence, it appears by the King's letter from Weſtminſter 19 April 1636[1], that his Majeſty had extended ſome degree of favour towards him; "but being given to underſtand," ſays the King, "that his ill carriage hath been ſuch by neglect "of our Grace, afforded unto him as it hath been held "fit to cauſe his ſtudy-door to be ſealed up by the Committee, who have the cognizance of that buſineſs; and it "is likewiſe conceived that the view and peruſal of his "papers may be of uſe, for the further diſcovery of his "proceedings therein, We do therefore hereby authoriſe "and require you to appoint any four of our Privy Council there, whom you ſhall think fit (in the preſence of "ſome to be nominated by the ſaid Lord Mountnorris) to "take a view and ſight of his papers, and in caſe they ſhall "find any that may be of uſe, either in that kind or "otherwiſe for our ſervice, to take them into your hands, "and to diſpoſe of them as you ſhall ſee cauſe, and for ſo "doing,

[1] Rot. Claus. de A°. Car. I. 12°. and 13°. f. R.

" doing, theſe our letters ſhall be your ſufficient warrant:" But 6 April 1637 he had a pardon under the great ſeal[1], (having continued from the time of his ſentence, a cloſe priſoner in the Caſtle of Dublin) upon his humble Petition; which, though he thought abſolutely neceſſary at that time, and his Majeſty was pleaſed in his clemency to grant it, yet he ſeems to undervalue and deſpiſe it in his Petition, which 7 November 1640 he preſented to the Commons of England, whereby he relinquiſhed all advantage of defence by the ſaid pardon, and ſubmitted the crimes, to him imputed, to their ſcrutiny and determination.

He departed this life in 1660, and was buried 23 November in the Chancel of Thorganby Church, Yorkſhire; having married to his firſt wife Dorothea, daughter of Sir John Philips, of Picton-Caſtle, in the county of Pembroke, the firſt Baronet of that family[2], by his wife Anne, daughter and coheir to Sir John Perrot of Harrolſton, L. D. of Ireland, and by her, who died 3 May 1624, and was buried the next day at St. John's, Dublin, he had five ſons and eight daughters, viz.[3]

Sir Arthur, created Earl of Angleſey. (1)

Robert, born 2 Auguſt 1615, died at Rome on his travels. (2)

John, born in Dublin, 11 September 1616, was ſeated at Ballyſonan in the county of Kildare; Of whom the King thus writes, (in his Privy Seal from Whitehall 15 December 1660) " Whereas Captain John Anneſley, " having the command of a troop of horſe in the " ſervice of our late dear father, of bleſſed memory, " in Ireland, in deteſtation of that moſt execrable murder " upon our late moſt Royal Father, did give up his Com- " miſſion, and refuſed to act under that uſurped power, " although in thoſe times he had no other ſubſiſtence for " himſelf, his wife, and family, but what he had by his " troop, and hath ever ſince kept himſelf out of all em- " ployment under that power, which was a ſignal proof " of his loyalty to our ſaid father and to us. And for " that we were engaged for the troops and commands now " ſettled in our realm of Ireland, before application was " made to us in his behalf; we do therefore by theſe our " letters, (3) Families of Ballyſonan, Little-Rath, and Ballyſax.

[1] Idem. Pat. de A°. 12°. Car. I. 4ta. p. D. R. 38. [2] Ulſter's Office.
[3] MS. Pedigrees penes J. L.

"letters, will and require you to ſettle upon him the "command of Captain of ſuch Troop of Horſe, as ſhall "firſt become void, and be in our gift in our army in "Ireland, and thereof you may not fail, but ſee this our "letter ſerved in the firſt place[1]." Accordingly he had a grant 9 February 1660, of the firſt troop that ſhould become void; he married Charity, daughter of Henry Warren of Grangebeg, in county of Kildare, Eſq. and died in 1695, having iſſue five ſons and three daughters, viz. Francis, of Ballyſonan; Maurice, of Little-Rath; John, of Ballyſax; George, who died unmarried; as did Robert, ſoon after his father; Dorothea, married (to Maurice, ſon of Sir John Croſbie, Knt.[2]); Catharine, to Strelly Pegge, of Beauchyeff in Derbyſhire, Eſq. Counſellor at Law, and deceaſing in London, was interred in St. Martin's Church, in the Fields[3]); Elizabeth, (to Jeffrey Paul, of Ballyraggan, Eſq. Knight of the Shire for Carlow; he made his will 23 October 1707, in which year he died, and ſhe died in 1741, and was interred with him and her parents, at Ballyſonan); and Anne, the youngeſt daughter married Walter Bourke of Kill, Eſq. Francis Anneſley, of Ballyſonan, Eſq. married Deborah, ſiſter of the ſaid Jeffrey Paul, Eſq. and died in 1707, leaving by her who died 24 December 1761, four daughters, viz. Charity, born 29 March 1698, and died unmarried in 1741; Deborah, born 15 July 1704, married to Robert Doyne, of Wells, Eſq. Member of Parliament for the town of Wexford; Elizabeth, (in June 1720, to Thomas Hughes, of Archerſtown, in Tipperary, by whom ſhe had Francis-Anneſley Hughes, ſworn a Barriſter at Law, 9 February 1754 and deceaſed); and Hannah, the youngeſt, born 5 October 1706, married 3 December 1703, to Thomas Springe, Eſq. Counſellor at Law, and by him ſhe had one ſon Thomas, now deceaſed.

Maurice Anneſley, of Little-Rath, in county of Kildare, Eſq. in recompence of the many great loſſes he had ſuffered by the war, and that a very valuable wood of his in the county of Monaghan, conſiſting of 30,000 oak trees, which being the only wood in that country, and contiguous to the camp at Dundalk, was cut down and deſtroyed by K. William's

[1] Rot. de de A°. 12°. Car. II. 1ª. p. f. [2] See Earl of Glandore.
[3] Mrs. Paul's Will.

liam's army, for their uſe in the camp; and alſo as a reward for his ſervices, eminent affection and forwardneſs in the King's affairs, had a warrant, dated at Kenſington, 26 April 1697, to receive ſuch debts, judgments, mortgages and incumbrances upon ſuch forfeited lands as he ſhould diſcover, to the amount of 2000l. a year, over and above the fourth part, due to him as a diſcoverer. He married Sarah, ſecond daughter of Richard, the fourth Lord Blayney, and dying in London 17 February 1718, had iſſue by her, who died 5 July 1705, two ſons Coningſby, and William, who died young[1], and four daughters, viz. Elizabeth, (married to Sir Arthur Gore, of Newtown, Bart. anceſtor to Sir Arthur-Saunders, Earl of Arran); Charity[2] (firſt to Francis Palmer, of Palmerſtown, in the county of Mayo, Eſq. and ſecondly, to Henry Blake, of Lehinch, in the ſame county, Eſq. by whom ſhe had Anneſley, born in December 1724, who died young; Henry; and Charity-Julia, married 17 March 1743, to Thomas Newburgh of Ballyhayes in Cavan, Eſq. died 20 November 1745, and is buried at St. Anne's, Dublin, where a neat monument is erected to her memory by her mother); Sarah, died unmarried; and Dorothea, married to Francis Knox, Eſq. and had iſſue Thomas, James, Francis, and Sarah, who married Francis Blake, Counſellor at Law, and had iſſue Mary-Anne, Dorothy and Elinor[3]. John Anneſley, of Ballyſax, Eſq. married Eleanor, daughter of ——— Biſhop of Biſhop-Hall, Eſq. and died 13 April 1720, leaving iſſue by her, who died at Killala, in February 1769, aged 96, three daughters, Anne, Jane, and Elizabeth[4], and four ſons, viz. Francis, of Ballyſax, Eſq. born in January 1701, who married[5] Margaret, youngeſt daughter and coheir to Edward Eyre, of Galway, Eſq. who died in November 1739, by his wife Jane, ſecond daughter of Sir William Maynard, of Walthamſtow in Eſſex, Bart. but died 5 March 1750, and was buried at Ballyſonan, having no iſſue by his ſaid Lady, (who re-married with Dominick Burke, of Galway, Eſq. ſon of Dominick Burke, Eſq. many years repreſentative in Parliament for that town, and brother to Bingham Burke, late a Captain in his Majeſty's ſervice; ſhe deceaſed

[1] Collections. [2] Idem. Will; and ſee will of ſaid Charity made in 1741 in Prerog. Office. [3] Lodge. [4] Idem. [5] Idem.

deceaſed in 1786, leaving no iſſue by Mr. Burke, who died about a year before her) Rev. Richard Anneſley of Kilmore, county of Galway, whoſe wife was the daughter of Captain Perſſe of Roxburrow in the county of Galway, by whom he had two ſons John; Charles, an officer in General Adlercron's regiment; and four daughters, Eleanor; Jane, married in February 1770, to James Browne, Eſq.; Hannah; and Mary; he died 3 June 1752, at Kilmore*); John, who died unmarried; and Rev. Maurice Anneſley of Water-Park, county of Clare, who married Bridget, daughter of ——— Hawkins, of Carhurley, in ſame county, and had iſſue John; Francis; Elizabeth, who in February 1764, married William Carden, of Killard, in county of Tipperary, Eſq. and other children.

(4) James, died an infant[1], and was buried in 1621, in the Pariſh Church, where he was born, viz. in Foſter-Lane, London.

(5) Humphrey, died an infant.

(1) Daughter, Letitia died unmarried.

(2) Heſther, married to Sir Richard Lort of Stackpole-Court in the county of Pembroke, Knt.

(3) Beatrix, firſt to Sir John Lloyd, Knt. ſecondly, to Sir Thomas Smyth of Hill-Hall, in Eſſex, Bart. to whom ſhe was ſecond wife[2], and died 26 March 1688, without iſſue by him, who died the ſame year, æt. 67[3].

(4) Anne, born in 1620, was firſt married to Colonel George Cooke, of Pebmarſh, in Eſſex, to whom ſhe was ſecond wife, and had an only child Anne, who died unmarried; and ſecondly, to Sir John Baker, Remembrancer of the Exchequer in England.

(5) Jane, to ——— Fiſh, Eſq. and died 5 September 1630[4].

(6) Chriſtian, baptized 15 December 1622, died young.

(7) Dorothy, born in 1623, and was buried by her mother 6 September 1630.

(8) Margaret, baptized 5 January 1623-4, died young.

His

* All mentioned in his will, dated 2 June 1752, and proved 21 October in the Court of Prerogative, whereby he directed his body to be buried in the vault of his wife's family in the pariſh church of Tynagh, if he died in the county of Galway, or within ten miles of it. (Prerogative Office.)

[1] Lodge. [2] Id. [3] Idem. [4] Ulſter.

His Lordſhip's ſecond wife was Jane, ſiſter to Philip, the firſt Earl of Cheſterfield, widow of Sir Peter Courtene, of Aldington, in Worceſterſhire, Bart. and by her, who died 12 March 1683, and was buried 15, in St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, he had ſeven ſons and two daughters, viz. Francis, anceſtor to Lord Viſcount Glerawley; Peter, born in London 3 October 1631, and was buried in Everſley-Church, Hantſhire; George (born at Cheſter, 28 October 1632, drowned in the Thames unmarried, as he was ſtepping into a Pacquet-boat with letters from his brother Arthur, for K. Charles II.); William, born at Greenwich, 25 April 1636, was buried at Thorganby a child; Peter, born at Woodgate-Houſe, in Hatfield, Hertfordſhire, 11 February 1638; and Robert, born 23 November 1643, both died childleſs; Samuel (born in London, 1 October 1645, married Mary, eldeſt daughter of the aforementioned Colonel George Cooke, by his firſt wife, and dying without iſſue, they were both buried in St. Andrew's church, Dublin, 26 July 1720); Dorothy, born 28 April 1631, died an infant; and Catharine, born 5 January 1634[1], married in July 1662, to Sir Randal Beresford, Bart. and was buried at St. Michan's, 4 April 1701.

Sir Arthur, the ſecond Viſcount Valentia, born in Fiſhamble-ſtreet, Dublin, 10 July 1614, and baptiſed the 20 in St. John's church, was educated in Magdalen College, Oxford, where having laid a ſure foundation of literature, he removed in 1634 to Lincoln's-Inn, to advance his knowledge in the laws and conſtitution of his country; after which he made the tour of Europe, and came for a time into Ireland.—In the Parliament of 1640, he was returned Knight for the county of Radnor, but his election being queſtioned, and Charles Price, Eſq. voted the legally choſen member, he ſoon left that Parliament, and followed the King to Oxford, where he ſat in That, called by his Majeſty in 1643: But returning again to Weſtminſter, and being a man of very conſiderable parts, and general reputation, he was appointed in May 1645, the firſt of the three Commiſſioners to manage the affairs of Ireland; where arriving in October, they brought proviſion, ammunition, and 20,000l. to be employed againſt the Iriſh; whoſe deſigns in the provinces of Ulſter and Conaught, were thereby fruſtrated, and many great advantages accrued to the Proteſtant Sir Arthur, 2 Viſcount.

[1] St. Werburgh's Regiſtry.

teſtant intereſt: And in 1647 (complying entirely with the Parliament) he was nominated the firſt of their five Commiſſioners, to receive the garriſons and enſigns of Government from the Marqueſs of Ormond, L. L.—But the Chief Governors of the State running into wild meaſures, and purſuing confuſed inconſiſtent ſchemes, he foreſaw the diſtractions that muſt enſue, and wiſhed for nothing more than the reſtoration of the King, and the re-eſtabliſhment of the laws and religion of his country: To which end, he was empowered with Sir John Grenvil, Sir Thomas Peyton, Mr. Mordaunt, and Mr. Legge, by a blank commiſſion, dated at Bruſſels 7 March 1658, to treat with any of his Majeſty's ſubjects in England or Wales, that were, or had been in arms againſt him or his father (except ſuch as were concerned in the murder of his father) and to aſſure them, if they would join heartily in his reſtoration, that they ſhould have not only free pardon, but ſuch recompence as their ſervice ſhould merit.—In this truſt they proceeded with ſuch caution and activity, that a day in July 1659, was fixed for a general riſing, many of the nobility and gentry being engaged by them in the King's ſervice: But though the attempt proved unſucceſsful, yet he greatly contributed afterwards to the accompliſhment of that work; for, being one of the ſecluded members, he was reſtored to his ſeat 21 February; and being choſen Preſident of the Council of State, appointed to govern in the interval of Parliament, from 16 March to 25 April 1660, he was, as Lord Clarendon writes, very well contented, that the King ſhould receive particular information of his devotion and reſolution to do him ſervice, which he manifeſted in many particulars of importance, had the courage to receive a letter from his Majeſty, and returned a dutiful anſwer to it.

For which faithful ſervices he was ſworn of the Privy Council, and 4 June appointed, with Sir William Morris, and others, to tender the oaths of ſupremacy and allegiance to the Houſe of Commons, which had met 25 April, and was ſtill ſitting: Alſo, 21 Auguſt 1660 he was conſtituted Vice-Treaſurer and Receiver-General of Ireland, with the fee of 65l. 13s. 4d. and all other fees, &c. thereunto belonging, together with the office of Treaſurer at War [1], and 6 February enſuing, Captain of a troop of horſe; 25 of

[1] Rot. pat. Car. II. A°. 12°. Car. II^di. 2^a. p. f.

25 of which month the King wrote to the L. J. that he was ſo employed by him in his councils and ſervices in England, relating unto both kingdoms, that he could not ſpare him from thence, to follow his own occaſions; and more eſpecially his ſeveral concernments upon the intended ſettlement of all the intereſts of his ſubjects of Ireland, purſuant to his declaration concerning the ſame: And whereas for his eminent and many faithful ſervices, performed before and ſince his reſtoration, the King was willing to take all opportunities, whereby he might extend his royal bounty and favour to him and his poſterity, fully reſolving to ſhew him, in his reſpective ſettlement, as much benefit and advantage, as might be conſiſtent with his ſaid declaration, he was pleaſed to require the L. J. to take effectual and eſpecial care, that all the forfeited lands within the barony of Newcaſtle in the county of Dublin, and in the iſlands of Valentia, Bearhaven, &c. ſhould be ſet out to him for ſatisfaction of his repriſes for ſuch lands, as by the reſtoration of any perſons to their former eſtates by the aforeſaid declaration, ſhould be taken from him.—This letter was followed by another, 16 March, wherein his Majeſty ſhews the ſenſe he had of his ſervices; and being ſenſible that he had ſuffered much during the uſurpation, and was particularly employed and entruſted by him in the late great and happy work of his reſtoration, wherein he was very ſucceſsfully inſtrumental, and ſerved him with ſingular prudence and faithfulneſs, and much to his advantage, without ſeeking his own, and did ſtill continue indefatigably to render him faithful and acceptable ſervices, for which he had not hitherto received thoſe real marks of his grace and favour, which his Majeſty intended, and was reſolved to confer upon him, for the honour and advantage of him and his poſterity, ordered him a grant of the forfeited eſtates of L. General Edmund Ludlow, and Colonel John Jones, with all arrears of rent, and the advantage of all the improvements upon the premiſſes. And by letters patent, dated 20 April 1661, advanced him to the Peerage of England, by the titles of Baron Anneſley of Newport-Pagnel and Earl of Angleſey, for the aforeſaid reaſons, and the ſervices of his father[1].

9 March 1660, he was appointed one of the Commiſſioners for executing the King's declaration for the ſettlement

[1] Lodge Collect.

ment of Ireland, and sat in the House of Peers by proxy 25 June 1661 [1]. Much injustice and fraud having been used in the procuring of decrees and judgments, given for forfeited lands in the province of Conaught and county of Clare, during the usurpation, his Lordship was empowered 24 October 1662, with others, to enquire and certify how the same had been obtained; being also commissioned 1 December following to enquire into the full yearly value of the lands, that were, or should be set out for the respective adventurers, soldiers, purchasers of transplanted persons, and grantees, as the same were worth in the year 1659.—On 8 March 1665, a pension of 600l. a year was settled on him for life, to commence from the time that any additional (or increase of) pensions had been granted by the King, since his restoration, to any other of his crown-officers in Ireland; and 24 March 1666 he and the Earl of Orrery, and the survivor of them, their heirs, and assignes, by privy-seal dated at Whitehall, received a grant of crown-lands, to the amount of 500l. a year, according to the several rents, ratable for each parcel then remaining on record [2], and 10 October 1667, they had a grant of 5000l. out of forfeited goods *.

In July 1667, he exchanged his office of Vice-Treasurer with Sir George Carteret, for that of Treasurer of the Navy; and 24 Feb. 1670, was appointed by the King in Council, with the Duke of Buckingham, the Lord Holles, Ashley Cooper, and Mr. Secretary Trevor, or any three of them [3] a committee, to revise and take an abstract of all the papers and writings relative to the affairs of Ireland and the settlement

* In addition to these favours, he had several grants of lands under the acts of settlement; and 4 Jan. 1666 power to hold a Wednesday market, and three fairs on 29 May, July and Oct. at Camolin. Also 12 July 1671 a reduction was made of the quit-rents on his lands in the Barony of Beare and Bantry to a halfpenny the acre, which had been so reduced by the Commissioners for executing the acts of settlement 12 January 1668, but their commission expiring before they had signed their order for the same; his Majesty's directions were necessary to confirm the decree. And 15 March 1679, he had the lands of Gurteen and others in the co of Cork, erected into the manor of Bantry, and those of Knockmore, &c. into the manor of Altham; with liberty to separate 2000 acres in each for demesne lands, 3000 acres in each for a park, with free warren; and a Wednesday and Saturday market, and three fairs on 29 May, 10 Aug. and 4 Oct. at Ballygobban, otherwise Oldtown, in the former manor. (Lodge.)

[1] Lords Jour. I. 253. [2] Lodge. [3] Idem.

ment thereof, and make a report to his Majeſty, which they did at large 12 June 1671; whereupon a new commiſſion was iſſued 1 Auguſt to them, with the addition of Prince Rupert, the Duke of Lauderdale, and Sir Thomas Chichley [1], to inſpect the ſettlement of the kingdom, and all proceedings thereupon; which was followed by a third 17 Jan. 1672, whereunto the Duke of Ormond was added [2], empowering them to inſpect the acts of ſettlement, with their execution and the diſpoſition of forfeited lands, the ſtate of the revenue, &c.

On 22 April 1673, he was appointed on account of his ſingular prudence and fidelity, to that great office of Lord Privy-Seal; and 26 October 1675, was by commiſſion, appointed one of the Truſtees for the (1649) Officers, according to the intents and purpoſes of his Majeſty's gracious declaration, as he had been before 22 May 1662 [3]; 20 April 1679, the King diſſolving his Privy Council and conſtituting a new one, he was made choice of to be one of his Counſellors: But in the year 1682, ſome apprehenſions ariſing of the King's death and a Popiſh ſucceſſor, the Duke of York then profeſſing himſelf a Papiſt, his Lordſhip drew up a paper, entitled "The Account of Arthur, Earl of Angleſey, Lord Privy Seal, to your moſt Excellent Majeſty, of the true State of your Majeſty's Government and Kingdoms, April 27, 1682;" and having the year before publiſhed another pamphlet, containing "Animadverſions upon the Earl of Caſtlehaven's Memoirs of his Conduct in the Wars of Ireland;" he gave umbrage to the Court, was deprived of that high office, and diſmiſſed from the Council Board 9 Auguſt 1682. From which time he lived retired, chiefly at Blechingdon in Oxfordſhire, to his death, which happened by a quinſy on Eaſter-Tueſday, 6 April 1686, at his houſe in Drury-lane, Weſtminſter*. He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to Sir James Altham, of Oxeye, in Hertfordſhire, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, in the reign of James I. ſhe lies buried in the North

* His Lordſhip, like other great men, hath fallen under variety of characters; but his juſt and real one ſeems to be given by the editors of the Biographia Britannica, Vol. I. p. 192. 2d Edit. and an account of his writings may be found in Mr. Harris's Hiſtory of the Writers of Ireland, page 202.

[1] Lodge. [2] Idem. [3] Idem.

North Chancel of Walton-Church in Surrey, under a blue marble with this inſcription :

Here lyeth Elizabeth,
Counteſs of Angleſey,
Who died April
the 12th, 1662.

By her his Lordſhip had iſſue ſeven ſons and ſix daughters, viz.

(1) James, Lord Anneſley, his ſucceſſor.
(2) Altham, created Lord Altham, of whom hereafter.
(3) Richard, anceſtor to the preſent Viſcount Valentia.
(4) Arthur, and
(5) Arthur, both died infants.
(6) Arthur, who died unmarried in January 1703.
(7) Charles, who married Margaret, ſiſter of Edward Eyre of Galway, Eſq.*, and dying in 1702, left an only ſon Charles Anneſley, Eſq ſome time Captain of the Battle-Axe Guard, who 9 November 1732 married Mary, widow of Sir Richard Levinge, Bart. and died 23 February 1746, without iſſue, by her, who died 2 December 1756 [1].

(1) Daughter Lady Dorothy was married to Richard, Earl of Tyrone.
(2) Lady Elizabeth, firſt wife to Alexander, the third Earl of Antrim, but died without iſſue before he enjoyed that title.
(3) Lady Frances, firſt wife to Sir John Thompſon, Bart. created Lord Haverſham, died in March 1704, and was buried at Haverſham.
(4) Lady Philippa, firſt to Charles, Lord Mohun, by whom ſhe had Charles, Lord Mohun, killed in a duel by the Duke of Hamilton ; and ſecondly to William Coward, of county of Somerſet [2], Eſq. Serjeant at Law, and died 10 February 1714.

Lady

* She was thrice married after his deceaſe ; firſt, before 1709, to Colonel Ambroſe Edgworth, who died in December 1710 ; ſecondly to Andrew Wilſon of Piersfield in Weſtmeath, Eſq. who died in 1725, and thirdly, 14 May 1726 to John Meares of Meares-Court in the ſame county, Eſq. where ſhe died in Sept. 1742.

[1] Lodge Collect. [2] Idem.

Lady Anne, to Sir Francis Wyngate, of Fellbrigge-Hall, in Norfolk, Knt. who left her a widow, with Arthur, his ſucceſſor. (5)

Bridget, died young. (6)

Sir James, the third Viſcount Valentia, in his father's life-time ſerved in Parliament for the city of Wincheſter; and 17 November 1688, joined with ſeveral Lords and Biſhops in a petition to K. James II. to redreſs the grievances of the nation, and the danger his own perſon was expoſed to, by calling a free Parliament*.—In September 1669, he married [1] the Lady Elizabeth Manners, fourth daughter of John, the eighth Earl of Rutland, and dying 1 April 1690[2], had iſſue by her, who died in February 1698, three ſons, James, John, and Arthur, who ſucceſſively enjoyed the honours; and two daughters, Frances, who died an infant; and Elizabeth, married to Robert Gayer, of Stoke-Poges, in Bucks, Eſq. (ſon and heir to Sir Robert Gayer, Knight of the Bath, who died 14 June 1702[3]), and ſhe died in December 1725, leaving a moſt accompliſhed character. Sir James, 3 Viſcount.

Sir James, the fourth Viſcount, was left a minor under the guardianſhip of James Selby, of the Inner-Temple, Eſq.[4] but after he came of age, took his ſeat in the Parliament of Ireland 27 Auguſt[5] 1695, and 8 October following, was made C. Rot. of the county of Wexford[6]. 28 October 1699, he married the Lady Catherine Darnley, natural daughter of K. James II. (by Catherine, only daughter of Sir Charles Sedley, of Ailesford, in Kent, Bart. who 20 January 1685, was created Baroneſs of Darlington, and Counteſs of Dorcheſter for life) and by her, who was born in 1683, and from whom he was ſeparated 12 June 1701 by the unanimous conſent of the King and Parliament, and who 1 March 1705, was married to John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, died at her houſe, St. James's Park, 13 March 1742, and was buried 6 April in Weſtminſter Abbey, he had an only daughter Catharine, born 7 January 1700, and Sir James, 4 Viſcount.

* His eſtate of 4000l. a year and his mother's jointure of 1120l. in Ireland, and 160l. in England, were ſequeſtered in that King's Parliament. (Harris, King, &c.)

[1] Articles dated 17 and 18 with 9000l. fortune. [2] Decree in Chancery, 18 Dec. 1696, No. 36. [3] Lodge. [4] Idem. [5] Lords Jour. I. 479. [6] Rot. 7°. Gul. III. 4ᵃ. p. f.

and first married in September 1718, to William, son and heir of Constantine Phipps, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, ancestor to Lord Mulgrave. His Lordship deceasing 21 January 1701[1], was buried at Farnborough, in the county of Southampton, and was succeeded by his brother

Sir John, 5 Viscount. Sir John, the fifth Viscount, a Nobleman of great parts and strict honour, who was sworn of the Privy Council 12 July 1710, and constituted 3 August ensuing, Vice-Treasurer, Receiver-General, and Paymaster of the forces in Ireland. 21 May 1706, he married the Lady Henrietta Stanley, eldest daughter and coheir to William-Richard-George, Earl of Derby, and by her, (who remarried 24 July 1714, with John, Earl of Ashburnham, and died 26 June 1718, in the 31 year of her age) had one daughter Elizabeth, born in May 1710, who died an infant; and his Lordship dying of a fever 18 September that year, was buried at Farnborough, and was succeeded by his brother

Sir Arthur, 6 Viscount. Sir Arthur, the sixth Viscount, who was a gentleman of the Privy Chamber to K. William and Q. Anne; and after his succession to the honours, was appointed (11 October) joint Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, and 19, sworn of the Privy Council in England. In 1711, he was one of the Commissioners for building the 50 new churches; and 9 July that year sworn of the Privy Council in Ireland, taking his seat the same day in the House of Peers[2].—On the death of the Queen, he was one of the L. J. of England, to administer affairs, until K. George I. arrived from Hanover; who 1 October 1714, called him into his Privy Council of both kingdoms, and 15 January following again made him joint Vice-Treasurer and Treasurer at War.—On the death of the Duke of Manchester, he was elected in full senate, 16 February 1721, High Steward of the University of Cambridge, where he had his education, and which he had represented in three several Parliaments. On 29 November 1727, he was made L. L. and Governor of the county of Wexford, and sworn a Privy Counsellor to K. George II. on his accession to the crown. He married Mary, third daughter of Sir John Thompson, Lord Haversham, by the Lady Frances Annesley, daughter of Arthur, the first Earl of Anglesey, but by her, who died at Woodstock, in January 1718, and was buried at Farnborough, he had no issue, and deceasing 1 April 1737, was buried

[1] Rolls Office, Will, and Lodge Collect. [2] Lords Jour. II. 362.

buried with her, being ſucceeded in his honours by Richard Lord Altham, with which branch of the family we ſhall now proceed.

Altham, the ſecond ſon of Arthur, the firſt Earl of Angleſey, was educated in Magdalen College, Oxford, where 1 February 1670, he took his degree of A. M. and 4 Auguſt 1677, addreſſed James, Duke of Ormond, with a learned ſpeech at his viſitation of the ſaid College[1]. By patent dated at Weſtminſter 14 February* 1680, he was created Baron Altham of Altham, with limitation of the honour to the iſſue male of his younger brethren; but having been attainted by K. James's Parliament, as reſident in England, and his eſtate of 1400l. a year, being ſequeſtered[2], he did not take his ſeat in the Houſe of Peers, until 2 Auguſt 1695[3]. He married to his firſt wife in Auguſt[4] 1678, Alicia, elder daughter and at length ſole heir to Charles Leigh, of Leighton-Buzzard in county of Bedford, Eſq. ſecond ſurviving ſon of Thomas, the firſt Lord Leigh; but by her, who died 4 June 1682, æt. 24. having no iſſue, he married in July[5] 1697 Urſilla, only daughter of Sir Robert Markham, of Sedgebrooke, in Lincolnſhire, Bart. and ſiſter to Sir George, who died unmarried 9 June 1736, and his Lordſhip deceaſing at Bath, in April 1699, had iſſue by her, (who remarried in 1701 with Samuel Ogle, Eſq. Member of Parliament for Berwick, and 2 September 1699, appointed a Commiſſioner of the Revenue in Ireland †,) an only ſon

Altham, 1 Lord Altham.

* The Preamble. Sciatis quod nos Animo recolentes bona et fidelia Servitia, quæ prædilectus et perquam fidelis Conſanguineus et Conſiliarius noſter Arthurus, Comes Angleſey, Cuſtos privati Sigilli noſtri, nobis ſumma cum Aſſiduitate et Integritate diu præſtitit et adhuc non deſiſtit; ac ut Filii prædicti Comitis ad ejus Exemplum proſequi magis incitari poſſint; necnon in memoria antiquæ illius et fidelis Familiæ Althamorum, de Gratia noſtra ſpeciali, ac ex certa Scientia & mero motu noſtris, dilectum et fidelem noſtrum Altham Anneſley Armigerum, filium natu ſe undum prædicti Comitis Baronem Altham de Altham in Comitatu noſtro Corcagiæ in regno noſtro Hiberniæ tenore præſentium erigimus, præficimus, et creamus, &c. (Rot. pat. de A°. 33°. Car. II. p. 1ª. m. 1.)

† Mr Ogle died 10 March 1718, having iſſue three ſons and one daughter, viz George; Robert, baptized 19 May 1706, was a Captain in General Browne's regiment of horſe; Thomas, baptized 4 February 1713; and Meliora, married to John, fourth ſon of Chriſtopher Broughton, of Longdon, in county of Stafford, Eſq.—George, the eldeſt ſon, baptiſed 18 May 1704, married

[1] Lodge Collect. [2] Idem. [3] Lords Jour. I. 479. [4] Articles dated 29 Auguſt. [5] Articles dated 27 and 28 July.

James-George, 2 Lord.

James-George, the second Lord Altham, who dying in his infancy, the title fell to his uncle Richard, son of Arthur, first Earl of Anglesey.

Richard. 3 Lord.

Which Richard, third Lord Altham, was educated in the same College with his brother, commencing A. M. at the same time; taking Holy Orders, he was Prebendary of Westminster; in 1680, Dean of Exeter[1], and 5 July 1689, created D. D. He married Dorothea, daughter of ——— Davey, of Ruxford, in the county of Devon, and dying 19 November 1701[2], was buried 25 in Westminster-Abbey, leaving issue by her (who 29 December 1720, was married to William Vesey, Esq. and 16 May 1725, buried at St. Peter's, Dublin) two sons and two daughters; Arthur, Richard, Dorothea, married to Mr. John Greene of Nonsuch-Park in Surrey; and Elizabeth; first to that gentleman's brother; secondly, 16 August 1737 to John, Lord Haversham; thirdly, in 1746, to Fitz-William White, Esq. and she died in November 1772[3].

Arthur, 4 Lord.

Arthur, the fourth Lord, took his seat in Parliament 9 July 1711[4]; and 22 July 1707, married Mary, natural daughter of John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, and deceasing at Inchicore near Dublin 14 November 1727, was buried in Christ-Church; leaving no issue by her, who died 26 October 1729, and was buried in St. Andrew's Church, Holborn, His brother

Sir Richard, 7 Viscount.

Sir Richard, born in 1694, became the fifth Lord Altham, and succeeding his cousin Arthur, Earl of Anglesey, in his honours, was the sixth Earl of Anglesey, and seventh Viscount Valentia, by which title 4 October 1737, he sat first in Parliament[5], and was Governor of the county of Wexford. —5 January 1715, he married Anne, daughter of Captain John Prest, of Monckton, near Biddiford, in county of Devon,

married Frances, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Twysden of East-Peckham, in Kent, Bart. he died in October 1746, leaving issue by her, who died 9 May 1749, an only son George, of Belle-Vue, in county of Wexford, Esq. who was born in 1739, was elected to Parliament for the same county 29 December 1769; appointed a Member of the Privy Council and Public Register of deeds in Ireland in 1784; he married Elizabeth, sister to Lorenzo Moore, Esq late Colonel of the Battle-Axe-Guards, and M. of P. for the Borough of Dungannon, but by his said Lady (to whom a pension of 800l. a year was granted 16 August 1785) he has no issue. (Lodge Collect. and Pension List.)

[1] Izacke's Exeter, p. 192. [2] Collect. Lodge. [3] Bill in Chancery.
[4] Lords Jour. II. 362. [5] Id. III. 363.

Devon, which Lady brought him a conſiderable fortune, having no iſſue by her who died in England 13 Auguſt 1741, and was buried at Monkley[1]. His Lordſhip married ſecondly, 15 September ſame year, Juliana, daughter of Mr. Donovan, of county Wexford[2], and deceaſing at his ſeat of Camolin 14 February 1761[3], left iſſue by his ſaid lady (who remarried with Matthew Talbot, Eſq. and died at Bath 20 November 1776[4]) one ſon and three daughters*, viz.

Sir Arthur, who ſucceeded to the honours. (1)

K 2 Daughter,

* As we find in the following Petition read in the Houſe of Lords, 8 December 1775.

A PETITION of Arthur Viſcount Valentia, Lucy Viſcounteſs Valentia, his wife; George, Juliana-Lucy, Thomas-Littleton, and Charles-Henry Anneſley, Minors, by the ſaid Arthur Viſcount Valentia their father; alſo, of Robert Phaire, Eſq. and Lady Richarda his wife; John Toole, Eſq. and Lady Catharine his wife; Richard Anneſley, Eſq.; Juliana Counteſs Dowager of Angleſey; and Conſtantine Lord Mulgrave; ſetting forth, that on the death of Arthur, fifth Earl of Angleſey, his titles of honour did deſcend to Richard then Lord Baron Altham, afterwards Earl of Angleſey, who then was the grandſon and heir-male of Arthur firſt Earl of Angleſey; and ſeveral controverſies did ariſe between the ſaid Richard Earl of Angleſey, and Charles Anneſley, Eſq. who was alſo the grandſon of the ſaid Arthur, firſt Earl of Angleſey, concerning their reſpective titles and claims to the family eſtate, which at length were compromiſed; and by Articles bearing date 16 June, 1737, it was agreed that the ſaid Charles Anneſley ſhould convey all his right to the family eſtate in Great Britain and Wales, and Camolin-Park, and the Woods thereon in co. Wexford, to the ſaid Richard Earl of Angleſey and his heirs; and that lands of the yearly value of 200l. ſhould be ſet out and granted to the ſaid Charles Anneſley and his heirs; that the woods ſhould be equally divided between them; and that two-thirdparts of the remainder of the ſaid eſtate in Ireland, ſhould be ſettled upon theſaid Richard Earl of Angleſey for life, remainder to his firſt and other ſons in tail-male, remainder to the ſaid Charles Anneſley for life, remainder to his firſt and other ſons in tail-male, remainder to the ſaid Richard Earl of Angleſey, and his heirs for ever: And that the remaining third part of the ſaid eſtate in Ireland ſhould be ſettled upon the ſaid Charles Anneſley for life, remainder to his firſt and other ſons in tail-male, remainder to the ſaid Richard Earl of Angleſey for life, remainder to his firſt and other ſons in tail-male, remainder to the ſaid Charles Anneſley and his heirs for ever, with power to the ſaid Richard Earl of Angleſey and Charles Anneſley, reſpectively, to make leaſes, ſettle jointures, and to charge portions for younger children. And it was agreed, that the ſhares of the ſaid Richard Earl of Angleſey, and Charles Anneſley, ſhould ſtand charged proportionably with the jointure of the Ducheſs of Buckingham (who was the widow of James third Earl of Angleſey) alſo with the portion of Lady Catherine, daughter of the ſaid James Earl of Angleſey, and all other incumbrances affecting the ſaid eſtate; and the ſaid agreement was eſtabliſhed by a decree in Chancery about 28 February 1740; and the ſaid decree was, on an appeal, affirmed by the Houſe of Lords of Great Britain, about 10 March, 1741; and about Trinity Term, 17 and 18 K. George

[1] Lodge. [2] Inform. Sir F. Flood and Collect. [3] Lords Journals IV. 888—9. [4] Collect. and Sir F. Flood.

(1) Daughter, Lady Richarda, married in July 1761, to Robert Phaire, of Temple-Shannon, in county of Wexford, Esq.

Lady

18 K. George II. several common recoveries were suffered of said estate by the said Richard Earl of Anglesey and Charles Annesley.

That the said Charles Annesley died without issue, about the month of February, 1746; and all his right to the Anglesey estate afterwards became vested in Richard Levinge, of the city of Dublin, Esq. only child and personal representative of Mary Levinge, deceased, who was widow, devisee and sole executrix to the said Charles Annesley: And by deeds of lease and release, bearing date 30 and 31 May, in the year 1758; the said Richard Levinge did grant and convey all his right to the Anglesey estate (such parts thereof as had been granted by the said Richard Earl of Anglesey, to the said Mary Levinge and Richard Levinge respectively, only excepted) unto or in trust for the said Richard Earl of Anglesey, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns: And the said Richard Earl of Anglesey did agree to indemnify that part of the Anglesey estate, which had been by him granted to the said Mary and Richard Levinge, of, from, and against all demands of the representatives of the said Duchess of Buckingham, and Lady Catherine, her daughter, and all other incumbrances.

That by a decree made on or about 22 November, 1738, in the said Court of Chancery, the sum of 20,413l. 14s. 1d. was decreed to remain due to the Representatives of the said Duchess of Buckingham, and to be and remain a charge on the Anglesey estate, and to be paid with interest.

That the said Richard Earl of Anglesey did duly make and publish his last will, bearing date 7 April 1759, and did thereby bequeath all his personal estate, exempt from the payment of his debts, to the petitioner Juliana Countess Dowager of Anglesey; and did devise all his real estate charged and chargeable with the payment of his debts, daughters portions and legacies, to certain trustees and their heirs, in trust to pay one annuity of 1000l. sterling, to the petitioner Juliana, Countess Dowager of Anglesey for life, and chargeable as aforesaid, to the petitioner Arthur Viscount Valentia for life, remainder to his first and other sons in tail-male, remainder to the second and other sons of the said Richard Earl of Anglesey, in tail-male, remainder to his daughters by the petitioner Juliana, Countess Dowager of Anglesey in tail-general, remainder to the petitioner Richard Annesley, and the heirs male of his body, remainder to the right heirs of the said Richard Earl of Anglesey; and power was thereby given to the petitioner Arthur Viscount Valentia, to charge the said estate with a jointure not exceeding 2000l. per ann. and portions for younger children, not exceeding 20,000l. sterl. And the said Testator did thereby direct, that the woods upon the said estate (Camolin-Park excepted) should be sold, and the money arising by the sale thereof, and also the rents of the said estate during the minority of the Petitioner, Arthur, Viscount Valentia, and after satisfying the annual outgoings, should be applied in ease and exoneration of the said estate; and also for any service to be done or performed by any person or persons in the execution of his will; and the said Testator did give and devise 4000l. to the Petitioner Lady Richarda Phaire; 3500l. to his daughter Lady Juliana; and 3500l. to the Petitioner Lady Catherine Toole, for their respective portions; 1000l. sterl. to the Petitioner Arthur Annesley; and some other small legacies, which since his death have been paid; charging the same upon his real estate; and appointed the Petitioner Juliana Countess Dowager of Anglesey sole Executrix of his will.

That

Lady Juliana, to Sir Frederick Flood, of Newtown-Ormond, county of Kilkenny, created a Baronet of Ireland, (2)

That the ſaid Richard Earl of Angleſey died 14 February, 1761, leaving the Petitioner Arthur Viſcount Valentia, his only ſon and heir, and the Petitioners Lady Richarda Phaire, Lady Catharine Toole, and the ſaid Lady Juliana his only daughters, by the Petitioner Juliana Counteſs Dowager of Angleſey; and the ſaid Lady Juliana inter married with Frederick Flood, Eſq. and is ſince dead, without iſſue.

That the ſaid decree obtained by the Repreſentatives of the Ducheſs of Buckingham, againſt the ſaid Richard Earl of Angleſey, was revived and a ſuit inſtituted againſt him by the Repreſentatives of the ſaid Lady Catharine, the daughter of the ſaid James the third Earl of Angleſey, was alſo revived; and by a final decree, made by the ſaid Court of Chancery on 10 December 1761, the ſum of 21,204l. 17s. 8d. was decreed to the Repreſentatives of the ſaid Ducheſs of Buckingham, and by another final decree made by the ſame Court on ſame day the ſum of 37,300l. 17s. 8d. was decreed to the Repreſentatives of the ſaid Lady Catharine, which ſums amount together to 58,505l. 3s. 9d. and remain a charge upon the Angleſey eſtate: And the Petitioner Conſtantine Lord Mulgrave is now intitled to the ſame, and is alſo the heir-general of the firſt five ſucceſſive Earls of Angleſey.

That by Articles, bearing date 9 May 1767, made in contemplation of a marriage ſince had between the Petitioners Lord and Lady Valentia; Arthur Viſcount Valentia did charge the ſaid eſtate with a jointure of 2000l. per ann. for Lucy Viſcounteſs Valentia, and with 20,000l. for portions for younger children; and the Petitioners Lord and Lady Valentia have iſſue George, Juliana-Lucy, Thomas-Littleton, and Charles-Henry Anneſley, and no other iſſue.

That the woods upon the ſaid eſtate have been ſold, and the money ariſing by the ſale thereof and the rents which accrued out of the ſaid eſtate, during the minority of the Petitioner Arthur Viſcount Valentia, have been applied and exhauſted in the payment of annuities, intereſt of charges affecting the ſaid eſtate, and part of the legacies bequeathed by the ſaid Richard Earl of Angleſey, and the coſts and expences of various conteſts concerning the title of the ſaid Richard Earl of Angleſey: the ſaid charge of 58,505l. 3s. 9d. the portions of the daughters of the ſaid Richard Earl of Angleſey, amounting to 11,000l. and the coſts of the ſaid ſuits ſtill remain unpaid, and are chargeable upon his real eſtate, and cannot be paid, otherwiſe than by a ſale of a competent part thereof for that purpoſe; and after the ſale of a part of the ſaid eſtate, to anſwer the purpoſe aforeſaid, the remainder will be abundantly more than ſufficient to anſwer the jointures of the Petitioners Juliana Counteſs Dowager of Angleſey and Lucy Viſcounteſs Valentia, the charge of 20,000l. for the younger children of the Petitioners Lord and Lady Valentia, and all other outgoings.

That a doubt hath been conceived, whether by virtue of the ſaid articles of 16 June 1737, the ſaid Richard Earl of Angleſey, was not in equity, tenant for his life only, and diſabled to induce any charge upon the ſaid eſtate for the payment of his debts, or the portions of his daughters, but the Petitioner Arthur Viſcount Valentia is deſirous, that all the debts of the ſaid Richard Earl of Angleſey, the portions of his daughters, and all other incumbrances, chargeable upon the ſaid eſtate, ſhall be paid by mortgage or ſale of a part thereof; and that the remainder of the ſaid eſtate, ſubject to the jointures of the Petitioners Juliana Counteſs Dowager of Angleſey, and Lucy Viſcounteſs Valentia; and the portions of the younger children of Lord and Lady Valentia,

land, 3 June 1780; one of his Majeſty's Council at Law, and M. P. for the borough of Ardfert, ſhe deceaſed without iſſue before the year 1775; and

(3) Lady Catharine, to John Toole, Eſq. by whom ſhe hath iſſue [1],

Sir Arthur. 8 Viſcount. Sir Arthur, the eighth and preſent Viſcount Valentia, was born 7 Auguſt 1744 [2]; on the death of his father, he ſucceeded to the honours, and 5 December 1765, he took his ſeat in Parliament, as he did again 7 November 1771 [3]. His Lordſhip is a Governor of the county of Wexford, and a Member of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council.— 10 May 1767, he married Lucy, only daughter of George, the celebrated Lord Lyttleton, and by her Ladyſhip, who died 20 May 1783, had iſſue two daughters, Juliana-Lucy; —; and three ſons, viz.

(1) George, born at Airly, in county of Worceſter, in November 1769.

(2) Thomas-Lyttleton.

(3) Charles-Henry [4].

His Lordſhip married to his ſecond wife (in December 1783) Sarah [5], ſecond daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Cavendiſh, Member of the Privy Council in Ireland, (ſon of Sir Henry Cavendiſh, of Doveridge, in county of Derby, created a Baronet of England, 3 May 1755 [6],) and hath iſſue.

TITLES.] Sir Arthur Anneſley, Viſcount of Valentia, Baron Mountnorris of Mountnorris, Baron Altham, of Altham, and (now) premier Baronet of Ireland.

CREATIONS.] Baronet, 7 Auguſt 1620, 18 Jac. I. V. of Valentia, in the county of Kerry 11 March 1621, 19 Jac. I. B. Mountnorris of Mountnorris, in the county of Armagh 8 February 1628, 4 Car. I. and B. Altham, of Altham,

lentia, ſhall enure to the ſame uſes as are appointed, concerning the ſaid eſtate, by the ſaid laſt will and teſtament of the ſaid Richard Earl of Angleſey, which cannot be ſo effectually done as by the aid of Parliament

And praying their Lordſhips to give leave, that Heads of a Bill may be introduced for veſting the eſtate in Ireland, whereof the ſaid Richard Earl of Angleſey died ſeized, in Truſtees, for the purpoſes aforeſaid; which being preſented to the Houſe and read,

It was thereupon ordered by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, that leave be given to bring in Heads of a Bill, according to the prayer of the ſaid Petition. (Lords Jour. IV. 808. 809. 810.)

[1] Vide Petition. [2] Lodge. [3] Lords Jour. IV. 587. [4] Petition. [5] Sir F. Flood. [6] Beatſon.

tham, in the county of Cork, 14 February 1680, 33 Car. II.

ARMS.] Pally of Six, Pearl and Saphire, over all a Bend, Ruby.

CREST.] On a Wreath, a Moor's Head in Profile, couped, proper, wreathed about the Temples, Pearl and Saphire.

SUPPORTERS.] The dexter a Roman Knight; the Sinister a Mooriſh Prince. Both habited and furniſhed proper.

MOTTO.] VIRTUTIS AMORE.

SEAT.] Camolin-Park, in county of Wexford, 51 miles from Dublin.

DILLON VISCOUNT DILLON[1].

THIS noble family is ſaid to derive its origin from Lochan, or Logan, ſon to the Monarch O'Neile, which Lochan, in the joint government of Hugh Slane and Colman Riembriech, about the year 595, or 598, happening in ſome conteſt to kill the latter, was thereupon called Dilune or Delion, which ſignifies brave or valiant; but Colman being his father's nephew, Lochan was obliged to fly, to avoid his diſpleaſure; and at that time a war ſubſiſting between the King of France, and the Duke of Aquitaine, he put himſelf into the Duke's ſervice, and by his conduct and bravery, contributed greatly to ſupport him in his ſovereignty; in recompence whereof, (having loſt his ſons by that war) he gave him his daughter in marriage; in whoſe right, after his father's death, he became Prince and Sovereign 4.

[1] Chiefly extracted from the MS. Collections of Mr. Lodge.

reign of Aquitaine. This principality continued in his poſterity, until K. Henry II. married Alienora, daughter and heir to William, Duke of Aquitaine, the fifth of that name, and the ninth in ſucceſſion from Ranulph, of the Houſe of Burgundy, (which Duke William was deſcended from the eldeſt branch) and about the year 1172, by his ſuperior power, obtained Aquitaine. Upon which event, to deſtroy the popularity of the male deſcendants of the ſaid Lochan Delion, and prevent any diſturbance on their account, he brought Sir Henry Delion, and his brother Thomas, infants, to England, their father and friends being ſlain in the war he had carried on againſt them*.

Sir Henry, of Drumrany.

The ſaid Henry Delion, (now Dillon) in 1185, was ſent into Ireland, firſt Gentleman and Secretary to John, Earl of Morton, after K. John, who granted to him Mac-Carron's territory, called Corkaii, with part of Annaly, now the county of Longford, and a conſiderable ſhare of Mac-Geoghegan's and O'Melaghlin's territories, &c. extending from the river Shannon to Cloghanenumora, eaſt of Mullingar, to hold *per Baroniam in Capite*, by the ſervice of 60 Knights fees. This large tract was called after its Lord, DILLON'S COUNTRY, and ſo continued till reduced into ſhire ground, by K. Henry VIII. when it was divided into the barony of Kilkenny-Weſt, and others. He was then honoured with Knighthood, and by this tenure (attended with a kind of ſovereignty) he and his heirs were entitled to have ſummons to Parliament, like the ancient Barons of England who held their baronies by the ſame tenure. He built his manſion-houſe, with a church in Drumrany, pretty much in the centre of his country, in the Weſt of Meath; alſo a caſtle in Dunimony; and ſeveral abbies (as thoſe of Athlone, Kilkenny-Weſt, Ardnecrany, Holy-Iſland, Hare-Iſland, &c.) churches and caſtles were built and endowed by his deſcendants, Lords of the ſaid territories. He was progenitor to all who bear the name of Dillon, a name of great note, in the counties of Meath, Weſtmeath, Longford, Roſcomon, Mayo, and other parts of the kingdom, where, and in

* The hiſtory of theſe events may be found in the records of Aquitaine, now in the tower of London, and in ancient MSS. in the Cotton and Lambeth libraries.

in many foreign countries, they have flouriſhed in the higheſt departments of church and ſtate.

Sir Henry was buried in an abbey of his founding, in Athlone, and left iſſue three ſons, Sir Thomas, his heir, Sir Robert, to whom he gave the ſeigniory of Dunimony, whoſe poſterity ceaſed in the reign of Edward IV. John, an eccleſiaſtic, and a daughter, married to the eldeſt ſon of Sir William Pettyt, of Iriſhton, ſtyled Baron of Mullingar.

Sir Thomas Dillon, of Drumrany, the eldeſt ſon, married the daughter of Edmond Butler, created 1 September, 1315, Earl of Carrick, and left Henry, his ſucceſſor; Dominick, nominated Biſhop of Oſſory; and James, a Canon regular. Henry, Lord of Drumrany, taking to wife Alivia, daughter of Maurice Fitz-Gerald had alſo three ſons and two daughters; Thomas, a Prieſt, who built an abbey in Kilkenny-Weſt, where he was buried; Henry, who ſucceeded; and Maurice, made a Knight Bannaret, who married Letitia, daughter of Sir Richard Tuite, and was killed by the rebels in the north of Ulſter; Mary, married to Sir John Dalton, Lord of Dalton's Country; and Bridget, to O'Ferrall, Prince of Annaly. Sir Thomas. Henry.

Sir Henry Dillon, of Drumrany, was living there 1 Edward III. which King committed to him, by patent, the cuſtody of the manor of Kilkenny-Weſt, forfeited by Hugh de Lacie, to hold, with all the appurtenances, during pleaſure, rendering 4l. into the Exchequer for the firſt year, and for every year after the full extent of the manor; which grant, the King, for divers conſiderations, revoked; and by patent, dated at Dublin 15 May 1343 (17 Edward III.) renewed to him for 12 years, at the rent of 4l. for the firſt year, and 100 ſhillings for every year after. Alſo, by commiſſion of the ſame date, the King granted him the water-courſes and fiſhings of Athlone, during pleaſure, at the rent of 10l. a year; and made him Conſtable of that Caſtle, which he ſurrendered to William, ſon of Andrew Birmingham, 30 Auguſt 1346. He married Bridget, daughter of Meyler de Birmingham, Baron of Athenry, and had four ſons, Robert; John, killed in battle, unmarried; William, and Gerald, both religious. Sir Henry.

Robert, Lord of Drumrany, married Anne, ſecond daughter of Sir Euſtace le Poer, and had iſſue Henry, who died young; Gerald, who ſucceeded; John, who reſided in England; Robert.

England; Thomas, Biſhop of Kildare; and Edmund, Abbot of St. Thomas, near Dublin.

Gerald. Gerald, Lord of Drumrany, married Amy or Emilia, a daughter of the illuſtrious Houſe of Deſmond, and by her had iſſue, four ſons and two daughters, viz. Sir Maurice, his heir; Henry, Prior of St. Peter's, of Newtown, near Trim; Sir James, anceſtor to the Earls of Roſcomon*, which

Sir James, of Proudſton. * Sir James Dillon, the third ſon, was bred in England, honoured with Knighthood, and acquired a large eſtate about Tarah, in the county of Meath; built his manſion-houſe of Proudſton, and a caſtle, with a parochial church, in his manor of Skreene; and marrying Honora, daughter of Sir John Darcy,

Sir Robert. L. J. had, beſides other children, Sir Robert Dillon, of Proudſton and Skreene, who married the daughter of Sir James Birmingham, anceſtor to William, Baron of Carbury, which title is now extinct, and had iſſue five ſons, Sir Richard, his ſucceſſor Gerald; Sir James; Walter; Henry; and two daughters, Anne, married to John, eldeſt ſon of Sir James Morris; and Elinor, to O'More, of Leix.

Family of Clonbrock. Gerald, the ſecond ſon, acquired a good eſtate in and about Dublin, where he married Elizabeth, daughter of John Lord Barry, and had iſſue four ſons and three daughters, Richard; Gerald; Robert; James, a Canon regular; Ellice, married to Sir Thomas Fitz-Gerald, Mary, to —— Bellew, of Robinſtown, and ——, to —— Fitz-Euſtace, of Ballymore. Richard, the eldeſt ſon, left Thomas Dillon, his heir, who became an eminent lawyer; was a Commiſſioner in 1576, in the province of Conaught; appointed 2 Auguſt, 1577, Chamberlain of the Exchequer, and Clerk of the Crown and Seſſions in the counties of Meath, Weſtmeath, Drogheda, Louth, and Longford; was alſo made ſecond Juſtice of the Queen's Bench, and Judge Itinerant of the province of Conaught, where he purchaſed a large eſtate, and ſettled at Clonbrock in the county of Galway. He married the daughter of —— Allen, of Palmerſton, and left Thomas of Clonbrock, and of Curraghboy, in the county of Roſcomon, who, 6 October 1603, was made Chief Juſtice of Conaught, and died in Dublin, 24 September 1606, having iſſue by Elline, ſiſter of Sir James Shaen, Knt. two ſons Thomas, killed at an aſſault of the caſtle of Curraghboy, by the Burkes and Keoghs, unmarried; and Robert, who ſucceeded his father, being then twenty nine years old.

He married Catharine, daughter of ——— Huſſey, of Mulhuſſey; and dying 18 December 1628[1], was buried in the church of Kilclowne, and had iſſue nine ſons and four daughters, viz. Richard, his heir; Lucas; Bartholomew; James; Thomas; Gerald;

[1] Inq. poſt ejus mortem.

which title is now extinct. John, who is presumed to be Coroner of Meath, in 1407; Daughter Catharine, married to Sir John Nugent, of Brackloon; and Anne, to the Baron Delamar, of Delamar's Country.

Sir

Gerald; Edward; Bartholomew; Christopher; Jane, (married to James Dillon, of Cannestown); Mary, (to John Bellew, of Wylliystown;) Ellice, (to James Darcy, of Cloghenaver, in the county of Galway); Catharine, a nun. Richard, of Clonbrock, the eldest son, was 25 years old at his father's death, and married first a daughter of Alderman Malone, of Dublin, by whom he had Robert, his heir; and three daughters, Bridget, married to ——— Bourk, of the county of Tipperary; Margaret, a nun; and Jeane, the wife of Cornelius O'Kelly. His second wife was Jenet, daughter of Sir Dominick Browne, and by her he had Thomas, who died young; and Lucas Dillon, Counsellor at Law, who died in March 1678, unmarried. Robert, who in 1666, succeeded at Clonbrock, married Mary, only daughter of Geoffrey Browne, Esq; (son of the said Sir Dominick) and dying in October 1707, was buried the 11 at St. Audeon's, Dublin, having had issue two sons and three daughters, Lucas, and Henry; Margaret, married to Colonel Lochlin Donnellan, of Ballydonnellan; Ellice (or Ellen) to William O'Kelly, of Gallagh and Tycooly; and Elizabeth, to Richard Blake, of Ardfry, Esq. Lucas, the elder son, married first, in June 1694, Honora, eldest daughter of Sir John Burke, of Glinsk, Bart. and she dying 11 February 1713, he married secondly, in March [1] 1714, Ellis, widow of Sir Justin Aylmer, Bart. by whom he had no issue; and dying 20 March 1716, had by the first wife, five sons and four daughters, Robert, Richard, John, Luke, Henry, (who made his will 10 July 1734, proved 1 July 1735); Mary, (who with her four younger brothers, died unmarried); as did Bridget, in February 1714; Frances, who left no issue; and Lettice, married in 1735, to Columb O'Flynn, of Turlagh, in county of Galway, and by him who died 26 February 1753, had Edmund, then under 16 years, who was put under the guardianship of Luke Dillon, of Clonbrock, Esq.—Robert Dillon, of Clonbrock, was Member of Parliament for the borough of Dungarvan, and, in February 1725, married Margaret, daughter of Morgan Magan, of Togherstown, Esq. widow of Sir Arthur Shane, Bart. and deceasing 11 June 1746, had issue three sons, Robert, born in 1729, died young; Lucas, and Thomas.

We now return to Sir Richard Dillon, eldest son of Sir Robert of Proudston and Skryne, who is said in the reign of K. Henry VI. Sir Richard.

[1] Articles dated 7 March.

Sir Maurice. Sir Maurice, the eldeſt ſon, was knighted in the life-time of his father, and married two wives; firſt, Lady Anne Fitzgerald,

VI. to have brought 600 Iriſh ſelect troops to the battle of Wernell or, Vernevil fought 28 Auguſt 1624, and to have arrived ſo ſeaſonably, and behaved ſo valiantly, when the Duke of Alenzon was prevailing, that the Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, gained a compleat victory; and rewarded his ſervice with making him a Knight Bannaret, and giving him a *Falcon volant* for his creſt, inſtead of a *Demi Lion*, and adding to his coat armour a *Feſs*, *Azure*, over the *Lion Rampant*, alluding to his command of the ſaid troops; Generals, or chief Commanders, uſually wearing belts, or girdles of honour.

The ſaid Sir Richard married Jeane, daughter and heir to —— Wile, of Riverſton, by whom that eſtate came to the family, and had iſſue a daughter Iſmay, married to James Bellew, of Bellewſtown; and five ſons, viz. James, of Riverſton; Robert, of Allenſtown, (whoſe grandſon Thomas, marrying Roſe, daughter and heir to Thomas Woodlock, of Keppoch, or Kappoch, near Dublin, had Peter, his heir, who by Margaret, daughter of William Moor, of Athboy, had Bartholemew Dillon, Eſq. who married Catharine, eldeſt daughter of Sir Bartholomew Dillon, of Riverſton, and left Nicholas, his heir, who married Catharine, daughter of Robert Rochfort, of Kilbride, Eſq. and dying 3 December 1576, was father of Bartholomew Dillon, of Keppoch, then ſix years old, who was ſeized of 8 houſes and 120 acres of land in Finglas, Johnſtowne, Bodins, Cappocke, &c.[1] ſhortly after he became a lunatick, and dying 26 March 1643, left by Elizabeth, his wife, Robert, his heir, who in January 16[illegible]8, married Jane, eldeſt daughter of William Rouls, or Rowles, who died in 1643[2], and deceaſing 2 Auguſt 1649, left only two daughters, Catharine, married 10 June 1631, to William Herrald, and died without iſſue, in 1653; and Elizabeth, married 20 May 1653, to Thomas Taylor; ſhe became a lunatick, and left iſſue two daughters, Mary, who married William Euſtace, and Anne, married to —— Betagh 3); John, of whom preſently; Walter, and Nicholas, whoſe poſterity ſettled in England.

The ſaid John, third ſon of Sir Richard, of Proudſton, was denominated of Skryne, and after of Proudſton; he married Juliana, daughter of Patrick Plunket, anceſtor to the Baron of Louth, and had iſſue Sir Bartholomew Dillon, Knt. who married Mary, daughter of Edward Euſtace, of Caſtlemartin, county of

[1] Decrees 28 May and 19 November 1707, No. 1. [2] Id. [3] Idem.

Fitzgerald, a daughter of the Houſe of Deſmond, by whom he had four ſons and two daughters, viz. Thomas, his ſucceſſor,

of Kildare, Eſq. and was father of Sir James, of Proudſton, Knt. who by Elizabeth, daughter of —— Dowdall, of Mountown, had Gerald, who by Ellen, daughter and heir to —— Fitz-Rery, was father of Richard, denominated of Proudſton and Skryne; he was a Commiſſioner for the adminiſtration of Juſtice, in the counties of Tipperary, Kilkenny, and Cork, appointed ſecond Juſtice of the King's Bench, 29 October 1560, and died in or about 1565, leaving by Anne his wife, daughter of ——— Cruiſe, of Meath, Eſq. a ſon Peter, of Proudſton, who married Elenor, daughter of Patrick Clynch, of Skryne, Eſq. and had Richard, his heir, who made a ſettlement of his eſtate, by deed of feoffment 6 December 1598, married firſt a daughter of —— Finglas, ſecondly Mary, daughter of Robert Preſton, of Ballmadon, in county of Dublin, Eſq. and dying 26 October 1619, was ſucceeded by his ſecond ſon Gerald or Gerrott, æt 27 years at the death of his father, who ſett'ed his eſtate 5 May 1626, and died 15 of ſame month, leaving by his wife Margaret, daughter or ſiſter to Chriſtopher St. Laurence, of Cruſetown, county of Louth, Eſq. a ſon and ſucceſſor Francis, æt. 18 years and 7 months at the death of his father; he was a conſiderable ſufferer in the troubles of 1641, and by Mary, daughter of Robert Preſton, of Rogerſtown, county of Meath, Eſq. had William, his heir, the laſt poſſeſſor of Proudſton, which William, married thrice, firſt to Bridget, daughter of Nicholas, Viſcount Gormanſtown, by whom he had Robert, who died before him; ſecondly to a daughter of —— Betagh, of Moynalty, and widow of Gerald Cruiſe, of Brittas, county of Meath, Eſq by whom no iſſue; and thirdly, Mary, daughter of Richard Plunket, Eſq. of the houſe of Dunſoghly, by this lady he had Francis, his heir; Peter; James; Richard (whoſe houſe in London was demoliſhed in the riot of 1780, ſoon after which he died); daughter Catharine; Mary (married to Anthony Delamar of Maynooth, Eſq. by whom ſhe had a ſon William); Bridget. The ſaid William Dillon died about 1730, æt. 104.—Francis, the eldeſt ſon, on ſettling in London, joined with his father, in the ſale of his paternal inheritance, and his Imperial Majeſty, Joſeph II. was pleaſed to confer on him and his heirs male and female, the dignity and title of a free Baron of the ſacred Roman empire, with all the privileges thereunto belonging, as appears from an Imperial diploma, dated Vienna, 2 Auguſt 1767, and duly regiſtered in the Supreme Chancery of the empire at Vienna.—The ſaid Francis, Baron Dillon, married in 1731, Mary, daughter and heir to Sir Mervyn Wingfield, Bart.

(ſon

ceſſor, and of him hereafter; Chriſtopher, in Holy Orders; Robert and William, both killed near Ballynakill, in the Queen's

(ſon of Sir Henry, of Eaſton, county of Suffolk, Bart. by his wife Lady Mary Touchet, daughter of Mervyn, Earl of Caſtlehaven, and Lord Audley) and deceaſing 10 September 1775, was interred at St. Pancras, near London, having had by his Lady, (who died 20 February 1705, and was interred at St. Pancras) a numerous iſſue, of whom only three ſons ſurvived, viz. John-Talbot, his heir; Francis (Lieut. Col. of a regiment of cavalry in the German ſervice, and created a Baron of the empire; he married Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Spendelowe, of Hamburgh, Eſq. and has iſſue Charles, a Lieutenant in the regiment of Falris, in the Imperial ſervice; Mary-Elizabeth; Antonia; and Roſelia); and William-Mervin, who married Sophia, daughter of the Chevalier Auſtin-Parke Goddard, late of Brampton, in Kent, and Knight of the Order of St. Stephen, in Tuſcany, (by Anne, his wife, ſiſter of Sir Henry-John Parker, of Honington, in county of Warwick, Bart. and daughter of Hugh Parker, Eſq. by Anne, his wife, who after married Michael, tenth Earl of Clanrickarde) by this lady he has a ſon John-Joſeph; and a daughter Henrietta-Sophia.—John-Talbot, the eldeſt ſon, Baron of the Empire, hath been enrolled amongſt the members of the Royal Iriſh Academy, and is now reſident in London[1].

Family of Riverſton.

James, the eldeſt ſon, became ſeated at Riverſton, in the county of Meath (his mother's inheritance) and marrying Elizabeth, daughter of Bartholomew Bath, of Dullardſton, Eſq. and widow of —— Kerdiffe, had five ſons and two daughters, viz Sir Bartholomew, his heir; Gerald, who left poſterity at Skryne and Balgieth; Sir Robert, of Newtown, near Trim, immediate anceſtor to the Earl of Roſcomon; Thomas, Prior of St. Peter, of Trim; Edmund, Prior of Newtown, and of the abbey of Luſk; Elizabeth, married to ———— Cuſack, of Portrane; and Thomaſin, to John Delafield.

Sir Bartholomew Dillon, of Riverſton, being bred to the law, was made Steward, Seneſchal, Surveyor, and Receiver of the manors of Ruſhe, Balſcadon, the moiety of Portrane, Woughterade, Caſtlewarning, Clenton's-Court, and Blackcaſtle; appointed 1 February 1513, Chief Baron of the Exchequer; and 2 July 1516 (being then in that employment) Deputy-Treaſurer of Ireland; after which he was knighted, and, 15 January 1532,

[1] Sundry Inq's. in Rolls Office. Clogh. MSS. in Trin. Col. Author's Colle& and information, J. Talbot Baron Dillon, and of W. M. Dillon, Eſq.

Queen's County; daughter Marian, (married to —— Poer, of Curraghmore, maternal anceſtor to the Earl of Tyrone); and

1532, conſtituted by the King, then at Hoggeſton, Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, but died the year after. He married firſt Elizabeth, only daughter of Thomas Barnewall, of Iriſhton, ſecond ſon of Robert, Lord Trimleſton; and ſecondly Elinor, only daughter of Edmund, the fourth Lord Killeen (by his firſt wife) by whom he had one ſon Patrick, who died childleſs; and four daughters, Catharine, married to Bartholomew Dillon, of Keppock, Eſq; Frances, to Patrick, grandſon of Chriſtopher Cuſack, of Gerald's-town, Eſq. Elizabeth, to Oliver Plunket, of the Clone; and Elinor, the firſt wife of George Plunket, of Bewley, Eſq. By the firſt wife, Sir Bartholomew had Thomas, his heir; and two daughters, Anne, married to Nicholas Kent, of David's-town, Eſq, Iſmay, to John Fleming, of Stephen's-town, ſon of George, ſecond ſon of James Lord Slane, by whom ſhe had Thomas Lord Slane; ſecondly to Richard Tath, of Cooke's-town, Eſq, and thirdly; to Sir Thomas Barnewall, ſecond ſon of John Lord Trimleſton.

Thomas Dillon, Eſq. living in 1541, who ſucceeded at Riverſton, married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Luttrell, of Luttrell's-town, Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, and had iſſue ſix ſons and four daughters, viz.

Sir Robert Dillon, his ſucceſſor. (1)

Matthew, of Brown's-town, who had an only daughter, Frances. (2)

Gerald, of Balgeith, who married Aliſon, daughter of Bartholomew Ruſſell, of Seat's-town, and dying 31 May 1619, left James, his heir, then twenty-two years old. who married a daughter of ———— Huſſey, of Mull-Huſſey, and had two ſons, the elder of whom Thomas, married a daughter of —— —— Betagh, of Newcaſtle, Eſq. whoſe wife was ſiſter to Sir Lucas Bath, of Athcarne, in Meath, Knt. and had iſſue Chriſtopher, who married Anne, daughter of —— Betagh, of Moynalty, and had a ſon Garret, who, by Jane, his wife, daughter of Peter Nottingham, of Ballyowen, in county of Dublin, by his wife Mary, daughter of Robert Lord Trimleſton, had iſſue three ſons, viz. Garrett; Peter, who died unmarried; and John, (who married Alice, daughter of William Gernon, of Clonkeighan, in county of Louth, Eſq. and had iſſue five ſons and two daughters, who died young, and two other ſons, who arrived at maturity, viz. Garrett, who by Roſe, daughter of Bartholomew O'Brien, of Kilmainham-Wood, county of Meath, Eſq. had iſſue Alice, who died young; Jane and Elinor, now living; and Richard, who married (3)

and Bridget, who became firſt the wife of O'More, and ſecondly of O'Molloy.—Sir Maurice, married ſecondly Margaret,

married Margaret, daughter of George Taaffe, of Summer-hill, county of Louth, Eſq. by her he had iſſue, Jane, who died young; Mary, Alice, and a ſon Garrett, now living.—Garrett, eldeſt ſon of Garrett, and grandſon of Chriſtopher, married Catharine, daughter of William O'Brien, of Thomas-town, in county of Meath, Eſq. and by her, had iſſue two daughters, who died young; and two ſons now living, viz. William Dillon, Eſq. now of Manaſton, and Peter [1].

(4) James, of Hunt's-town, in the county of Dublin, who married Anne, daughter of William Stanley, of Fenore, (by his wife Marian, daughter and heir to Walter Walſh, of Hunt's-town, Eſq.) and had Martin, his heir, who, in July 1670, married Aliſon, ſiſter of Robert Lord Trimleſton, and had iſſue James, who died unmarried; Matthias, of Hunt's-town, Robert, and Jane, married to Mr. Goulding. Matthias, in 1697, married Elinor, daughter of Charles (or Chriſtopher) Geoghegan, of Syonan, in Weſtmeath, Eſq. and dying in 1714, left iſſue James, his heir; Charles, Alice, Bridget, Margaret, Elinor, Monica. James, the eldeſt ſon, was then about thirteen years of age, and died in October 1734; leaving one ſon, Martin Dillon, Eſq. who married Mary, eldeſt daughter of Gerald Fitz-Gerald of Rathrone, in county of Meath, and of Killmore, in the county of Kildare, Eſq. and one daughter, Charlotta, married to her couſin James Dillon, ſon of her uncle Charles.

(5) Edmond, who by Iſabel, daughter of John Williams, left a ſon, Thomas.

(6) Patrick, the father of Robert Dillon.

(1) Daughter Anne, married to John Allen, of St. Wolſtan's, Eſq.

(2) Catharine, to Gerald, third ſon of Robert, Lord Dunſany.

(3) Roſe, to Matthew Dowdall, of Drogheda, and

(4) Genet, to Gerald (or George) Stokes, of Mitchel's-town, otherwiſe Knockengene.

Sir Robert Dillon, of Riverſton, became very eminent in his profeſſion of the law, being appointed, 17 January 1553, one of the Juſtices of the Court of Chief Pleas, as he was again by a new patent, 16 April following. 16 September 1580, he was knighted by the Lord D. Grey; and in 1582, conſtituted Chief Juſtice

[1] Information of William Dillon, of Manaſton, Eſq.

Margaret, daughter of Mac-Coghlan, Lord of Coghlan's Country, and by her had three ſons and three daughters,

Juſtice of the ſaid Court, which he ſurrendered 5 October 1593, to make room for Sir William Weſton, ſent from England; but 15 March 1595, he was again preferred to that office, and held it to his death, which happened 27 July 1597, 31 of which month, he was buried in the church of Tarah, with his anceſtors. By inquiſition, taken at Ratoath, 24 May 1624, it was found that he died ſeized of Riverſtown, Balyſtown, Condonſtown, Moreſtown, with divers other lands, tenements and hereditaments, of which he made a feoffment to the uſe of his laſt will; which he made 6 March 1580, to the following effect: he firſt bequeaths his ſoul to Almighty God, merely and undoubtedly hoping to be ſaved by the merits of his ſon's paſſion, and for all other pains, touching ſalvation, he ſubmitted himſelf to the direction of the Holy Church, and in every matter did effectually believe, as the church believed. He willed his body to be buried by his anceſtors in Taragh, deſiring ſuch as he had left in truſt, to cauſe the Parſon and Vicar to repair and keep up the chancel, and gave towards the body of the church 20l. Deſired his wife and others of his friends, to cauſe a true inventory to be made of all his goods and chattles, for the payment of his debts, and afterwards the reſidue to be beſtowed as follows, viz. a third part to his wife; another to his children; and another to his executors. Willed that his feoffees and their heirs ſhould ſtand ſeized of all his lands and tenements, in Balrathe, with their appurtenances, to the uſe of his wife, ſo long as ſhe lived ſolely, after his death, and the feoffees to ſtand ſeized of all the lands and tenements he had within the realm of Ireland, and of the reverſion of the ſame, performing what he had before ſpecified, as hereafter appears, viz. firſt he leaves to each of his daughters, unpreferred at the time of his death, beſides their child's portion, 400l. of the iſſue and profits of his lands, which being performed, he wills his feoffees to be ſeized of all the premiſſes, to the uſe of his ſon Bartholomew, and the heirs male of his body begotten; remainder to his ſon William, and his heirs male; remainder to the heirs male that he ſhould beget upon the body of his wife Cate Sarsfield, or any other wife he ſhould chance to have; remainder to the heirs male of his brethren, as they were of age; his brother Matthew excepted; but he married contrary to his conſent; remainder to the heirs male of the body of James Dillon, his great grandfather; remainder to the heirs male of Peter Dillon, father to Bartholomew Dillon, of Cappoche; and for want of ſuch iſſue, the remainder of Balrathe, Fitz-Leonſton; the mill of Ratowthe and his houſe there to Michael Dillon and his

viz. Aliſon, married to O'Carrol, chief of his name; Jean, to ——— Tuite; and Honora, firſt to ——— Fitzpatrick,

his heirs for ever, the tuition and bringing up of his ſon Richard, and his daughters with their portions, he left to his father Sir William Sarsfield, and his brothers James and Gerald, deſiring them to uſe them as they would have him uſe their children. He appointed his ſon Bartholomew ſole executor, with the uſe of his plate to him and his heirs male, remainder to him or them that ſhould be inheritable by that his will to his lands; and leaves to his wife, (but ſhe had no portion of his plate and farms except Mallaghfeene) 20 marcs, iſſuing out of all his farms during her life. Wills that his ſon Richard, ſhould have for his finding yearly, during his life 40l. and if he lived with his brother inheritably by that his will, then he to have the ſame, or ſo much thereof, as thoſe that he had put in truſt, ſhould think convenient; Willing and requiring his children in general to obey, give honour and pleaſe him as their chiefeſt and eldeſt brother. And adds, I beſeech and require all ſuch as ſhall ſee or hear this "my will, not to think that I have diſinherited this my beſt beloved "child, upon any vain or peeviſh perſuaſion; but that God "having deprived him of his ſight and perfect reaſon, whereby "if he had inherited my ſaid lands, the utter ſpoil and deſtruc-"tion of my houſe might enſue, as I was perſuaded by my beſt "and wiſeſt friends, whoſe advice, contrary to my own affec-"tion, I was moved to follow, and I do thereunto yield as reaſon "requires." To this he added a codicil, dated 26 May 1593, whereby he willed that his ſon William ſhould have 100l. towards his maintenance to the *Inne* of court, and revoked the clauſe of *Diſheriſon* of his brother Matthew, willing that he and his heirs male, ſhould and might take benefit of the like remainder, as the other brothers in their line ſucceſſively might take, and in addition to the overſeers and tutors of his children, he appointed his well-beloved Thomas Jones, Lord Biſhop of Meath, whom he deſired to take care of his ſon William, with his portion [1]. He married firſt Elenor, daughter of Thomas Allen, of Kilheel Eſq. by whom he had Richard, who died before him unmarried; and Mary, the firſt wife to Patrick Sedgrave, of Killeghlan in Meath, Eſq. he married ſecondly Catharine, daughter of Sir William Sarsfield, of Lucan, Alderman of Dublin, and by her who died 21 December 1615, had five ſons and nine daughters, viz. Bartholomew of Riverſton, William, of Fitz-Leonſton, (commonly called Flinſton) in Meath, whoſe poſterity have fallen to decay; Thomas, of whom hereafter; Michael, Chriſtopher, Eleanor, married to Richard Aylmer,

[1] Prerog. Office.

patrick, Baron of Upper-Offory, and ſecondly to ——— Malone, of Ballynahowna, county of Weſtmeath, by both of whom ſhe had iſſue. The ſons were,

 Maurice,

mer, of Dullard's-town, Eſq. and died 22 November 1635; Anne, to ——— Birmingham, of the Carrick; Thomaſin, to Chriſtopher Evers, of Rathtain, Eſq.; Frances, to ——— Cuſack, of Cuſſington, Eſq.; Genet, to Robert Leiceſter, Eſq.; Margaret, to John Baxter; Amy; Iſmay, to Henry, ſecond ſon of Sir John Elliott; and Cicely. Bartholomew, of Riverſton, was twenty-four years old at his father's death. In conſideration of his ſervices to Q. Elizabeth and the ſtate, in Tyrone's rebellion, he had two grants of lands, of 40l. a year each, from K. James I. the one by privy-ſeal, dated at Weſtminſter, 10 December 1615, and the other at Falkland, 19 July 1617. In 1585, he married Catharine, daughter of Sir Alexander Fitton, of Gauſeworth, in Cheſhire, of Vany, in the county of Limerick, and of the Bective, in Meath (by Mary, his wife, daughter and heir to Andrew Wiſe, of Waterford, Eſq.) and dying in Dublin, 6 March, 1633, was buried in the church of Tarah, having iſſue Andrew, his heir; Thomas; James; Francis; Peter; Jane, married in 1620, to Simon Barnewall, of Pinner's-town, ſon and heir to Patrick, of Kilbrew, Eſq. who died about 1643; and Mary, to Thomas Barnewall, of Roſkill, in the Queen's County. Andrew, the eldeſt ſon, was born in 1599[1], commanded a foot company at the firſt ſiege of Drogheda, in 1641, and married the daughter of Sir Chriſtopher Plunket, of Killſhaghlin, Knt. by whom he had two ſons and two daughters, Edward and Thomas, who both died young; Catharine, married to Mr. Archer, of Kilkenny; and Mary, to Mr. Bathe, of Colpe, in Meath.

The elder ſons and their poſterity having fallen to decay, the family inheritance devolved on the iſſue of Thomas, the third ſon of Sir Robert Dillon, of Riverſtown, which Thomas appears to be the father of Serjeant Major Arthur Dillon, who had iſſue Arthur, a Lieut. Col. in the army, and denominated of Liſmullen, in the county of Meath, and alſo of Dillon's-town, county of Louth, which latter eſtate of Dillon's-town, he ſold to Mr. Forteſcue, anceſtor to James Forteſcue, Eſq. now Knight of the ſhire for Louth. He made his will, 26 December 1684, (proved 24 April 1685) and left iſſue by Mary, his wife, a daughter married to Dillon Newman, Eſq. and three ſons, viz. Sir John, his heir; Arthur, (of Quarter's-town, county of Cork, Eſq. who had an only ſon John, and to him, by will, dated 25 February 1689, proved 17 October 1693, he bequeathed his eſtates, remainder

[1] Rot. de A°. 2°. Jac. II. 3ª. p. f. R. 20.

(1) Families of LowBaſkin, Killynynen, &c.

Maurice, to whom his father gave the caſtle and town of Low-Baſkin, (of which he was denominated) and ſeveral other

mainder to his couſin Dillon Newman and his iſſue male, with divers remainders over); and George, who died 16 September 1676, in Trinity-College, Dublin, and was buried at Tarah.—Sir John, the eldeſt, was ſeated at Lady-hill, was elected to Parliament for the county of Meath, in the reign of K. William, married firſt in December 1684, Mary, only daughter of Morrough, Viſcount Bleſinton; to his ſecond wife in February 1702, Grace, daughter of Thomas Tilſon, of Dublin, Eſq. and dying ſuddenly 21 July 1708, left iſſue by her, who afterwards married James Whitſhed, Eſq. two ſons, Thomas, born in 1704, who died without iſſue; and Arthur, who 11 June 1730, married Elizabeth, daughter of Doctor Ralph Lambert, Lord Biſhop of Meath, died in 1745, and was interred in the family burial place at Skryne, leaving iſſue John, his heir; Suſanna, who died unmarried; and Alice, who married Rev. Nathaniel Preſton, of Swainſtown, county of Meath, and left iſſue Nathaniel, born in 1760, Arthur, Elizabeth, and Alice.—John, now Baron Dillon, the eldeſt ſon, is at preſent poſſeſſed of Riverſtown and Odder, his paternal inheritance, alſo of Cardiffſtown and Newtown, in county of Meath. He ſerved in Parliament for the borough of Ratoath, and in 1782, his Imperial Majeſty, JOSEPH II. was pleaſed to confer on him the dignity of a free Baron of the ſacred Roman empire, with limitations to his iſſue male and female, and the Emperor's reaſons for conferring this honour will appear in the following diploma, which has been duly regiſtered, in the Supreme Chancery of the empire, at Vienna.

NOS JOSEPHUS SECUNDUS divina favente clementia electus Romanorum Imperator ſemper Auguſtus; Germaniæ, Hieroſolymæ, Hungariæ, Bohemiæ, Dalmatiæ, Croatiæ, Slavoniæ, Galiciæ, et Lodomeriæ rex; Archidux Auſtriæ, Dux Burgundiæ, Lotharingiæ, Styriæ, Carinthiæ, et Carnioliæ; Magnus Dux Hetruriæ, Magnus Princeps Tranſſylvaniæ, Marchio Moraviæ, Dux Brabantiæ Limburgi, Lucemburgi, et Geldriæ, Wurtemburgæ, Superioris et Inferioris Sileſiæ, Mediolani, Mantuæ, Parmæ, Placentiæ, et Quaſtallæ, Oſveciniæ, et Zactoriæ, Calabriæ, Parri, Montisferrati, et Teſchinæ; Princeps Sueviæ, et Carolopolis, Comes Habſburgi, Flandriæ, Tyrolis, Hannoniæ, Kiburgi, Goritiæ, et Gradiſcæ, Marchio ſacri Romani Imperii, Burgoviæ, ſuperioris et inferioris, et inferioris Luſatiæ, Muſſoponti, et Nomenei; Comes Namurci, Provinciæ Valdemontis, Albimontis, Zuthaniæ, Sarwerdæ, Salmæ, et Falkenſteinii, Dominus Marchiæ, Slavonicæ, et Mechliniæ—Ea fuit multis à ſæculis majorum noſtrum, divorum videlicet Romanorum Imperatorum,

other town-lands; he married Mary, daughter of Sir George Fitz-Gerald, of Tecroghan, in county of Meath, Knt. and

rum, Regum, et Archiducum Auſtriæ laudatiſſima conſuetudo, ut quos vel honeſta generis origine vel in patriam meritis probatos, aliiſquæ virtutum ornamentis prædictos animadverterent, eoſdem munificentia ſua ſingulari præ ceteris decorandos, extollendoſque ſuſciperent, idque non tantum, ut ii virtutis ſuæ beneficio ſe condignos honores conſecutos eſſe intelligerent, verum, ut et poſteri ipſorum ampliori domeſticæ laudis tuendæ, propagandæque deſiderio allecti, ad paria, et majora virtutis, veræque gloriæ capeſſundæ conamina excitarentur, unde et Nos Dei ter optimi maximi nutu, ac providentia ad Regnorum, et ditionum noſtrarum hæreditariarum gubernacula admoti nihil prius, antiquiuſque duximus, quam præclara eorundem glorioſiſſimorum anteceſſorum noſtrorum inſtituta, ac veſtigia cum in aliis, tum hac ipſa in parte firmiter ſequi, et bonos quoque viros, præſertim eos, ſingulari benevolentiæ noſtræ affectu proſequi illorumque nomini, et dignitati uberius conſulere, quos præter nobilium natalium decus, ſingularis vitæ probitas, majorum ſuorum merita, nec non propria, eaque aſſidua, in nos et Auguſtam domum noſtram Auſtriacam ſinceræ fidei, ac obſervantiæ ſtudia commendatos, gratoſque reddunt.

Perſpectis igitur Joannis Dillon de civitate Liſs-Mollen in comitatu Meathenſi Hyberniæ regionis ſita originem ſuam trahentis meritis, qui Catholicam Hyberniæ nationis partem; remotis prævie cunctis, quibus impeti ſolita eſt, præjudiciis; ab omnibus hucuſque formidandis perſecutionibus tutam reddendo, eique plenam liberi religionis exercitii palam profitendi facultatem procurando zeloſiſſimum intuendis humanitatis, et tolerantiæ Chriſtianæ juribus, animum manifeſtavit, ſpectata inſuper morum probitate, et ſumma in omni vitæ conſuetudine integritate, qua apud Nos idem Joannes Dillon commendatus fuit, quarum virtutum ſpecimina eum in poſterum quoque pro indolis, officii, et datæ fidei ratione conſtanter editurum Nobis certò pollicemur.

Nos hiſce clementiæ noſtræ paginis prædictum Joannem Dillon, ejuſque liberos, et deſcendentes utriuſque ſexus, legitimo thoro natos, aut naſcituros, in præmium operoſe, et proſpere geſtorum, ac ut de benigna Noſtra in eum propenſione documentum nunquam deficiat, motu proprio, animo prorſus deliberato, maturo ac communicato conſilio, ex certa ſcientia atque Ceſareæ, Regiæ, et Archiducatis Noſtræ poteſtatis plenitudine, ad ſtatum, gradum, ordinem et dignitatem verorum, ac genuinorum liberorum Baronum evehimus, et attollimus, aliorumque ſacri Romani Imperii,

nec

and had two ſons and two daughters, viz. John, his heir; Gerald, Guardian of the Franciſcan Friaries, in Kilkenny-

nec non regnorum, et ditionum Noſtrarum hæreditariarum Baronum numero, et coetui benigne adſcribimus, aggregamus, eique præterea titulum generoſi, ſeu Magnifici, Germanice Mohlgebohnn clementer hiſce largimur, ita, ut ſupra nominatus Johannes omneſque ejus liberi, legitime nati, utriuſque ſexus in infinitum ubique locorum tam in literis quam viva voce, nec non in quibuſcunque actibus, rebus et negotiis ſpiritualibus et temporalibus, eccleſiaſticis, et profanis, ab omnibus et ſingulis cujuſcunque ſtatus, gradus, ordinis, et dignitatis, aut conditionis exiſtant, pro veris liberis Baronibus haberi, reputari, et exiſtimari debeant.—Pro uti, et Nos ipſi eum talem nominamus, declaramus, et appellamus, non aliter, ac ſi à quatuor avis paternis; et maternis liber Baro natus et procreatus eſſet.

Volentes, inſuper, et authoritate Noſtra Cæſareo-Regia, et Archiducali expreſſe deſcernentes, præfatus Johannes Liber Baro de Dillon cum ſuis legitime deſcendentibus utriuſque ſexus, ubique tam in judiciis, quam extra omnibus et ſingulis privilegiis, indultis, immunitatibus, libertatibus, juribus, conſuetudinibus, honoribus, dignitatibus, prærogativis, exemtionibus, gratiis, et favoribus, quibus alii liberi Barones in ſacro Romano Imperio, regniſque, ac provinciis Noſtris hereditariis utuntur, fruuntur, gaudent et potiuntur, pariter uti, frui, gaudere, et potiri valeat, quomodo libet conſuetudine, vel de jure, omni contradictione, et impedimento poſt poſitis ac ſublatis.—Quo vero perpetuum hujus in præfatum Joannem Dillon Baronem de Dillon et ejus legitimos deſcendentes collatæ dignitatis exſtet documentum, eademque pleniore beneficio decorata, publico majis, magiſque innoteſcat, præmemorata authoritate Noſtra Cæſareo-Regia, et Archiducali ea, quibus hactenus uſus eſt, armorum inſignia clementer auximus, et confirmavimus, prout eadem vigore præſentium augemus, et confirmamus, ac ſæpe memorato Joanni Libero Baroni de Dillon, Ejuſque legitime deſcendentibus utriuſque ſexus, ea in hunc, qui ſequitur, modum poſthac habenda, geſtanda, et deferenda benigne concedimus et elargimur. Scutum videlicet erectum, et corona Baronibus propria ornatum, in cujus area argentea tres inter angulis ſuperioribus, nec non ad pedem ſcuti in medio forma nimirum triangulari ſitas, leo quoque rubeus dextrorſum procedens, rictu hiante, lingua exſerta, et cauda tortuoſe elata conſpiciatur. Clypeum hunc galea chalybea aperta coronataque auro clathrata, aurea torque, et laciniis argenteis utraque extraque ex parte rubeo intertexis colore, & concinne deſtuentibus ornata præmat. Ex Galea prorſus leo aureus conſimilem præferens ſtellam dextrorſum exſurgat. Telamones ſint tygrides duæ: ſub

ſcuti

Kilkenny-West and Athlone; Rose, married to ——— O'Kelly, of Aghran; and ——— a Nun. John, who succeeded

scuti tandem pede inscriptum legatur schedulæ lemma; *Dum spiro, spero.* Prout hæc ipsa armorum insignia in medio præsentis Nostri diplomatis diagraphice designata videre liquet.—Statuentes, et expresse volentes ut sæpius nominatus Johannes liber Baro de Dillon, et quilibet legitimorum suorum descendentium utriusque sexus, perpetua successione, præscripta armorum insignia, in omnibus, et singulis honestis, et decentibus actibus, exercitiis, atque expeditionibus; tam serio, quam joco, in hastatorum dimicationibus, vel equestribus in bellicis, et quibuscunque certaminibus licitis, cominus et emininus, in scutis, banderiis, vexillis, lentoriis, et cænotaphiis, sepulchris, monumentis, clenodiis, annulis, monilibus, sigillis, ædificiis, parietibus, fenestris, ostiis, lacunaribus, tapetibus ac supellectilibus quibusvis, tam in rebus spiritualibus, quam temporalibus, et mixtis in locis denique omnibus pro rei necessitate, et voluntatis suæ arbitrio, aliorumque sacri Romani Imperii, regnorumque, et ditionum Nostrarum hæreditarium liberorum Baronum more absque ullo impedimento, vel contradictione habere, gestare et deferre, iisdemque uti quovis modo possit, et valeat; aptusque sit, et idoneus, ad recipiendum omnes gratias, libertates, exemptiones, feuda, privilegia, vacationes a muneribus, et oneribus, quibuscunque realibus, personalibus, sive mixtis, qui sacri Romani Imperii, Nostrorumque regnorum, et provinciarum hæreditariarum liberis Baronibus hujus dignitatis titulo competere solent, ad utendum denique singulis juribus quibus cæteri hujusmodi ornamentis insigniti, ac feudorum capaces atque participes utuntur, fruuntur, potiuntur, et gaudent, quomodo libet consuetudine vel de jure; Nostris tamen, sacrique Romani Imperii regnorum etiam ac ditionum Nostrarum hæreditariarum et quorumcunque aliorum juribus semper salvis—Quapropter universos et singulos sacri Romani Imperii Electores, Principes, ecclesiasticos et sæculares, aliosque regnis, et ditionibus Nostris hæreditariis non subjectos, benigne requirimus, Nostris vero incolis, et subditis regnorum Nostrorum, et provinciarum hæreditariarum cujuscunque status, gradus, ordinis, dignitatis, conditionis, vel præeminentiæ, sive in Regno Bohemiæ sive in Archiducatu Austriæ iisdemque incorporatis provinciis existant, hisce serio mandamus, atque præcipimus, ut sæpius nominatum Joannem Liberum Baronem de Dillon, et omnes ejus descendentes legitimo thoro ortos aut orituros, utriusque sexus, uti alias sacri Romani Imperii, regnorumque et ditionum Nostrarum hæreditariarum liberos Barones habeant, reputent, ita nominent atque honorent, ceterisque prædictis concessionibus, immunitatibus, prærogativis, præeminentiis, honoribus, et gratiis vigore

ſucceeded at Low-Baſkin, married Celia, daughter of Sir John Eugan, Hugan, or Egan, of co. of Kilkenny, Knt. by whom he

vigore hujus Noſtri cæſareo regii et archiducatis diplomatis ipſis competentibus libere, quiete, et abſque ullo impedimento uti, frui, potiri, et gaudere ſinant, adeoque eos in omnibus, et ſingulis defendant conſervent, et manuteneant, alioſque, ne quid in contrarium attentent, vel moliantur, pro viribus, prohibeant, et impediant, niſi indignationem Noſtram graviſſimam, et centum marcarum auri puri muletam pro dimidio fiſco, ſeu ærario Noſtro, pro reliqua vero parte injuriam paſſo, ſeu paſſis, toties quoties contra hanc Noſtræ creationis, conceſſionis, liberationis, exemptionis, et gratiæ paginam, quid factum ſuerit, irremiſſibiliter ſolvendam incurrere velint.—Harum teſtimonio literarum manu Noſtra ſubſcriptarum ſigillique Noſtri cæſareo-regii, et archiducatis appenſione munitarum, quæ dabantur in Civitate Noſtra Vienna die quarta Julii, Anno Domini milleſſimo, ſeptingenteſimo octuageſſimo tertio, Regnorum Noſtrorum, Romani vigeſimo, hæreditariiorum vero tertio.

JOSEPHUS.

But Mr. Dillon, not wiſhing to accept this mark of favour without the approbation of his ſovereign, made immediate application to the then L. L. who thereupon addreſſed the following letter To the Right Hon. Thomas Townſhend, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State :

No. 20. *Dublin-Caſtle*, 21 *December* 1782.

SIR,

" John Dillon, Eſq. of Liſnaullen, in the county of Meath, " having taken an active part in the Houſe of Commons, during " the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, on the ſeveral meaſures adopted " by the legiſlature for the relief of his Majeſty's Roman Catho- " lic ſubjects of this kingdom ; his conduct engaged the grateful " attention of the Iriſh gentlemen of that perſuaſion, reſident " not only in Ireland, but on the Continent, who, without any " previous communication with him, applied to his Imperial " Majeſty, to confer upon Mr. Dillon, ſome title or dignity that " might beſt demonſtrate the Emperor's high opinion of the li- " beral ſentiments which have ſo much diſtinguiſhed the Parlia- " ment of Ireland, and particularly thoſe who moved and ſup- " ported this meaſure. And his Imperial Majeſty was therefore " pleaſed to give directions for a diploma, conſtituting Mr. Dillon " a Baron of the Empire. Mr. Dillon, however poſſeſſing the " higheſt

he had two daughters and nine ſons, viz. Ellice or Jane, married to John Dalton, of Dalyſtown, in Weſtmeath, ſon and heir to

" higheſt ſentiments of loyalty and attachment to his ſovereign, " has declined to accept this mark of favor from a foreign power, " unleſs it ſhall meet with the entire approbation of the King.— " I therefore requeſt you to lay this matter before his Majeſty, " and ſubmit to his Majeſty my humble recommendation that he " will be graciouſly pleaſed to permit Mr. Dillon, to accept the " honor intended for him by his Imperial Majeſty, and that he " may be permitted to bear ſuch enſigns of that dignity, as are " uſually borne by perſons poſſeſſing the ſame in Germany.— " And if his Majeſty ſhall be pleaſed to conſent thereto, I requeſt " you will ſignify to me his royal pleaſure as ſoon as may be, " Mr. Dillon being anxious that no time may be loſt in his expreſ- " ſing the ſenſe he entertains of his Imperial Majeſty's goodneſs " to him.

" I have the honor to be, &c.

" NUGENT TEMPLE."

" Rt. Hon. Mr. Townſhend."

To this letter his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant received the anſwer following:

Whitehall, 22 *February*, 1783.

" MY LORD,

" I have had the honor of laying before the King, your Ex- " cellency's letter, No. 20. of the 21 December.—His Majeſty " has commanded me to inform your Excellency, that the active " part taken by Mr. Dillon, in the Houſe of Commons of Ireland, " during the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, on the ſeveral meaſures " adopted for the relief of his ſubjects in Ireland, profeſſing the " Roman Catholic religion, has not paſſed unnoticed by him, " and that his Majeſty has received much ſatisfaction in finding " that the liberal ſentiments of that gentleman have ſo deſervedly " been diſtinguiſhed by the Emperor.—His Majeſty is well " pleaſed with the loyalty and attachment ſhewn by Mr. Dillon, " and highly approves of his accepting the honorable teſtimony " of his Imperial Majeſty's moſt gracious favor, and of his bearing " the enſigns of the dignity worn by perſons poſſeſſing the ſame " in Germany.

" I am, &c.

" T. TOWNSHEND."

In

" His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant."

to Theobald, of Rowlandſtown, third ſon of Richard of Miltown, in ſame county, Eſq. and by him who died at Dalyſtown

In 1767, Mr. Dillon, married Millicent, daughter of Roger Drake, of Fernhill, in Berkſhire, Eſq. and by this lady who died in 1788, hath iſſue John, born in 1768; Charles, 1770; Arthur-Richard, 1771; William, 1774; Ralph, 1779; Robert, 1787; and three daughters, Elizabeth; Anne-Grace; and Millicent [1].

Sir Robert, of Newtown.

We now proceed with the direct anceſtors of the Earls of Roſcomon. Sir Robert Dillon, of Newtown, near Trim, (third ſon of James of Riverſton, and Elizabeth Bathe) in 1545, was Attorney General to K. Henry VIII. who, 20 March 1545, granted to him and his heirs for ever, the Monaſtery of Friars Preachers of Athnecarne in Weſtmeath, with the appurtenances. Q. Elizabeth alſo rewarded his ſervices, 2 May 1569, with a grant to him and his heirs male, of the Monaſtery of Shrowell, with all its hereditaments; and by Privy Seal, dated 20 April 1570, ordered him a grant of ſo much land in the province of Conaught, the Annaly, or in the Dillon's and Dalton's Countries, as ſhould amount to the extended rent of 3cl. a year. 18 February 1553, Q. Mary appointed him ſecond Juſtice of the Queen's Bench, and one of her Privy Council; in which poſt he was continued by Q. Elizabeth, 9 January 1558; and thence advanced, 3 September following, to be Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, as he was again by a new patent, 18 November 1562. He was joined in commiſſion 28 Auguſt 1561, with Hugh, Archbiſhop of Dublin, and others, to preſerve the peace within the Engliſh pale, during the abſence of the L. L. Suſſex, in his expedition to the North, againſt Shane O'Neile; and 13 April 1563, was, in a like commiſſion for the counties of Meath and Drogheda, while the L. D. was engaged in a ſecond expedition againſt the ſaid O'Neile. In this reign he was Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, one of her Majeſty's Privy Council, appointed with his ſon Sir Lucas, and others, 21 February 1579, to make the limits of certain territories into the county of Wicklow; and was joined in ſeveral other important commiſſions. He married Genet, younger daughter of Edward Barnewall, of Crick'-town, Eſq. by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Plunket, of Dunſoghly, Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, and had iſſue four ſons and three daughters, viz

(1) Sir Lucas Dillon, his heir.

Roger,

[1] From the original patent and atteſted copies of ſaid letters, communicated by the Hon. John Baron Dillon, alſo the Baron's letter to Editor, Collections, &c.

Dalyſtown 4 January 1636, ſhe had Richard, who married Anne, daughter of Chriſtopher Nugent, of Dunenſis in Meath,

Roger, who married Margaret, daughter of Richard Miſſett, of Ballydromny, with whom he got the lordſhips of Ballydromny and Ballynecorr, in the county of Cavan, in which he was ſucceeded by his ſon James, living there in the reign of James I. (2)

Thomas, who married firſt the daughter of Walter Peppard, by whom he had a ſon Tibbot; and ſecondly Margaret, daughter of —— Cuſhen, and by her he had a ſon Robert, who marrying Margaret, eldeſt daughter of Theobald, the firſt Viſcount Dillon, eſtabliſhed the families of Cannerſtown, in Dillon's Country; Ballymulvey, in Roſcomon; and Ballymahon, in Longford. (3)

John, (in ſome pedigrees ſaid to be a Prieſt) but by others made founder of the families of Dremiſton, in Meath, and Walterſtown, in Dillon's Country.—The daughters were, Jeane, married to Sir Thomas Dillon, of Drumrany; Elizabeth, to Henry Plunket, Merchant and Alderman of Dublin; and Aliſon, to the Lord Slane. (4)

Sir Lucas Dillon, of Newtown, and of Moymet, in the county of Meath (which houſe he built) was not only eminent in his profeſſion of the law, but diſtinguiſhed for his experience both in martial and civil affairs; inſomuch as that wiſe Governor, Sir Henry Sidney, generally conſulted him and Francis Agarde, Eſq. in all matters of conſequence; and found him ſo faithful and truſty, that he uſed to call him *meus fidelis Lucas*. 16 July 1568, he had a grant by Privy Seal, dated at Havering of the abbey of the Virgin Mary of Trim, with a leaſe of the moiety of Caſtlenock, and other lands, of late belonging to John Burnell, attainted; and 10 Auguſt that year, received a grant to him and his heirs male, of the towns of Ladyrath, Grange of Trim, Canonſtown, Rathnally, and others in the county of Meath. Sir Lucas.

In 1567, he was his Majeſty's Attorney-General, 13 October 1572, was conſtituted Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and one of the Privy Council; was knighted by Sir Henry Sidney, at Drogheda, in 1576; and Sir John Plunket, Chief Juſtice of the Queen's Bench, dying in 1583, her Majeſty reſolved to appoint for his ſucceſſor, her truſty and well-beloved ſervant, Sir Lucas Dillon, her Chief Baron, as a perſonage, whom for his very good and faithful ſervice, and for his good deſerts and ſufficiency every way, ſhe thought not only worthy of that place, but of a better; yet, upon good conſideration had, and finding by himſelf that he was able to do her better ſervice in the place he then had,

Meath, Esq. and other children); and Catharine, who married ——— Aylmer. The sons were MAURICE, heir

had, than if he had the other, was pleased, upon his recommendation, to appoint James Dowdall, second Justice of the said Bench, to discharge the place of Chief Justice; and as some recompence to him, did, by Privy Seal[1], dated at Greenwich 5 June 1583, confer upon him the office of Seneschal (which he then held) and to his heirs male, of the Hundred or Barony of Kilkenny-West, over the surname of DILLON, and other the inhabitants there, with all and singular the commodities and profits unto the same office belonging; as also a lease of such crown lands, spiritual and temporal as he should nominate, amounting to 70l. a year, for 60 years, at the accustomed rent; in lieu whereof, he surrendered to the Queen (30 October) all his right and title to the town and lands of Athlone, which he challenged to have belonged to the chief of the Dillons before *this* time.

In 1584 the L. D Perrott sent him to the Queen, to give account of his proceedings in Ireland from his first arrival, in the execution of his office; in doing which, he gave her Majesty such satisfaction, that she made very honourable mention of him, and expressed the high esteem she had for him, in the postscript of her letter to the deputy, dated 20 January. On 26 April 1587, he was commissioned, with others, to distribute the forfeited estates in Munster, and joined in many other commissions of public utility during the Queen's reign. He married Jane, daughter of James Barbe, of Athcarne and Drumconragh, Esq. Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and lies buried under a monument in Newtown, with this inscription:

Militis hic Lucæ Dillonis ossa quiescunt,
Conciliis Regni summus Baroque suprenus,
Mense Februarii decimus cum septimus instat,
Tempora lustrali profusus flumine clausit,
Terrenos linquens, cœlestes sumpsit Honores.

He had issue by her, who died before 1581, seven sons and five daughters, viz Sir James, created Earl of Roscomon; Henry, of whom presently; Christopher, Oliver, Alexander, and John, all died childless; Robert, who settled in the King's County, and left posterity in Munster, and in England; Genet, married to Christopher, the ninth Lord Killeen, and was mother of Lucas, created Earl of Fingall; Elinor, to Robert Rochfort of Kilbride,

[1] Rot. An. 26°. Eliz. D.

heir to his father.—HUBERT, who ſettled at STREAMSTOWN and KILLINYNEN, in the territories of Dalton and Mac-Geoghagan, aſſigned to him as part of his

Kilbride, in Meath, Eſq. Elizabeth, Margaret, to John Sarſfield of Shurninges, in the county of Kildare, Eſq.; and Anne, to Richard Plunket, of Rathmore, Eſq.

Family of Kentſtown.

Henry Dillon, (the ſecond ſon) of Kentſtown, in Meath, and of Strokeſtown and Ardnecrane in Dillon's Country, married Elizabeth, daughter to the Lord Culpepper, and dying 18 April 1609, (or 20 April 1610) had four ſons and three daughters, Henry, his heir; Theobald, (or rather Thomas Fitz-Theobald, who was ſeated at Waterſtown, and left two daughters, one married to ——— Dillon, of Drumrany, the other to Ramſay, by whom ſhe was mother of Colonel — Ramſay); Lucas and James, who both ſettled in Munſter; Thomaſin, married to ——— Plunket, of Loghcrew in Meath, Eſq.; Anne, married to George Ruſſel, Eſq. grandſon of Sir William Ruſſel, L. D. of Ireland, in the reign of Q. Elizabeth; and Margaret, married in England. Henry Dillon, Eſq. the eldeſt ſon, was commonly called Harry Kittagh, or the Left-handed, and by Jane, daughter of ——— Sarsfield, of Sarsfieldſtown in Meath, Eſq. had Robert, of Kentſtown, Henry, and two daughters. Henry, the younger ſon, ſettled in the King's County, in which and Tipperary, he was agent to Carey and Robert, Earls of Roſcomon, and left James, his eldeſt ſon, now living. Robert of Kentſtown, married the daughter of O'Connor Roe, and had iſſue Charles, knighted, and a Colonel in foreign ſervice, who married an heireſs in Flanders, and died in or about 1739, without iſſue; and two daughters, Magdalen, married to Edmund O'Kelly, of Liſſanien; and Clare, to Michael O'Connor.

Sir James, Earl of Roſcomon.

Sir James Dillon, the eldeſt ſon, who ſucceeded at Moymet, had a ſpecial livery of his inheritance 8 April 1595, was knighted by K. James I. from whom 15 July 1609, he received a grant of Gortmore, Cloncullen, &c. in the counties of Weſtmeath and Longford, to hold to him, and the heirs male of his grandfather, Sir Robert Dillon, by the 20 part of a Knight's fee, and the rent of 6l. 12s. Iriſh. Alſo 25 May 1612, a Saturday market and fair on Corpus Chriſti day, at the abbey of Shrowell, in Weſtmeath; and a grant of all the ferries and chantries in Ireland.—In conſideration of the many acceptable and faithful ſervices performed to his crown; and for his other virtues, which were eminent and worthy to be cheriſhed; as alſo becauſe his ſon, Sir Robert Dillon, had relinquiſhed the errors of his anceſtors, and being guided by a better judgment, conformed himſelf to the Proteſtant religion, was by Privy Seal, dated at Weſtminſter 13 November

his anceſtor's eſtates, and to which he made conſiderable additions; he married Ellen or Ellice, daughter of Gerald Fitz-gerald,

November, and by patent at Dublin 24 January 1619, created Lord Dillon, Baron of Kilkenny-Weſt, the ceremony whereof was performed by the L. D. St John in the Preſence-Chamber, on the 25; and the Preamble of the patent thus recites his Majeſty's reaſons for conferring that honour: Cum Majeſtas regia Honores fons et origo exiſtit, ac ut Stellarum claritas et lumen a Sole derivatur; ita ſplendidi et illuſtres Tituli à ſola Regis Serenitate Viris bene-merentibus communicantur: Cumque præcipua à Principe Virtus habeatur, Subditos ſuos bene-merentes dignoſcere, ac eorum Merita recognoſcere et remunerare; cumque etiam inter Munera et Præmia, quibus Principes Servientes ſuos digniſſimos onerare ſoleant, Honores et illuſtres Tituli cætera omnia antecellant; quia ſcilicet eximiæ Virtutis perpetua exiſtant Teſtimonia; et non ſolum ipſos, qui ſic honorari meruerunt, ornatiores et ampliores, ſed et alios, ipſis chariſſimos, per multa ſæcula feliciores reddant: Nos itaque conſiderantes ac memoria repetentes Virtutes ſingulares ac Merita digniſſima predilecti et fidelis noſtri Jacobi Dillon de Moymett in Comitatu Middiæ, Militis, Perſona idonea et optime qualificata ad recipiendum amplum Honoris Characterem, tam propter Generis claritatem, Animi fortitudinem, aliaſque egregias Virtutes et quamplurima peraceptabilia Servitia nobis tam per præfatum Jacobum Dillon et Anteceſſores ſuos, qui Prædeceſſoribus noſtris in Hoc Regno noſtro Hiberniæ, per multos Annos, in Locis et Gradibus Senatorum et Judicum Capitalium, bene, meritorie, integre et fideliter ſervierunt; quam etiam per Robertum Dillon, Militem, Filium præfati Jacobi, Servientum noſtrum, multipliciter præſtita in dicto Regno noſtro Hiberniæ, quam propter amplitudinem Terrarum et Poſſeſſionum, quas habet in dicto Regno noſtro Hiberniæ: Sciatis quod, &c. And his Majeſty as a more ample teſtimony of his favour, was pleaſed to advance him to the dignity of Earl of Roſcomon, by Privy Seal dated Weſtminſter 24 July, and by patent 5 Auguſt 1622, *with this preamble* to the patent of creation Quanquam ſatis amplum ſibi Virtus ipſa ſit Theatrum, et Summum tam Splendoris quam Voluptatis ſinceræ, ipſa ſibi, quaſi Radiis quibuſdam ſuis, conferat, ac placido ſui et ſuarum vere Opum earumque Autoris intuitu; Evenit tamen non raro, ut etiam magna et prope perfecta Animi Indoles, novis impoſitis Muniis, appoſitis Præmiis, et latior excreſcat, et perſiſtat lætior. Gnarum hoc Regibus, et apprime nobis, non ſolum quippe è Virtutibus Honores originem cepiſſe, ſed ex ipſis etiam Honoribus Virtutes ipſas enaſci conſpeximus. Nobis autem

Fitzgerald, of Pierſtown in Weſtmeath, Eſq. (by Margaret, his wife, daughter of ——— Fitzgerald, of Laragh) and

autem ipſis hoc non immerito tacita Animi Conſcientia attribuere, et nobis gratulari licet, quod nos ad aliquem Dignitatis gradum evehendos ſuſcepimus, eoſdem ſane aut Bonos elegimus, quod eſt Judicii, aut eligendo Bonis non abſimiles Bonos certe fecimus, quod eſt Felicitatis, immo et Perſpicacie, ipſam ſcilicet Bonitatem vel ortam perſenſimus ſagacitate, vel orituram ſaltem præſenſimus quodam Præſagio; utrumque vero idque abunde pærtitimus prædilecto et fideli Subdito noſtro Jacobo Dillon Militi, Domino Dillon, Baroni de Kilkenny, in Comitatu noſtro Weſtmiddiæ in Regno noſtro Hiberniæ, in prædictum Baronis Dignitatem a nobis nuper evecto. Ille quidem celebri et pervetuſta Familia, ac de Anteceſſoribus noſtris et tota Hibernica Republica optime merita oriundus, in nuperrimis illis Hibernicorum Perduellium et Proditorum inſultibus et populationibus, quibus univerſa fere vaſtata, eſt illa Regio, non tantum fidelem ſe, nobis et præchariſſimæ Sorori noſtræ Elizabethæ nuper Reginæ, exhibuit (mitantibus Anglici Cognominis et Generis non paucis, aut potius, aperte deſciſcentibus) ſed etiam in illis Bellorum et Militiæ procellis, tam diuturnis, tam periculoſis, ſtrenuum ſe continuò præbuit Patriæ Adjutorem, et Rebellibus Hoſtem infeſtiſſimum. Marte deinde illo inteſtino (noſtris Armis et Auſpiciis) feliciter amoto, in pleriſque Pacis et Togæ Artibus non pauca inſignis Induſtriw edidit Specimina, addidit Opera. His nos et aliis compluribus illius Meritis perſpectis, nec non prædilecti Subditi noſtri, et in Famulitio noſtro noſtris Inſervientis Roberti Dillon, Militis (Filii et Hæredis apparentis præfati Jacobi) in nos, Patriam et Parentes piis Affectibus penſitatis, eodemque Jacobo Præmiſſorum intuitu antedicti Baronis Loco et Titulo à nobis (non iniquis Hominum et Rerum Eſtimatoribus) inſignito, eoſdem iterum tanquam ſurculos quoſdam Manibus noſtris plantatos (uti non indiligentis Agricolæ) revidimus, retractavimus; et in iiſdem adeo uberes ſuarum Virtutum fructus, et Munificentiæ in eos noſtræ, quaſi autumnalem quandam Meſſem comperimus, ut eoſdem ampliori aliquo Brabio et Honoribus (tanquam Rigatione noſtra regia) fovendos certo Animi Judicio non tam moti aut ducti, quam impulſi conſtituerimus, ac certo conſtituimus. Sciatis igitur, quod nos Præmiſſa gratioſe attendentes, dictumque Jacobum, Dominum Dillon favore proſequentes regio, ac ipſius acceptabilia in nos et Republicam Hibernicam obſequia inſigniori Honoris titulo Compenſare et ornare meditantes de Gratia, &c.

His lordſhip took his ſeat in Parliament 14 July 1634[1], and having the command of a troop of horſe in the reigns of James and Charles

[1] Lords Jour. I. 2.

and dying at Killinynen in October 1640, was buried in Drumrany, leaving iſſue two ſons and one daughter, viz. John,

Charles I did many ſingular ſervices to his country, in that ſtation. He married Elianor, (or Hellen) ſecond daughter of Sir Chriſtopher Barnewall, of Turvey, Knt. and dying in March 1641, had iſſue by her, who died 11 (or 12) October 1628, ſeven ſons and ſix daughters, viz. Robert, Lord Dillon, his ſucceſſor; Lucas, of whom preſently; Thomas, Chriſtopher, George, John, Patrick, who all died young or unmarried; Jane, married to Sir Chriſtopher Dillon, heir apparent to Theobald, the firſt Viſcount Dillon; Elizabeth to ——— Huſſey, Baron of Galtrim; Frances, to Henry, ſon and heir to Chriſtopher Burnell of Caſtlenock, Eſq.; Margaret, to ——— Nugent, of Drumcree, Eſq.; Mary, to Sir John Bellew, of Ball-Robinſtown, Knt.; and Aliſon, to Roger O'Farrell, of Morrin, chief of his name.

The ſecond ſon Lucas, was of Trinity-Iſland, in the county of Cavan, and of Tuaghmore, otherwiſe called Twomere, in Roſcomon. After his father's death, being adviſed by letter from his brother Robert, Earl of Roſcomon, ſo far to partake with the rebels, as to ſave his father's goods, he joined with thoſe of the Engliſh pale only, the others being of different councils and affections; for which he was tranſplanted in 1653, from his ſeat and large eſtate in the counties of Meath and Cavan, to Tuaghmore. He married Mary, daughter of Sir John Thorp, of Rutland, by whom he had one ſon James, and two daughters, the elder whereof was married to John, then ſon and heir to Philip Reily, of Liſmore, in the county of Cavan, (by his wife Mary, daughter of William O'Molloy, of Oughterheere, county of Roſcomon, Eſq.) by him ſhe had two ſons Philip and Luke, both officers of rank; and a daughter Mary, married to Anthony Malone, Eſq.—James Dillon, of Rathwyre, Eſq. the ſon, married Jeane, ſiſter of Sir Anthony, and niece to Sir Patrick Mullady, of Robert's-town, in Meath, Knt. and had two ſons, Lucas, who died unmarried; Patrick, who ſucceeded him at Tuaghmore before the year 1684; and three daughters, Mary; Jeane; and Elinor. Patrick married Dymphna, daughter of Colonel Arthur, and grand-niece to Richard Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnel, by whom he had five ſons and three daughters, James; Robert; John; Arthur; Thomas, who died at Larkfield, in county of Leitrim, 16 May 1767; Frances, married to Captain Shanley; Chriſtian, to Terence M'Dermot Roe; and the youngeſt to —— Begg.—James, the eldeſt ſon, dying unmarried, Robert, the ſecond became heir, and had he claimed the title would have ſucceeded the

John, his heir; Edmund, (who married the daughter of Robert Dillon, Esq. and afterwards became a Canon-Regular);

the eighth Earl of Roscomon; he was Colonel of foot, and a Marshal in the armies of France, and died 24 March 1770, aged 61.

Robert, the second Earl of Roscomon, was a Nobleman of courage and bravery, and served his King and Country, with singular integrity and affection. In 1627, K. Charles I. called him into his Privy Council; and 13 August 1628, appointed him a Commissioner for the granting a-new of all lands, then lately escheated to the crown in Ulster. In 1629, his Lordship, and Michael, second son of Henry Lord Folliott, had a licence, for their respective lives, to keep taverns, and sell all manner of wholsome wines, and to make and sell Aqua-vitæ, by retail or in gross, in the town of Ballyshannon. As assignee to Sir James Craige, he had two grants from the crown, the one of lands (dated 9 September 1629) in the counties of Wicklow, Tipperary, Mayo, and Roscomon; and the other (9 April 1633) of divers fairs and markets, viz. a Thursday market and fair on St. James's day, at the town of Moate in Westmeath; a Thursday market and fair on Ascension day, at Crossmullin in Mayo; a Saturday market and fair 4 August at Moylagh; a fair 4 October at Dowlary; two fairs on 8 September, and Corpus-Christi day at Killcarbarne, and a Thursday market and fair 4 August at Kingeranbane in Galway; a Thursday market and fair on the feast of St. Martin the Bishop at Synroan, and a fair on Michaelmas day, at Killean in the King's County; two fairs 15 May, and 4 October at Loughglyn in Roscomon; two fairs, 30 July and 2 October, at Ballymoate, and two fairs 31 May and 1 November, at Bricklewe in Sligo, to hold them all in fee simple, free from all rents whatever. On 8 May 1630, as an undertaker in the province of Ulster, he had a grant, with the Lord Mountnorris, of the small proportion of Latgare, containing 1000 acres, in the county of Fermanagh, with the creation thereof into the manor of Latgare; and, with James, Viscount Claneboy (as undertakers) 2 December 1631, of the middle proportion (1500 acres) of Derrynesogher in the same county, which was erected into the manor of Castletown, with a Monday market, and a fair there every Whitson-Monday, he took his seat in Parliament 14 July 1634 [1]. By the deed of feoffment of John Fowler, Esq. dated 10 February 1634, he became seized in fee of Ballaghlerine, and other lands in the King's County; and 9 September 1639, by virtue of the commission of grace, had a confirmation of Tooregowin, Castlecorr, and many other lands in the county of Longford.—He was a member of the House of Commons;

Robert, 2 Earl.

[1] Lords Jour. I. 2.

gular); and Mary, married to Garret Dillon, of Portlick, in county of Weſtmeath, Eſq.—John, who ſucceeded at Streamſtown

mons; and 26 May 1638, made Keeeper of the Great Seal, in the Lord Chancellor's abſence: Alſo, 12 September 1639, one of the L. J. of Ireland, in which high poſt he continued until the Earl of Strafford's arrival 18 March following; after whoſe departure, and the death of his deputy, Wandesford, the King intended to put the government into the hands of the Duke of Ormond, but was diſſuaded from his purpoſe by the committee of the Iriſh Houſe of Commons, then in London: Whereupon, determining to appoint Lords Juſtices, his Majeſty, at the Earl of Strafford's ſuit, deſigned Robert Lord Dillon, and Sir William Parſons for the government; but the ſame committee alſo oppoſed his lordſhip's appointment (who was a perſon of great parts and experience, of unqueſtionable loyalty, and of hearty affection to the King's ſervice, and to the true intereſt of the kingdom; but who, by uniting with the Earl of Ormond in oppoſing their late meaſures in Parliament, was not agreeable to them) and repreſented him, in a petition to the King, as an unacceptable and unfit perſon, without aſſigning any reaſons of that unfitneſs, or any grounds for their opinion of him.

The King, not ſatisfied with ſo general an exception againſt a perſon, who had already ſerved him well in the ſame poſt, ſent orders to his Privy Council, 15 December 1640, to cauſe a commiſſion to be paſſed, appointing his Lordſhip and Sir William Parſons, L. J.; which being done, they were ſworn 30 of that month; the King declaring to the committee, that he expected ſome particular objections before he altered his reſolution. The agents ſet themſelves to work for that purpoſe, and 22 December preſented another petition, containing their exceptions, and deſiring that ſome other perſon, againſt whom no objection had been offered, might be choſen. Their exceptions to his Lordſhip were, that when he was L. J. before, he had committed ſome people for ſelling unſealed tobacco; had been often a referree upon paper petitions; and that his ſon had married the Earl of Strafford's ſiſter; which laſt exception Sir Richard Cox alledges, as the only cauſe of their diſcontent againſt him.

Theſe matters were argued the next day before the King in Council; when he was as ill ſatisfied with their particular, as he was with their general exceptions; however, he told them, that he did not doubt but Lord Dillon would anſwer what had been objected againſt him; yet, to content his people, he would remove him; which was done in February following.

Being

Streamſtown and Killinynen, profeſſing the law, became an eminent Barriſter; he was firſt made King's Council, after

Being by his enemies thus deprived of the government, the King, to balance that loſs, was pleaſed by Privy Seal, 14 July 1641, to order a grant to be paſſed to him and his heirs of ſo many crown-lands, as ſhould amount to 200l. Engliſh a year, according to the rents then paid into the Exchequer: But of this he was alſo deprived by the commencement of the rebellion ſoon after; which however was in ſome meaſure recovered by his ſon Carey, who 9 Auguſt 1661 obtained from K. Charles II. a grant of the lands of Liſmortagh, &c. in the counties of Tipperary, Kildare and Louth.

In the year 1640, he was Captain of ninety-ſeven foot, and of ſixty-three carbines; andthe general rebellion breaking out 23 October 1641, he was one of the Privy Council, who that very day ſigned the proclamation, advertiſing of the diſcovery of the intended rebellion, and requiring his Majeſty's good and loyal ſubjects in all parts of the kingdom to ſtand upon their guard, and betake themſelves with all confidence and chearfulneſs, to their defence. In June 1642, he was made Captain of a troop of horſe, to aſſiſt againſt the rebels, by the Earl of Ormond, againſt all oppoſition; being without exception capable of it, for his birth, religion, perſonal merit, and loſs by the rebellion, (the family eſtate being in the power of the rebels, and his tenants deſtroying his ſtock of above 2500 ſheep, and ſeven or eight ſcore head of cattle; and when the Lord Dunſany demanded their reaſon for ſo doing, and deſired them to forbear ſuch courſes, their anſwer was, they would not forbear; for though he was an Iriſhman, yet he was a Proteſtant, and they would take his goods again.) He ſerved as a volunteer in all the expeditions under the Lord Ormond, from the beginning of the troubles, and expreſſed great forwardneſs to the free hazard of his life. On 1 Auguſt 1642, he was preſent in Parliament [1], but died at Oxmantown 27 of that month, and was buried 7 September in St. Patrick's Church.

His Lordſhip married three wives; to his firſt Margaret, daughter of David, Viſcount Buttevant, by whom he had three ſons, James, his ſucceſſor; Lucas, who died childleſs; and David, who died an infant. To his ſecond, the Lady Dorothy Haſtings, younger daughter of George, the fourth Earl of Huntingdon, widow of Sir James Steuart (who was killed at Iſlington in a duel by Sir George Wharton) and by her he had an only ſon Henry, who died unmarried 21 April 1640, and was buried 23 in

[1] Lords Jour. I. 179.

Prime Serjeant, (in the reigns of James I. and Charles I.) was alſo a Privy Counſellor and of the Supreme Council at

in Newtown, near Trim. His third wife was Anne, daughter of Sir William Stroud, of Stoake, in Somerſetſhire, Knt. and widow of Henry, Lord Folliott, of Ballyſhannon, by whom he had one ſon Carey, who became the fifth Earl of Roſcomon.

Sir James, 3 Earl.

Sir James Dillon, the third Earl was reclaimed, when young, (ſays Anthony à Wood) from the ſuperſtitions of the Romiſh church by Primate Uſher, and ſent by him into England, as a jewel of price, to be committed to the care and truſt of Doctor George Hakewill; who finding him to be a young man of pregnant parts, placed him in Exeter College, under the tuition of Laurence Bodley, D. B. (nephew to the great Sir Thomas Bodley) in 1628; in which college continuing ſome years, he became an accompliſhed perſon. He was knighted in his father's life time; repreſented in 1639, the county of Weſtmeath in Parliament; and was as ſtrenuous an oppoſer of the rebels in the county of Longford, as his father had been, on whoſe deceaſe he changed his troop for *that*, which he had commanded, being part of the old army. On 17 November 1642[1], he took his ſeat in Parliament; and was a leading man in the Houſe of Peers; was appointed 11 January 1642, one of the Commiſſioners to receive the propoſitions of the Iriſh confederate recuſants concerning a peace; alſo, 26 December 1645, one of the committee of the Privy Council to take the examination of Edward Somerſet, Earl of Glamorgan, about his treating of, and making a peace with the Iriſh; and in 1647, was one of the four hoſtages, ſent by the Marqueſs of Ormond to the Parliament of England, to be ſurety for his performance of the articles agreed on, for the delivery to them of the city of Dublin and garriſons. For which, and his other ſervices to K. Charles I. he was excepted (though dead) from pardon for life and eſtate, by Cromwell's act of parliament, 12 Auguſt 1652, for the ſettlement of Ireland. He married Elizabeth, third and youngeſt daughter of Sir William Wentworth, of Wentworth-Woodhouſe, in the county of York, Bart. ſiſter to Thomas, Earl of Strafford, L. L.; and dying at Limerick in October 1649, by a fall down a pair of ſtairs, left iſſue an only ſon

Went-worth, 4 Earl.

Wentworth, the fourth Earl of Roſcomon, who was educated from his youth, in all kinds of polite learning; and was accounted one of the beſt Engliſh poets. By act of Parliament made in England in 1660, he was reſtored to the eſtates of his anceſtors, and became ſeized of ſeveral manors, impropriate tithes, lay-advowſons, &c. in the counties of Meath, Weſtmeath, King's, Mayo, Galway,

[1] Lords Jour. I. 187.

at Kilkenny. By his practice and employments, he acquired an ample eſtate in divers counties, which were it entire,

Galway, Sligo, Roſcomon and Tipperary, of all which, in Eaſter term 1662, he ſuffered five ſeveral common recoveries to his own uſe for life, with power to raiſe 3000l. for portions of younger children, and 1000l. legacies; and after his death 1000l. a year to Francis his wife, with power of diſtreſs, remainder to the iſſue male of his body, and their heirs male reſpectively, by his ſaid wife Frances, remainder to the heirs of his body, remainder to the uſe of his laſt will [1]. He took his ſeat in Parliament by proxy 10 July 1661 [2]; on 16 October following, he had a grant of the firſt troop of horſe that ſhould become void, purſuant to Privy Seal, 23 September preceding; was, by the intereſt of the Duke of York, made Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Penſioners, and afterwards Maſter of the Horſe to the Dutcheſs of York; both which places he quitted ſome time before his death. He married firſt, in April 1662, the Lady Frances Boyle, eldeſt daughter of Richard, Earl of Burlington and Cork, and widow of Colonel Francis Courtenay, by whom he had no iſſue; and ſecondly, 10 November 1674, Iſabella, daughter of Matthew ſecond ſon of Sir Matthew Boynton, of Barmiſton, in Yorkſhire, Bart. but by her who remarried with Thomas Carter, of Robert's-town, in Meath, Eſq. 3 and died in September 1721, having alſo no ſurviving iſſue, and deceaſing at his houſe near St. James's, 18 (or 20) January 1684, was buried in Weſtminſter Abbey, having made his will 14 of that month, whereby he bequeathed all his perſonal eſtate, ſubject to the payment of his juſt debts, to his wife; and as touching the diſpoſition of his lands, tenements, and hereditaments he deviſed the ſame to her and her heirs for ever, if he died without iſſue, and conſtituted his ſaid wife ſole executrix 4. He was ſucceeded in his titles by his uncle

Carey, 5 Earl.

Carey, the fifth Earl of Roſcomon, who was baptized 1 July 1627, and in the wars, unhappily begun in 1641, was a commander for K. Charles I. after the reſtoration of whoſe ſon, and a Parliament being called in 1661, he was a Member thereof for the borough of Banagher. On 8 February 1660, he had the reverſionary grant of a troop of horſe, and 3 October 1691, was appointed Patent Maſter of the Mints 5, then to be re-eſtabliſhed in Ireland, and worker of the ſame, during life, with the yearly ſalary of 500l. being alſo 13 November 1682, made Commiſſary General of the Horſe; and 24 February 1684. ſworn of the Privy-Council to K. James II. from whom he had a penſion, 1 January 1687, of 200l. a year; and was Colonel of a regiment of

[1] Lodge. [2] Lords Jour. I. 260. [3] See Leinſter I. 104. n.
[4] Prerog. Office and Lodge. [5] Rot. A 23°. Car. II. 3ª. p. D. Memb. 27.

tire, would now yield 15,000l. a year; but in the general calamity and uſurpation of Cromwell, he loſt theſe eſtates, and

of foot, which he commanded 26 Auguſt 1689 at the taking of Carrickfergus, and was appointed with the Earl of Drogheda, to raiſe men for the ſervice of Ireland; for which he was attainted by K. James's Parliament, and had his eſtate of 2118l. a year, and 130l. perſonal property ſequeſtered. Upon which he left the kingdom, and died in Cheſter 25 November 1689.—With reſpect to his eſtate, he had been provided for by the acts of ſettlement, and in conſequence thereof, had two grants of lands; viz. 17 Auguſt 1669, a grant of the fort of Bellamo in the counties of Galway and Roſcomon, which had been built by Cromwell On 25 Auguſt 1683, lands to the value of 427l. 18s. a year (part of 600l. a year) in conſideration of his many ſervices and ſufferings, were granted to him in the counties of Cork, Donegall, Mayo, Galway, Wicklow, Kildare, Meath, Weſtmeath, Waterford, Tipperary, Fermanagh, Kerry, Dublin, Monaghan, Limerick, Wexford, Kilkenny, King's and Queen's Counties.—He married Catharine, daughter of John Werden, of Cheſter, Eſq. (by Catharine, daughter of Edward Dutton, grandfather to Sir Richard Dutton, Governor of Barbadoes) and ſiſter to Major-General Robert Werden, Groom of the Bedchamber to the Duke of York, and Comptroller of his Houſhold, when King, and by her (who died 24 February 1683, and was buried the 26 within the Chancel-Rails of St. Michan's Church) had two ſons and two daughters, viz. a ſon, who died young; Robert, his ſucceſſor; Lady Catharine, married in 1672 to Hugh, the ſecond Earl of Mount-Alexander, and dying 26 January 1674, was buried the next day at St. Michan's; and Lady Anne, married 25 March 1675, to Sir Thomas Nugent of Taghmon, Bart. whoſe widow ſhe died in November 1726, and was buried the 18 at St Bride's, Dublin.

Robert, 6 Earl. Robert, the ſixth Earl of Roſcomon, was left an infant of very tender years in England, at his father's death, and coming into Ireland in the year 1700, ſat firſt in Parliament 21 September 1703[1]. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Putt, of Comb, in Devonſhire, Bart. and dying 14 May 1715, was interred the 16 at St. Bride's, having had iſſue three ſons and one daughter, viz. Robert and James, ſucceſſive Earls of Roſcomon; Thomas, born in Auguſt 1706, who died young; and Lady Catharine, who died unmarried.

Robert, 7 Earl. Robert, the ſeventh Earl. took his ſeat in the Houſe of Peers, 11 November 1717[2]; was Cornet of a troop of horſe on this eſtabliſhment; married in Auguſt 1719, Angel, daughter of Charles Ingoldſby,

[1] Lords Jour. II. 1. [2] Idem. 572.

and was tranſplanted to Stroakſtown in county of Roſcommon, the eſtate of Robert, ſon of Henry Dillon, then ſequeſtered by the uſurping powers; which eſtate, of conſiderable yearly value, was ſold by this John's deſcendant to Captain Nicholas Mahon (whoſe family are denominated, and are now poſſeſſed of Stroakſtown); Captain Patrick Plunket, and others. He married Mary o Margaret, daughter of Edmund Malone, of Ballynahown, in Weſtmeath, Eſq. and by her had two ſons and two daughters, viz. Edmund, his heir; Gerald, who ſucceeded his brother; Roſe, (who married firſt to Captain Robert Dillon, then heir apparent to Sir Lucas Dillon, of Lough-Glyn, anceſtor to the preſent Viſcount, ſecondly to Major-General O'Farrell, and died in 1681); and Ellice, firſt to Captain Anthony Brabazon, of Ballynaſloe, in county of Roſcommon, and ſecondly to Theobald Dillon, of Clontowart in ſame county, ſon of the ſaid Sir Lucas.—Edmund, the eldeſt ſon, married a daughter of Sir Richard Blake, of Ardfry, in county of Galway, Knt. Privy Counſellor to K. Charles I. and one of the Supreme Council of Kilkenny, by whom having only one daughter, who became the wife of Edmund Malone, of Ballynahown, Eſq. his brother Gerald ſucceeded; he married firſt Mary, daughter of Thomas Dillon, Eſq. of the family of Clonbrock, and ſecondly Ellice, daughter of John Aylmer, of Ballykenan, in Weſtmeath, Eſq. by her who died 28 September 1684, he had no iſſue, but by his firſt wife had Peter, his heir; and two daughters,

Ingoldſby, of Clondiralagh in the county of Clare, Eſq. (who died firſt September 1704) younger ſon to Sir Henry Ingoldſby of Beggſtown in the county of Meath, Bart. and brother to Sir William, and dying without iſſue 9 January 1721, was buried at St. Bride's, being ſucceeded by his brother

James, 8 Earl.

James, the eighth and laſt Earl of Roſcomon, born in 1702, who 29 Auguſt 1723, ſat firſt in Parliament[1], and had a penſion of 300l. a year, but dying unmarried 20 Auguſt 1746, at Harold's Croſs, Dublin; he was interred at St. Bride's Church, Dublin. On the deceaſe of this Nobleman, the titles continued to lie dormant, and in the year 1776, the only perſon who could have claimed, died in reduced circumſtances at Knockrany, in county of Roſcomon [2], conſequently the titles being extinct, have been expunged from the liſt of the Houſe of Peers.

[1] Lords Jour. II. 737. [2] Information of Lord Viſcount Dillon.

daughters, the elder of whom married — O'Kelly, of Mullaghmore; and the younger, to Captain Patrick Mapholder. --Peter, who ſucceeded, married a daughter of Captain Patrick Everard, (by a daughter of — Delamere, Eſq. and had iſſue John, his heir; Theobald, of Mount-Alba, or Mount-Dillon, Barriſter at Law, who married and reſided in England; and a daughter Mary, married firſt to George Fitz-Gerald, of Mohenny, Eſq. and ſecondly to John Dillon, of Low-Baſkin, as hereafter.—John, the eldeſt ſon of Killinynen and Randalſtown, married in January 1732, Thereſa, third daughter of Thomas Plunket, of Tutrath in county of Meath, Eſq. and widow of Colonel Chriſtopher Everard, of Randalſtown aforeſaid, in county of Meath, and by her had iſſue. EDWARD, (or Chriſtopher) had ſettled on him the caſtle, town and lands of MOYVANNANE, in county of Roſcomon, and marrying Mary, daughter of Chriſtopher Jones, of Liſnegraghan, in the county of Roſcomon, Eſq. who died there 13 February 1639, had iſſue four ſons, viz. John, in Holy Orders; Chriſtopher; Gerald, alſo in Holy Orders; and Richard, who abandoned his country, having been concerned in the death of Pierce Dillon, Eſq.—Chriſtopher the ſecond ſon ſucceeded, his elder brother who by becoming a Prieſt, became *civiliter mortuus*; he married Sabina, daughter of Redmond Bourke, of Tyaquin, in county of Galway, Eſq and had iſſue Colonel Edward Dillon; and a daughter who married the heir apparent to John Fitz-Gerald, of Mohony, in county of Mayo, Eſq. GERALD, a Prieſt. JAMES, who had the caſtle and town of Liſnegree, allotted to him, with their demeſnes; he married a daughter of ——— Daly, of Liſcloony, in the King's county, by whom he was father of Gerald, who by the daughter of — O'Brennan, left James, of Liſnegree, who married a daughter of Robert Dillon, of Canneniſton (by his wife Margaret, daughter of Theobald, the firſt Viſcount Dillon) and had iſſue eight ſons, many of whom ſerved in the army, with diſtinguiſhed characters, whereof Robert, married Honora, daughter of Theobald Dillon, Eſq (by his wife Sarah, daughter of the Viſcount Mayo's family) and ſiſter to Lucas, the ſixth Viſcount Dillon, and by her had iſſue James, his heir. THOMAS, who alſo had a dividend of the eſtate, *the cuſtom of Gavelkind* ſtill prevailing; he married a daughter of ——— Nangle of Kildalkin, by whom he had William, who died young; Thomas;

Thomas; and John, in Holy Orders.—The ſaid Thomas, was father of Henry, who ſettled in county of Meath, and had iſſue Henry, who married the daughter of ——— Leonard, Eſq. JOHN (or Henry) who married a daughter of O'Higgin of Gorteen, in the King's County, and his deſcendant, John, married Mary, daughter of Edmund Malone, of Ballynahown, Eſq. and had Francis his heir, and ſeveral other ſons, ſome of whom were religious, and other officers in the army of France, but this branch is extinct.—NICHOLAS and EDMUND were eccleſiaſtics.—Maurice Dillon, eldeſt ſon of John, of Low-Baſkin, who ſucceeded to that eſtate, married the daughter of ——— Mac-Auley, (or Mc. Gauly) and had iſſue two ſons, viz. Richard, his heir; Edmund, in Holy Orders; and a daughter who became a Nun.—Richard, who ſucceeded, married a daughter of ——— Malone, of Ballynahown, and had iſſue a ſon James; and one daughter Jane, who married firſt O'Ferrall Bane, of Moate, county of Longford; and ſecondly Maurice, fourth and youngeſt ſon of Gerald Dillon, poſſeſſor of Drumrany, until 1649, or 1652.—James, of Low-Baſkin, married Roſe, daughter of the ſaid Gerald Dillon, of Drumrany, by whom he had John, his heir; and a daughter Elice, married to ——— Browne, of Ballyrankin, Eſq. whoſe great eſtate was loſt during the uſurpation of Cromwell, as were Dillon's Country and territories.—John, the only ſon of his father, was the laſt poſſeſſor of Low-Baſkin; he married Mary, daughter of John O'Carroll, and had iſſue Hubert, his heir; Margaret, (who married William Davys, Eſq. lineally deſcended from Sir John Davys, Knight-Marſhal of Conaught and Munſter, and Receiver-General of all the Crown Revenues in thoſe provinces in the reign of Q. Elizabeth); and other children;—The ſaid Hubert was father of John Dillon, living at Carramore, in county of Mayo, about the year 1768, and married to Mary, daughter of Peter Dillon, of Killinynen, as before obſerved.

(z) Kilcornane.

Edmund, ſecond ſon of Sir Maurice, of Drumrany, by his ſecond marriage, had aſſigned to him the caſtle and town of Kilcornane, where he became ſeated, and was poſſeſſed of a conſiderable eſtate about the river Inny; he married Anne, daughter of William Pettyt, ſtyled Baron of Mullingar, and had two daughters, one of whom became a Nun; the other married O'Ferrall, Lord of Callow, in Annaly; and three ſons, viz. William, who died unmarried;

ried; Edmund, heir to his father; and James, in Holy Orders.—The ſaid Edmund, was father of Edmund, living in 1611, who married Catharine, daughter of Thomas Dillon, of Killenſaghny, Eſq. and ſiſter to Theobald, the firſt Viſcount Dillon, by her he had iſſue a ſon Robert and two daughters, viz. Roſe, married to ——— Dillon; and Mary, to ——— Dalton, of Nocoval.—Robert, the heir, married Ellice, daughter of William Tuite, of Monilea, Eſq. (by his ſecond wife, a daughter of Sir Edward Tuite, of Tuiteſtown) and ſtep-daughter to the ſaid Lord Dillon, by whom he had Walter, his heir, and other children; which Walter, married Ellice, daughter of ——— Hope, of Lisdiſtown and Hopeſtown, and had two ſons, Richard, (married to a daughter of ——— Brabazon, and had Mary, who married ——— O'Reily); and Robert, who married a daughter of ——— Luther, and had Walter; Theobald; and other children, of whom Theobald, was an eminent merchant in Dublin, died 18 May 1736, and having married a daughter of ——— White, had iſſue ſeveral ſons and daughters, viz. Robert, (of London, merchant, who married in November 1745, a daughter of ——— Dickinſon, of Woolton, in Lancaſhire, with a fortune of 10,000l. and died of an apoplexy, at Bourdeaux in January 1764); Thomas (Merchant and Banker of Dublin, who 23 April 1737, married a daughter of ——— Huſſey, Eſq. and died in France in November 1764); Michael, (who married a daughter of ——— Comerford, merchant of Cork, and had iſſue); Stephen, of London, merchant; Theobald, (who carried on an extenſive trade in Rotterdam); daughter Anne (married Ambroſe Ferrall, of Dublin, Eſq. a very eminent brewer, who died 11 February 1741-2, leaving iſſue by his wife, who many years ſurvived him, ſeveral children, of whom Richard, the eldeſt ſon, became a partner in his uncle Dillon's bank, and 19 April 1751, married a daughter of James Moore, of Ballyna, county of Kildare, Eſq. and hath ſeveral children; and Catharine, the only daughter, married Patrick Latin, of Morriſtown-Latin, in county of Kildare, Eſq. and hath ſeveral children); Mary, the ſecond daughter of Theobald Dillon, married 2 January 1747, Captain Dennis Ferrall, alias Kelly, brother to John Kelly, of Cloonlyon, county of Galway, Eſq.; and the third daughter was a Nun.

(3) Gortmore, and High-Baſkin. Richard Dillon, (third and youngeſt ſon of Sir Maurice, of Drumrany, by his ſecond wife) had the caſtle, town, and lands

lands of Gortmore and High-Baſkin, aſſigned to him, with divers others, in and about Ballymahon, in county of Longford, in which eſtates he was ſucceeded by his ſon Maurice, who marrying a daughter of Connell O'Farrell, of Tenelick, county of Longford, Eſq. had ſeveral children; the eldeſt whereof Pierce, married Cicely, daughter of Garret Dillon, of Portlick, Eſq. and had Garret and Hugh, both in the army, the elder of whom married a daughter of Judge Jones, and had a ſon Pierce; and a daughter who married Redmond Dillon, of Balleneghloghduff, ſon of Pierce, by his wife Margery, whoſe marriage articles bear date 9 and 10 May 1666.—Pierce, the ſon, was a Captain in General Dillon's regiment, and was killed in France; by his death without iſſue, this branch of the family became extinct, and the eſtates reverted to the Baron of Drumrany, to treat of whom we ſhall now proceed.

Thomas, the eldeſt ſon of Sir Maurice Dillon, of Drumrany by his firſt wife, ſucceeded to the eſtate; he married Jane, daughter of Sir Robert Dillon, Attorney General to K. Henry VIII. and anceſtor to the Earls of Roſcomon; by this lady he had a ſon Edmund *, Lord of Drumrany, who married Thomas, of Drumrany. Edmund.

* This deſcent is extracted from Mr. Lodge's Collections, (where we find that this particular branch of Drumrany, is totally extinct, or fallen to decay) appearing to be authentic, we inſert it by way of note.

Which EDMUND, Lord of Drumrany, married to his firſt wife, as in text, and by her had iſſue ſix ſons and two daughters; he married ſecondly, as in text, but the iſſue of the firſt wife were as follows: Maurice, a Capuchin Friar; Thomas, a Franciſcan Friar; Gerald, who ſucceeded at Drumrany; Col. Robert, who died abroad unmarried; John, (an eminent Lawyer, who acquired by his profeſſion, a conſiderable eſtate, and reſided at Cappagh, near Dublin, where he was ſucceeded by his ſon Sir Lucas, who was appointed a Commiſſioner 26 April 1587, by Q. Elizabeth, to ſettle the forfeitures in the province of Munſter, and to make books to the undertakers of ſaid province, which ſhould be a ſufficient warrant to the Chancellor, to paſs patents, accordingly[1]. He acquired ſo great an eſtate in addition to his father's, that his deſcendant's claim thereof (on the reſtoration of K. Charles II. although he was a minor during the war of 1641,) to the year 1652, when Cromwell ſettled the kingdom, was not then heard, it being adjudged too great an eſtate for a ſubject to be decreed to; he being entitled to a great part of the city and county of Dublin, beſides Caſtle Dillon, in county of Armagh, with their appurtenances; and divers manors and hereditaments in the North, and in the provinces of Munſter and Leinſter, as by the ſaid claims of record may be ſeen, but this branch of the family is now extinct); Lucas, an officer in foreign ſervice, who left no iſſue; daughter Jane, married to ——— Plunket, of Rathmore, in county of Meath; and Mary, to ——— Darcy, of Platten, in ſame county.—GERALD, the third ſon of Thomas, owing to the elder brothers taking orders, ſucceeded at Drumrany, married

[1] Cox, I. 395.

married firſt Anne, daughter of William Pettyt, Baron of Mullingar, and ſecondly, a daughter of Sir Chriſtopher Plunket,

married the daughter of Bryan O'Conor Offaley, and by her had James, an Eccleſiaſtic; Thomas; Gerald (who ſettled in county of Cork, and marrying the daughter of Mac-Carthy More, was anceſtor to Sir Francis Dillon, Knt.); daughter Bridget, became a Nun; and Mary, married Fitz-Gerald, of Newcaſtle.—THOMAS, ſecond ſon and ſucceſſor to his father, was knighted, and marrying Roſe, eldeſt daughter of Thomas Dillon, Eſq. and ſiſter to Theobald, the firſt Viſcount Dillon, had iſſue three ſons, viz. Henry, who being ſent into France, became there a Friar; Gerald; and James, who with his ſon Gerald, ſettled in Mayo, whoſe ſon Captain James Dillon, during the war in 1641, married the Lady Bingham, of Caſtlebar. The eſtate of this branch is loſt, and the family in the male line, extinct.—GERALD, who ſucceeded at Drumrany, married Iſmay, daughter of William Tuite, of Monilea (by a daughter of Sir Edward Tuite of Tuiteſtown) half ſiſter to Sir Chriſtopher and Sir Lucas, ſons of Theobald, firſt Viſcount Dillon, and by her had two daughters, Roſe, a Nun, Margaret, married to ——— Reynolds, then chief of his name, in county of Leitrim; and ſix ſons, viz. William, a Dominican Friar; James, heir to his father; Henry; and Thomas, whoſe lines are extinct; Gerald, an Eccleſiaſtic; and Maurice, who married Jane, daughter of Robert Dillon, of Low-Baſkin, by her he had a numerous iſſue, whereof Captain Robert, and his ſon a Lieut. Col. died in foreign ſervice; Richard, who left poſterity, but they are extinct; and Maurice, who married the daughter of O'Kelly, and left Richard, of Curry-Drumrany, who married a daughter of Captain Molloy, and by her had Maurice; Gerald, and other children.—JAMES, of Drumrany, ſecond ſon of Gerald, was bred to the ſtudy of the law, repreſented the county of Roſcomon, in K. Charles I. Parliament, and was Captain of an Independent troop, but was killed in 1649 or 1650, in his 34 year. He married Frances, youngeſt daughter of William Davis, Eſq. ſon of Sir John, of county of Salop, Knight-Marſhal of Conaught, Eſcheater and Receiver General of that province; and by her had Gerald, who died young in France, Chriſtopher, living in the reign of K. Charles II. who became a Franciſcan friar, and died in Rome; William, who lived to a great age, and died unmarried; and Richard:—Which RICHARD, ſucceeded, and in 1652, his mother obtained from Cromwell's commiſſioners (in lieu of her dower) to her, and her heirs male, 3572 acres, part of her deceaſed huſband's eſtate in the county of Roſcomon, as tranſplantation lands; but by his death, during the minority and abſence of her two elder ſons, and the indolence of William, her third ſon, no care was taken of the tranſplanted eſtate, and the whole of which (ſave a ſmall pittance aſſigned by her to the ſaid Richard) was loſt. The ſaid Richard married to his firſt wife, when under age, Roſe, a daughter of ——— Dillon, of Dunimoney, and by her had William (a Dominican Friar, who after reſided in London by the name of Dominick, and although *civiliter mortuus*, was Lord Baron of Drumrany, by the ſaid ancient tenure *Cap. per Baroniam*, this branch of the family never ſuffering any attainder); Chriſtopher, alſo an Eccleſiaſtic; and James Dillon, a Colonel in the army of James II. in whoſe ſervice he loſt his life. The ſaid Richard, married ſecondly Margaret, daughter of ——— O'Molloy, of Ughterheere (by Mary his wife, daughter of Hubert Bourke) and by her had three ſurviving ſons, viz. Gerald; Thomas, who married Mabel Dillon, widow of Alexander Robinſon, Eſq. but left no iſſue; and William, who married a daughter of ſaid Alexander Robinſon, and by her who re-married with ——— Butler, Eſq. had an only ſon Thomas.—GERALD, Dillon, Eſq. eldeſt ſon of Richard by his ſecond wife, ſtudied the law in the Inns of Court,

was

Plunket, Knt. by the latter of whom he had iſſue one ſon Gerald, his heir, who 12 September 1532, was made Pro- thonotary and Cuſtos Brevium, of the Court of Common Pleas. On his marriage with Eſma, daughter of Sir Edward Tuite, of Tuiteſtown, Knt. his father ſettled on him the lands of Dunimoney, whereof he was denominated, and had iſſue three ſons, and two daughters, Bridget, a Nun; and Catharine, married to Sir Chriſtopher Dalton, Knt. The ſons were Gerald, of Drumrany

Robert, who married the daughter of O'Farrell, of Longford, by whom he had ſeveral ſons, who continued to enjoy the poſſeſſions and moſt of the ſeigniory of Dunimoney, until the uſurpation of Cromwell; but the bulk of the eſtate gavelled amongſt the deſcendants until the reign of James II. when they followed the fortunes of that King, and attended him to France. (1)

James, anceſtor to the Viſcount Dillon, and (2)

William. (3)

James. James, ſecond ſon of Gerald of Dunimony, had aſſigned to him, as his ſhare of the inheritance, Ballanakill, Tully, the caſtle and town of Liſdaſſane, part of Athlone and Kilkenny-Weſt, being then market and trading towns; and upon the diſſolution of religious houſes in the reign of Henry VIII he obtained a temporary leaſe, of divers Monaſteries, Convents, and Abbies, built and endowed by his anceſtors, in Athlone, Kilkenny-Weſt, Ardnecrane, Abbey-Shruel, Holy-Iſland, &c. in Dillon's Country, and the reſpective lands thereunto belonging, whereupon, and by his protecting and continuing divers of the clergy, in the ſaid abbies and abbey-lands, he was nicknamed *the Prior*, but Sir Lucas Dillon, Attorney-General to Q. Elizabeth, got a perpetual grant of the ſaid abbey-lands, with all

was ſeated at Dillon's Grove, in county of Roſcomon, and married firſt Catharine, daughter of James Nugent, of Dyfert, in Weſtmeath, Eſq by whom having no ſurviving iſſue, he married ſecondly Honora, daughter of Pierce Aylward, of Ballynegar (a lineal deſcendant of Sir John and Sir Pierce of Paſſage and Fatlick, near Waterford, to whom K. Henry II. granted a large eſtate, with the duties and Royalties of Paſſage) by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Chriſtopher French, of Tyrone, Eſq.—He was living after 1743, and by her who died in that year, had Richard; Aylward; Mary; and Margaret.

This family bore for their coat armour pearl, a Lion rampant, ruby, holding in his dexter paw, a ducal coronet ſupported by a feſs, ſaphire, all within a bordure, ermine; creſt, a demi Lion rampant, ruby, iſſuing out of a ducal coronet, holding in his dexter paw, a like coronet.

all their appurtenances and hereditaments.—The ſaid James married a daughter of Sir Chriſtopher Dalton, Knt. of Dalton's Country, by whom he had Thomas, his heir; John and George, both Eccleſiaſtics; daughter Roſe, a Nun; and Catharine, married to James Fitz-Gerald, Eſq.

Thomas, Thomas, the eldeſt ſon, ſettled in Dillon's Country, married Margery, daughter of Chriſtopher Dillon, of Kilmore, by whom he had three daughters, and five ſons, viz. Roſe, married to Thomas Dillon, ſon and ſucceſſor to Gerald, of Drumrany; Catharine, to Edmund Fitz-Edmund Dillon, of Kilcornane; and Bridget, to ——— Dalton, of Moyvannane. The ſons were,

(1) Gerald, who married Cicely, daughter of ——— Dillon, of High-Baſkin, and had iſſue two daughters, viz. Margery, (married to a deſcendant of Edward Dillon, the firſt poſſeſſor of Balleneghloghgduff, to whom he gave the caſtle and town of Liſsdaſſane); and Jeane, to ——— Dillon, of Bonnoiver, whoſe deſcendants acquired by this marriage, part of the caſtle, town, and lands of Tulla, with other poſſeſſions, and their poſterity exiſted in 1768.

(2) Edmund, who ſettled in the caſtle of Ardnegragh, in county of Weſtmeath, which he purchaſed from Edward Dillon; he married a daughter of O'Farrell, Lord of Callow, and had iſſue ſeveral ſons, who were diſtinguiſhed in the army, church, and ſtate. The elder branch whereof loſt their eſtates in the troubles of 1641, and are now extinct, but Bartholomew Dillon, a junior deſcendant of the ſaid Edmund, being a Judge itinerant of Conaught, in the reigns of K. James and K. Charles I. acquired a large eſtate in the county of Mayo, and ſettled in Ballacowla, in conſequence however of Cromwell's ſettlement, he was deprived of two-thirds of his acquired property. He married Mary, daughter of O'Kelly, and by her had Edmund, his heir; Eſma, married to ——— Crofton, of Mohill, in county of Leitrim; and a younger daughter, who married Garrett Dillon, of Mayo, a deſcendant of the Houſe of Drumrany.—Edmund Dillon, Eſq. ſettled at Liſduffe, in county of Mayo, where he was living in 1692; he married a ſiſter of Counſellor Richard Dillon, of the family of Clonbrock, and had two daughters, one of whom was married to Walter Jordan, of Iſland, Eſq. the other to Captain Taaffe; and ſeveral ſons, whereof only Lucas the heir, and

and Theobald, left iſſue. Theobald Dillon, the younger ſon, of Liſduffe, Gent. married 22 February, 1705, Alice, one of the daughters of Francis Slingeſby, of Ballygtaffe, in Galway, Eſq. Lucas, the eldeſt ſon, ſettled at Holywell, in county of Mayo, married Juliana, daughter of Captain Joſias Browne, of the *Neale* family, and had iſſue five daughters, and five ſons, viz. Barbara, the eldeſt, married firſt to John Dillon, of Mannin, Eſq. and ſecondly, to Chriſtopher Bellew of Mount-Bellew, Eſq.; the ſecond, married George Hynde, of Caſtle-Michael, Gent.; the third and fifth, became nuns; and the fourth died unmarried: of the ſons, Edmund ſucceeded; Joſias married Mary, youngeſt ſiſter, and coheir to Captain Gerald Dillon, of Mannin, and in her right inherited part of his eſtate; Joſeph, the third, ſeated at Kilkelly in Mayo; the fourth became a phyſician; and the fifth an eccleſiaſtic. Edmund, the eldeſt ſon, of Holywell, married firſt, a daughter of Martin Blake, of Moyen, by whom having no iſſue, he married ſecondly, a daughter of John Lyſter, of Corkhill in Roſcomon, Eſq. and had a numerous iſſue *.

Theobald, advanced to the Peerage. (3)

Garret, who was Captain of an independent company in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, and acquired from a junior deſcendant of Drumrany, the caſtle and town of Portlick, with ſundry iſlands in the Shannon and Loughreagh, and a conſiderable eſtate in the county of Mayo; where he married Margaret, daughter of Mac-Coſtello, anciently called Nangle, Baron of Coſtello, ſo ſtyled from the country of that name. By her he had two ſons, Garret his heir, and Gerald, who ſettled at Femore, in Mayo, and married (4) Portlick.

* Of the other ſons of Edmund Dillon of Ardnegragh, Edmund married Anne, daughter of William, the Great O'Mulloy, of Ughterheere, alias O'Mulloy's-Hall, alias Coote-Hall, Governor, and Knight of the ſhire for the county of Roſcomon, and widow of Charles O'Conor, of Ballynegare, Eſq. ſon to Sir Hugh O'Conor, of Ballintobber, Knt. but by her having no iſſue, James his brother, the younger ſon of Ardnegragh, became poſſeſſed of his eſtates, and marrying a daughter of —— Hope, of Hopetown, had iſſue Dominick Dillon, who ſettled at Bella, part of his ſaid uncle Edmund's eſtate, in county of Roſcomon, he married Elma, daughter of Richard Dillon of the houſe of Clonbrock, and had two ſons, viz. James, an eminent Lawyer, who died unmarried; Edmund alſo died unmarried; and three daughters, who thence became coheirs, and were Margaret, married to Colonel Thomas Daly, of Kilcleagh, county of Weſtmeath, by whom ſhe was mother of James Daly of ſame place, Eſq.; Clara, to John French, of the French-park family; and Alice, firſt to George Hynde, Gent, and ſecondly, to Major Edward Devenish, Governor of Courtray in Flanders. (Lodge.)

married a daughter of George Crofton of Moate, in county of Roſcomon, by whom he had three ſons; Theobald (who married Marcella, daughter of George Browne of the Neale, and was father of Gerald, Recorder of Dublin, and King's Council; and 15 February 1686-7, Prime Serjeant to K. James II. whom he followed into France, and became a Colonel in that ſervice; he married firſt the widow of Sir Edward Crofton of Moate, Bart. Secondly, Mary, younger daughter of George, Viſcount Strabane, by the latter of whom he had a numerous iſſue, and Captain Theobald his eldeſt ſon, married firſt, Mary, daughter of Counſellor Richard Malone, by whom he had two daughters; and by his ſecond wife, the daughter of Counſellor Read, of Dunboyne, and grand niece to Sir Richard Nugent of Dyſert, Bart. he had two ſons); Thomas (father of Captain Lucas Dillon, who married a daughter of ——— Kirwan, and had Theobald, whoſe iſſue male, were in remainder to Captain Theobald Dillon, as obſerved in another place); and Chriſtopher, Prior of the abbey of Ballehaunes, and Provincial of the Auguſtins; he was interred in ſaid abbey. Garret, eldeſt ſon of Garret, ſucceeded at Portlick, and marrying Mary, daughter of his couſin Hubert Dillon, of Streamſtown and Killynynen, had iſſue Edmund his heir; Captain Gerald, who died a Dominican Friar; and ſeveral daughters. Edmund married Honora, daughter of Richard Bourke of Terlagh, Eſq. and had iſſue Garret; John, who died unmarried; and James, who ſettled at Rathane, county of Mayo; married Honora, ſiſter to Lucas the ſixth Viſcount Dillon, and widow of Robert Dillon of Liſnegree, Eſq.; by this Lady he left male iſſue, who continued the eldeſt branch of Portlick; and his deſcendant, Edmond of Rathmore, married Frances, ſecond daughter of John Dillon of Liſſiane, who died in January 1692.—Garret Dillon, the eldeſt ſon, married a daughter of Sir Henry Talbot, of Mount Talbot, Knt. by whom he had Captain Gerald Dillon, of Mannin, county of Mayo; and one daughter, Margaret, married to William Kelly of Turrach, in county of Roſcomon, Eſq;—The ſaid Gerald of Mannin, 17 April 1692, married Ellice, eldeſt daughter of John Dillon of Liſſiane, in county of Mayo, Gent. and dying in 1720, had iſſue by her, who ſurvived him, two ſons and three daughters, viz. Edmund, born in 1696, who died unmarried; John, (who in February 1721, married Barbara, eldeſt daughter of Lucas

Lucas Dillon of Holywell, in county of Mayo, Gent. and dying without iſſue 22 April 1731, his ſiſters became coheirs, and were Frances, married to James Betagh of Drimhill, in county of Galway; Margaret, to Felix Mac-Donnell of Killeigh, in county of Mayo; and Mary, to Joſias Dillon, Gent as before obſerved.

James, fifth and youngeſt ſon of Thomas, was father of (5)
James, who lived in the reign of K. Charles I. and was ſeated at Carrownegarry, in county of Roſcomon; he engaged in the rebellion of 1641, and from this branch deſcended the families of Ballynakill, Tully, Portmore, Rathmoyle, Cloontowart, &c. with their cadets.

We return now to Sir Theobald Dillon of Coſtello-Gallen, county of Mayo, Knight, the third ſon of Thomas Dillon, ſon of James, nicknamed *the prior*, grandſon of Gerald of Dunimoney, who was the ſon of Edmond, Lord of Drumrany by his ſecond wife. Sir Theobald, 1 Viſcount.

Which Theobald, 25 March 1582, was appointed by patent, General Collector and Receiver of all and ſingular the Compoſition Money, within the provinces of Conaught and Thomond[1]; which employment was renewed to him by K. James, 20 Auguſt, 1 of his reign[2]. In the following year he ſurrendered the ſame, and in conſideration of his aſſured truſt and fidelity, and in regard of his divers and ſundry ſervices, the King re-granted and confirmed to him, 27 June 1604, not only the ſaid office of Collector and Receiver General of the Compoſition Money, but alſo that of General Ceſſor and Collector of all and ſingular the ſeveral counties of Galway, Mayo, Sligo, Leitrim, Roſcomon, and Clare, alias Thomond[3].—He commanded an independent troop in Q. Elizabeth's reign, and in 1559, received the honour of Knighthood in the field of battle; and his Majeſty K. James I. having by the faithful ſervice of many years, a full confeſſion of his fidelity and merit, was pleaſed to advance him to the Peerage of Ireland, by creating him Viſcount Dillon of Coſtello-Gallen in the kingdom of Ireland, by letters patent* bearing date at Weſtminſter, 16 March 1621-2, entailing the honour on his heirs male,

* The preamble. Sciatis quod Nos generis ac Virtutum Claritatem, ac erga Nos et Coronam noſtram Conſtantiam et ſummam Fidelitatem dilecti et fidelis Noſtri, Tibbotti Dillon de Coſtello-Gallin in Comitatu noſtro Mayo in Regno Noſtro Hiberniæ, Militis intuentes; Necnon ipſius Tibbotti in armis et Rebus Bellicis eximiam et ſpectatiſſimam Fortitudinem pariter et prudentiam,

[1] Rolls Off. [2] Idem. [3] Idem.

with the creation fee of 13l. 6s. 8d. out of the great and ſmall cuſtoms of the port of Dublin. He ſat as a peer in Parliament, and died, as by Inquiſition, 15 March 1624* at ſo advanced an age, ſays the pedigree, that at one time he had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing above an hundred of his deſcendants,

tiam, ac Gratiſſima et fidiſſima ſervitia tam Nobis quam præchariſſimæ nuper ſorori noſtra Dominæ Elizabethæ nuper Reginæ Angliæ in prædicto Regno noſtro Hiberniæ, ſumma cum laude preſtita intime Conſiderantes. Quorum omnium quamplurima non minus ardua et difficilia quam præclara in Guerris Hibernicis ad diuternam ipſius Tibbotti Gloriam extant Monumenta Volenteſque proinde Ipſius Virtutes condignis Honorum Radiis compenſari, de Gratia noſtra Speciali. (Rot. Pat. Canc. A°. 19°. Jac. I. 4ª. p. f. R. 14.)

* His Lordſhip's eſtates in the counties of Mayo, Sligo, Galway, Roſcomon, and the province of Leinſter, were very conſiderable. 26 June 1604, he had a grant of a weekly Monday market at Kilkenny-Weſt, in Dillons Country, and county of Weſtmeath, and of two annual fairs there, to be held on Whitſon Monday, and 13 Auguſt, paying yearly for the ſame 20 ſhillings Iriſh. The King alſo, in conſideration of the fine of 40 marcs Iriſh, did by patent, 19 July 1608, 6 of his reign, regrant, ſell, and confirm to him, his heirs and aſſignes for ever, the entire manor, caſtle, or ſtone-fort and town of Killenfaghny, alias Killenfaghe, in the county of Weſtmeath, with their appurtenances, and divers cartrons of land in the ſaid county; whereof one might deſcend to him in right of inheritance, and the other might belong to him in right of his own purchaſe; alſo the caſtle or fort, town and lands of Ballynekilly, with their appurtenances, and divers cartrons of land, members of the ſaid caſtle, the carrucate of Kilmacarron, containing two cartrons of Land, with many other cartrons in the ſaid county; the manor, caſtle, town and lands of Glas-Kerne; the caſtle and town of Ballyneferagh; the manor, caſtle, and lands of Portlicke; the caſtle, town, and lands of Ballymullon, alias Ballywolan, Robertſtown, &c. in the ſaid county of Weſtmeath, the towns and lands of Ballymacmorchy, Clownavy, Twolaghe, Tawnaghenamriſoge, Coilloimaye, Skye, and Ballynedin; the manor, caſtle, town and lands of Balbigiblane; with many other lands and hereditaments in the county of Roſcomon; the manor, caſtle, and town of Caſtlemore; the caſtle and lands of Kilcolman; the caſtles, towns, and lands of Binfadda, Ballindowe, Monyne, Illanmacgillevallye, Bealanagare, Beakan, Anagh, and Belaville; the towns of Erigg, Clonemore, and Ballyndingan; the manor, caſtle, and town of Ballylahane; the caſtle and town of Rathalvine, with divers other lands, rents, and hereditaments in the county of Mayo, to hold all the premiſſes, by the twentieth part of a Knight's fee; (except the caſtle, town, and lands of Ballymullan and Robertſtown, with their appurtenances, which were to be held by Fealty, only, as of the caſtle of Dublin,) with all privileges and juriſdictions, uſually granted to manors: a weekly Monday market at Kilkenny-Weſt, and a yearly fair every 1 of Auguſt, paying to the crown for the ſaid market and fair, the annual rent of 6s. 8d.

The following inquiſition, taken at Charleſtown in county of Roſcomon, 19 September 1623, finds that Theobald (the firſt) Viſcount Dillon of Coſtello-Gallen, was ſeized in fee of the manor, caſtle, and town-land of Gally, containing three quarters, three cartrons, and half a cartron of land in ſaid county, viz. the quarter of Carrowancaſtlan; the quarter of Carrowdriſh gh; the quarter of Liſſechanny; the half quarter called Loggnemuky; the cartron of Cregan, and the half of a cartron; parcel of the half quarter of Cruit in Portevryn; all which premiſſes were held from the King, as of the caſtle

deſcendants, in his houſe of Killenfaghny. He married Eleanora, daughter of Sir Edward Tuite of Tuiteſtown, in Weſtmeath, Knight, and widow of William Tuite of

caſtle of Dublin, by Knight's ſervice —Inquiſition taken at Ballymore in county of Weſtmeath, 10 September 1625, finds that the ſaid Lord Theobald was ſeized in fee of the following lands, &c. in the county of Weſtmeath, viz. the manor, caſtle, town and land of Killenfaghny, alias Killenfeagh, in ſaid county, containing ſix cartrons of land, viz. Lackan, Cloonedonnell, Annycloglа, Aghimcolle, Aghnegreny, and Aghnerlaghly; alſo the town-land of Tobberclare, containing a carucate, viz. the half cartron of Firaghmore, the cartrons of Liſmiſkil, and Coghlea; alſo the caſtle and town-land of Ballynekilli, containing ſeven cartrons and an half, viz. Knockan, Clonnekahill, alias Glownekahill, Aghne-Connorſynn, the half cartrons of Leighgneynlogh, alias Leighgnewneglogh, and of Aghreagh, alias Carraghreagh, and two cartrons in Liſduffe; alſo the half carucate of Kilmackcarron, viz. the cartrons of Liſſintcome and of Parke; the half carucate of Tallaghan with a water-mill; half a cartron of Cartronkeyle; the iſland of Iniſhingyn in Loghree, in *this* county, containing one cartron; half of the iſland of Iniſhmore in ſaid lough, containing fifteen acres, with a water-mill called Mollinglaſſan; alſo the caſtle and town-land of Glaſcran, containing two carucates; the caſtle and town-land of Ballyneſcarragh and Ballybroghton, containing a cartron of land. An annual rent ariſing out of the lands of James Dillon Fitz-Richard, in Walterſtowne. The ſaid Lord Theobald died, ſeized of the premiſſes, 15 March 1624; and Lucas, *now* Lord Dillon, grandſon and heir, being the ſon and heir of Sir Chriſtopher Dillon, ſon and heir of the ſaid Lord Theobald, was of the age of 14 years and 6 months, at the deceaſe of his grandfather.——The ſaid Lord was alſo poſſeſſed of the following lands, viz.

In Dinoragh, the quarters of Dromackoe, Clonaghmore, and Carrowncroſſe; a quarter, and a third of a quarter called Trienarkilly in the town-land of Kiltigcloghan; two triens, or two third parts of land, called Trien-Flonghene, and Trien-Conmellente; the quarters of Calveaghe, Falleartenon, Follen, Clonefyn, Gawell, Carrowleggagh, the half quarter of Clooncoole; the quarter of Goorteloghan, the half quarter of Cloonemyne; the quarters of Lorge, Gortevoodegane, and Barnechaoge: the half quarter of Kiltycannon, the town-land of Liſcarlery, containing four quarters, viz. Glanchallry, Carrowbegg, Carrowhanrane, and Sonvololan; alſo the quarters of Carrena, Gowlan, Carrowliſnebrocke, Carrowbackcoyle, Carrownecloghy, Carrowanmagheryarde, Carrowicolty, Carrolaggalenny, Gortlooman, Ballyan, Carrower, and Koylmore; alſo the town-land of Behy, containing four quarters, viz. Behed, Cloonegarenagh, Kilbragan, and Croſſard; alſo the two quarters of Breckloone, the quarters of Gortenegnawe and Broe; alſo the caſtle and town-land of Gillenally, containing four quarters, viz. Skehum, Mirenihily, Reaſkagh and Largaboy; alſo the quarters of Killogge, Leggan, Liſnedrougher, Cregaribracke, Koylaviony, Derrimore, Beakam, the quarter, and a third part of a quarter, called Tryen-Clooncorry; the quarter, and a third part of a quarter called Tryen-Brackloone; the quarters of Legan, Gulſhyny, Cloonebubban, Liſhamſke, Liſſynemeatighe; the quarter, and a third part of a quarter, called Tryen-Reogh; the quarters of Pollecappull, and Grallaghnemaddy; alſo the town-land of Tonregie, containing four quarters, the town-land of Killougher, containing four quarters, viz. Killougher, Coyneferna, Lorga, and Derrynecouge; alſo the caſtle of Beallanagare, with two quarters of land called Cloignaghe, and the half quarter of Corrie; alſo the town-land of Ballentogher, containing four quarters, viz. Togher, Carrowreogh, Carrownkeavy, and Killvanyn; alſo the quarters of

Adergowle,

Monilea, in said county; and by her, who died at Killinure in Westmeath, 8 April 1638, and was interred in the friary of St. Francis, at Athlone; he had issue eight sons and eleven daughters, viz.

Sir

Adergowle, Carrowsgmon, Carrowleisne-Rory, Donnoughmoyle, and Calldragh; the town-land of Ballidromnegarde, containing four quarters, viz. Carrowneanagh, Carrowcloontorriffe, Corrownedroma, and Carrownemallaght; the town-land of Knocke, containing four quarters, viz. Carrowmore, Bruen, Cloanely and Glanfagen, and Knicon; also the precincts of the monastery of Bealahaunes, with the lands thereunto belonging; the monastery of Urlare, with the lands thereunto belonging; also the town, and six quarters of Ballendewgen, excepting eight gneves of land, parcel of the said quarter of Ballendewgen, viz. the gneves of Moyhesker, Fargarrow, Skehynesskelly, Shangarry, and Mahernyskehy, two gneves in the half town-land of Lithinbrake, and the same in the half town-land of Kilquickally, which eight are *now* in the tenure of Dominic French; also the rectory of Kilmurry; the advowsons of the churches of Kilcowllman, Templemore, Templemurry, Kilbeagh, Killmory, Dinlacke, Bohola, and Killoenan; all the said premisses lye in the barony of Costello; also the manor, castle, and town-land of Ballylaghan, containing the quarters of Mullaghclare, Lissegown, the two quarters of Gortingarry, the quarters of Mullaganrodd, and Cloonecomy; also the town-land of Knocketanbally, and Ardclowne, containing eight quarters in the barony of Gallen; a certain annual rent of five shillings English, arising out of every quarter of chargeable land in the said barony, excepting only the twelve quarters in the occupation of Gerald Dillon of Mannyn, which annual rent amounts yearly to the sum of 29l. 10s. English money; also the rectories of Gallen alias Templemore, Ballylahen alias Bohola, with all the tithes, &c.; also the castle and town-land of Rathery, containing two quarters; the town-land of Loughballyandry, containing two quarters; the town-land of Leaghballyngerran, two quarters; the town-land of Loughballyleo, two quarters; the quarter of Dromboiym; the town-land of Clonbockoughter, one quarter; the quarter of Clonockaghter; the quarter of Dromderry; the quarter of Clontomcher; the castle and town-land of Bealavile, seven quarters; the quarter of Leghcarrow; the half quarters of Annaghavvaghary and Annaghkille; the small quarters, otherwise called cartrons, of Carrownegoppan parva, Carrownskardan, Carrownacoppie, Carrownkilltowran, and Carowlish, Duffballtraghan; two parts of the castle and town of Tullrehane; the quarters of Carrowskolty, Coshillagh, Cowllougra, Lisficlowney, Killicraghan, Brolkenny, and Eleknock; a third part of the two quarters of Montames, viz. Carrowmuck and Carrownecarnan; a third part of the quarter of Coghshelly; the quarter of Cloonmuere; the small quarters called Carrowskelly, Carrowntobber, Carrownesshancreggy, and Carrowcashell; the town-land of Tullaghanmore, containing a quarter and third part of a quarter; the town-land of Creggannefarne, containing one quarter; also seven gneves, and the third of a gneve; parcel of the quarter called Carrowcashillan-Ballyndegnen; seven gneves, a cartron, and half a cartron, in the town-land of Kiltycackally; and the land of Trientobrackan, containing one quarter and the third of a quarter; all the said lands are situate in the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo, and held from the King, as of the castle of Dublin, by the 20th part of a Knight's fee. (Rolls, and Auditor General's Offices, also Liber Inquisit. post mortem penes Honoratiss. W. Conyngham.)

The manor of Ballylahane, and the estate in Gallen, were sold to Messrs. Palmer in the year 1725;—but all the other lands belong to the present Lord, and contain the entire barony of Costello.

Sir Chriſtopher, his heir apparent. (1)

Sir Lucas, from whom the preſent Lord Dillon deſcends. (2)

William Dillon of Tolchan, Eſq; who had conſiderable eſtates aſſigned to him: he married Margery, daughter of James Magawly of Ballylohloe in Weſtmeath, Eſq. by whom he had George his heir, who died without iſſue; and two daughters, Margery, married to ——— Walſh; and Elinor. (3)

Thomas, on whom the eſtates of his nephew George devolved he was born in the Tower of London, and ſtyled of Bracklyn or Brackloon, in county of Roſcomon. On the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1641, he was appointed Captain of a meeting of the Gentry of the county of Roſcomon, at Ballintobber, and marrying Catharine, younger daughter of Maurice Fitzgerald of Laccagh, in county of Kildare, Eſq. had iſſue two ſons and three daughters, viz. Theobald his heir; John (ſometime of Tollaghane, county of Roſcomon, and after of Liſſiane, alias Liſſyan in county of Mayo; he married Frances, daughter of Captain Anthony Brabazon, by Alice, daughter of Captain Dillon of Killyninen, and dying in January 1692, left iſſue by her, who re-married with Edmond Lally of Tullaghane, Eſq. a daughter Ellice, married 17 April 1692, to Gerald Dillon of Mannin, Eſq.; John his heir, and other children. Which John of Liſſiane, who was living in 1742, married in 1703, Honora, daughter of Edmund Lally, and had John who died unmarried in 1738; Patrick; Edmund; Mary, married to Gerald Dillon; Frances, to Edmund Dillon of Rathmane, in county of Mayo; and Bridget); the eldeſt daughter, Margery, married to Pierce Dillon of Ballyneloghduffe; the ſecond, to ——— Browne, Eſq.; and the third, to Colonel Lucas Dowell of Roſcomon.——Theobald, who ſucceeded Thomas of Bracklyn, married Sarah, daughter of Captain Anthony Brabazon aforeſaid; made his will 4 September 1687, whereby he deviſed all his eſtates to Theobald Dillon then of Lough-Glyn; John Dillon of Kilmore in Roſcomon; William Brabazon of Loughmaſk in county of Mayo, brother of his wife (and was living in 1622); and Pierce Dillon of Ballyneloghduffe, in Weſtmeath, Eſqrs. to the uſes in the ſaid Will mentioned; bequeathed the manſion houſe of Brackloon to his wife, during her widowhood, or until a year after the marriage of Thomas his heir. Soon after his (1) Brackloon.

his deceaſe, the ſaid Sarah re-married with John Daly of Lung, in county of Mayo, who died in April 1725, and ſhe died in April 1726, having had iſſue by the ſaid Theobald ſix ſons and three daughters, viz. Thomas his heir; Chriſtopher (of Lungmore in county of Mayo, who purſuant to articles dated 30 and 31 March 1696, married Mariana, youngeſt daughter of Colonel John Talbot of Belgarde, county of Dublin, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Henry Talbot, Knight, of Mount-Talbot and Temple-Oge, county of Dublin; by her he had Thomas of Lungmore, who married a daughter of Doctor Prendergaſt; Anthony; Thomas; the eldeſt daughter married to ——— Plunket; Sarah, the ſecond, to ——— Dillon; and the third became a nun); George, Gerald, James, and William, who left no iſſue; daughter Ellice (married in 1703, to Dominick O'Dowde, who left her a widow in 1737, having iſſue David, and other children); Elizabeth, and Bridget, who died unmarried.——Colonel Thomas Dillon, who ſucceeded at Bracklyn, married purſuant to articles 23 March 1694, Catharine, third daughter of the ſaid John Talbot of Belgarde, Eſq. on whom and their iſſue male, the real eſtate of her ſaid father was ſettled, whereupon he became poſſeſſed of eſtates in the counties of Roſcomon and Dublin, of the yearly value of 1700l. and dying in May 1721, had iſſue by her who ſurvived him, five ſons and five daughters, viz. Henry his heir; Theobald, Anthony, Arthur, and William died unmarried; Ellice; Mary, who died unmarried; Sarah; Marcella; and Bridget, who alſo died unmarried.—Henry Dillon of Belgarde, Eſq. married Jane, ſecond daughter of Michael Moore of Drogheda, Eſq. and by her, who died in Capel-ſtreet, Dublin 5 March 1762, had Thomas his heir; John; a daughter who married ——— Trant, Eſq. poſſeſſed of conſiderable eſtates in England, ſhe died in 1747; and ſeveral other children.—The ſaid Thomas married the daughter and heir of Luke Dowell of Moyntagh, county of Roſcomon, Eſq.

(5) Edward and
(6) George, } Friars of the Order of St. Francis.

(7) John, who had a command in the army, and died unmarried.

(8) Sir James Dillon, Knt. who in 1640, was Captain of a company of 97 men, with the pay of 15 ſhillings a day; and after the rebellion broke out, had a commiſſion from the

the State in November 1641, for the Government of the county of Longford, with another Sir James Dillon, after which he engaged in the rebellion; and we are told by the depoſition of George Davis, that in his way from Dublin to the county of Roſcomon, he met at Ballymore Sir James Dillon the younger, accompanied with Henry Dillon of Ballymullen in ſame county, John Edgworth, and divers others, who the next night went towards Longford, to have relieved that place, but they finding it ſtrongly beſieged, and all the paſſages and ways blocked up, Sir James went to the caſtle of Rathcline, which was alſo ready to be beſieged, and having ſtaid ſome days there himſelf; and placed Henry Dillon there, where he continued till towards Chriſtmas, and had his wife and children with him; a few days before Chriſtmas, he delivered up the Caſtle to Sir James Dillon the elder, one of the Governors as hath been obſerved, of county of Roſcomon, and betook himſelf to his own Caſtle in ſaid county, but before he could arrive there, Dowaltagh Mac Farry O'Hanly, Teige Mac Dermot O'Connor, and Brian Farrell, accompanied with 1000 or 1500 men, came to the ſaid Mr. Dillon's houſe and caſtle, took away all his cattle, money, and goods, detained his caſtle, and lying in wait for him, took him priſoner, and delivered him to Con O'Rourk, who came at the ſame time into the county, and the ſaid O'Rourk kept Mr. Dillon priſoner, he going with him on foot wherever he went, until the meeting at Elphin, appointed by the ſaid Con and the Gentry of the county of Roſcomon, whither Mr. Dillon alſo was carried, and Con would have taken him into the county of Leitrim, but after much entreaty was prevailed on by Hugh O'Conor Dunn, to leave him in his cuſtody, after which Charles O'Conor Roe, threatened to cut off, Mr. Dillon's head, if opportunity he might find; he was carried by the ſaid Hugh O'Conor to the meeting of Ballintobber, after which he was conveyed out of the county by the ſaid Hugh, and came to Dublin, his brother Garret being then engaged in the rebellion.——In April 1643, Sir James was at the ſiege of Ballynakill, which ſurrendered 5 May, commanding at that time a regiment of foot, after which he was Lieutenant-General and Governor of Conaught and Athlone; but on the reduction of the kingdom by Cromwell, he was excepted from pardon for life and eſtate by the act of parliament for the ſettlement of Ireland, which paſſed 12 Auguſt 1652; however, after the reſtoration,

reſtoration, he had a penſion of 500l. a year, granted 25 May 1665, and became Marſhal de Camp, or Major-General in the French and Spaniſh ſervices. He married two wives, firſt Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Plunket of Rathmore, in county of Meath, Eſq. and had iſſue Ulick, and James, who died young; he married ſecondly, before 1653, Mary, daughter of Roger Jones of Sligo, Eſq. and widow of Major John Ridge of Roſcomon, but by her had no iſſue; and 24 January 1665, had his Majeſty's direction to receive the profits of her jointure, ſhe being then lately deceaſed.

(1) Daughter Roſe, died young.

(2) Margaret, married to Robert Dillon of Canneſtown, in Weſtmeath Eſq. Juſtice of Peace for that county, and engaged in the rebellion of 1641; by him ſhe was mother of James Dillon of Ballymulvey, in Roſcomon, Eſq. who married Jane, daughter of Robert Dillon of Clonbrock, in county of Galway Eſq.

(3) Anne, to John, Viſcount Taaffe of Corran, and mother of Theobald, Earl of Carlingford.

(4) Catharine, to Sir Ulick Bourke of Glinſk, in county of Roſcomon, Bart.

(5) Mary, to Gerald Pettyt of Iriſhtown, or Molyngar, in Weſtmeath Eſq. and dying 13 May 1634, left iſſue by him who died 10 March following, four ſons and four daughters, viz. Thomas, who married Mary, daughter of Kedagh Mac Geoghegan; William; James; Redmond; Elinor, married to Garret Delamere; Margaret; Barbara; and Bridget.

(6) Elizabeth, to Thomas Fitzgerald of Newcaſtle, in county of Longford, Eſq. by whom ſhe had ſix daughters, viz. Margaret, married to ——— Dillon of Clonbrock, by whom ſhe had Thomas and Elizabeth; Mary, to Conly Boy Mac Geoghegan, and had a ſon, Hugh; Ellin, Cicely, Anne, and Bridget, all nuns of the Order of St. Clare.

(7) Jane, to Hugh O'Conor Dunn, of Caſtlereagh, in Roſcomon, Eſq. ſon of Sir Hugh O'Conor, Knt.

(8) Ellen, } Nuns of the Order of St. Clare, and who
(9) Cecilia, } eſtabliſhed the Franciſcan Order of nuns in Galway.

(10) Bridget, and
(11) Barbara, } died unmarried.

Sir Chriſtopher. Sir Chriſtopher Dillon, heir apparent to Theobald, the firſt Viſcount Dillon, lived at Ballylaghan, alias Bealalahin, in

in county of Mayo; was Preſident of Conaught, and of the Privy-Council, in the reigns of K. James I. and K. Charles I. but died before his father, viz. 28 February 1623-4, as by inquiſition taken at Roſcomon 23 Auguſt following, which found that he was ſeized of four quarters of the lands of Owranycluby.—He married in November 1604, Lady Jane Dillon, eldeſt daughter of James, the firſt Earl of Roſcomon, and by her, who ſurvived him, had ſeven ſons and five daughters, viz. Lucas, who ſucceeded his grand-father, in the title of Viſcount; Thomas, who alſo ſucceeded to the honour; Theobald, father of Lucas, the ſixth Viſcount; James, who died without iſſue; as did John, who married the widow of ——— Bingham, Eſq.; Chriſtopher, and Francis, died young; daughter Joan, married to John O'Madden, chief of his ſept in the barony of Longford, in county of Galway, and at that time poſſeſſed of large eſtates; Elizabeth, and Mary, nuns of the order of St. Clare; Eleanora, and Mary, both died young.

Lucas, the eldeſt ſon, and ſecond Viſcount Dillon, was 14 years and 6 months old, in September 1624, when he ſucceeded his grandfather; and 14 December that year, his wardſhip and marriage were granted to Sir John King, Knt. In 1625, when 15 years of age, he married Lady Mary Mac Donnell, ſecond daughter of Randal, the firſt Earl of Antrim, and dying, as by Inquiſition, 13 April 1629[1], was conveyed in a coach from Killenfaghny, and buried 14 September, in the Friary of Athlone; leaving iſſue by his Lady (who remarried with Oliver, the ſixth Lord Louth) a ſon and ſucceſſor, Lucas, 2 Viſcount.

Theobald, the third Viſcount, aged 3 months, at the death of his father, and he dying in ward to the King, 13 May 1630, as by inquiſition, was ſucceeded by his uncle, Theobald, 3 Viſcount.

Thomas, the fourth Viſcount, who being within age, viz. 15 years old at the acceſſion to the honour; K. Charles I. by indenture, bearing date 8 December ſame year, demiſed and to farm ſet, the eſtates then very conſiderable, and extending into the counties of Mayo, Roſcomon, and Weſtmeath, to Sir Lucas Dillon of Lough-Glyn, in county of Roſcomon, Knt.; and 15 March 1635-6, his Lordſhip having attained his full age, had livery of his lands. He was bred a Roman Catholic, but when 15 years of age, declared himſelf a Proteſtant, and was preſent in the Parliament held at Dublin, 16 March 1639-40[2], and 23 October Thomas, 4 Viſcount.

[1] Rolls. [2] Lords Jour. I. 99.

ber 1640, we find him a Lord of the Privy-Council[1]: 16 February that year, he was of the Committee of Grievances, and in November 1641, he, and the Lord Viſcount Mayo, were appointed Governors of the county of Mayo, which for ſome months they kept free from all diſturbances, without any aſſiſtance from the ſtate. Soon after which, the two Houſes of Parliament, conſidering of more effectual methods to quell the rebellion than had been hitherto taken, to prevent its growth, to remove the diſcontents of the nation, and reſtore the peace of the kingdom; did thereupon aſſent to a repreſentation to the King, and in certain inſtructions given by the Lords (13 February 1641-2) then in town, after the prorogation of the former Parliament, the Lord Dillon was charged with preſenting them to the King, and to preſs for ſpeedy and effectual orders therein. His Lordſhip was well qualified for this important truſt and commiſſion, being a member of the Privy Council of Ireland, a Proteſtant, a man of extraordinary parts and demeanour, generally beloved and eſteemed, well affected to the Crown, and very acceptable to his Majeſty, who had lately received and treated him with ſingular marks of eſteem and kindneſs; and at this time the Houſe of Lords recommended it to the King, that he might have ſome command in Conaught, where his power and intereſt were conſiderable. He embarked a few days after the prorogation, in order to go to England, and execute this employment; but being driven by a ſtorm as far as Scotland, landed there, and making all poſſible expedition to London, with Lord Taaffe, who accompanied him, was ſeized on the road at Ware in Hertfordſhire, by an order of the Houſe of Commons, dated 3 November, all his papers taken away, and himſelf ſecured with the Lord Taaffe, remained in cuſtody ſeveral months, till it was of no conſequence to keep them longer in reſtraint; and then being negligently guarded, they made their eſcape and went to the King at York, too late to offer a remedy, when the rebels were ſtrengthened with foreign ſupplies, and the rebellion was become almoſt univerſal. We are told by Doctor Borlace, in his hiſtory of that time, that his Lordſhip in his private inſtructions, had orders to move, that no forces might be ſent over out of England, but that the whole work might be left to the remonſtrants,

[1] Lords Jour. I. 134.

remonſtrants, and that they would then undertake to ſuppreſs the rebels themſelves.

After his return home, he was made a Lieutenant-General, and the King repoſing eſpecial truſt and confidence in the great induſtry, judgment, abilities, and good affection of his Lordſhip, and Henry, Viſcount Wilmot, did 27 April 1645, appoint them joint Preſidents of Conaught[1], and Governors of the Fort of Athlone, but that Fort being ſuppreſſed by Father George Dillon, in favour of the Nuncio's party, and his Lordſhip being very uneaſy at the loſs of his Government, and hoping to recover it, went to Kilkenny for that purpoſe, where 6 December 1646, he was reconciled by the Nuncio, to the Church of Rome, according to the Roman Pontifical in St. Mary's Church before a vaſt concourſe of people; upon which, the Supreme Council reſolved to deliver back to him Athlone, whither he went in the middle of December; but O'Neill's forces refuſing to obey the order for giving him poſſeſſion, he was then diſappointed. He afterwards joined the Marquels of Ormond, who then commanded the army of the confederates, and 25 July 1649, was left by him with 2000 foot, and 500 horſe, to block up the city of Dublin on the North; but the attack on the army by Michael Jones, being made on the Eaſt, prevented them from action. Although he had been diſappointed of the Government of Athlone, yet he afterwards was Governor of that Caſtle, which he held and maintained till 18 June 1651, when articles were agreed on between Sir Charles Coote, Lord Preſident of Conaught, and Sir James Dillon, on his Lordſhip's behalf, concerning the ſurrender thereof, for the uſe of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England *.—His Lordſhip's eſtates, conſiſting of ſeveral manors, lands, and heredi-

* The articles were, 1. That Sir James did covenant and agree, that the ſaid caſtle ſhould be ſurrendered, with all arms, ammunition, artillery, and ſtores therein contained, unto ſuch perſons as the Lord Preſident ſhould appoint to receive the ſame —2. That the officers and ſoldiers then in garriſon, ſhould have liberty to march away with their arms, colours flying, drums beating, bandaliers full of powder, with matches lit at both ends, bag and baggage, and with a ſafe convoy to any ſuch garriſon within the province of Conaught, as the Governor ſhould direct, or elſewhere.—3. That whereas the Lord Viſcount Dillon of Coſtello, has deſired to ſubmit to the Government of England, as being of an Engliſh deſcent and extraction; the ſaid Sir Charles Coote,

[1] Rolls Off.

hereditaments, in the counties of Weſtmeath, Roſcomon and Mayo, being ſeized and ſequeſtered by the uſurped powers of the Commonwealth of England, on account of the rebellion, he was expelled by the ſaid powers, out of his ſaid eſtate, for his adherence to K. Charles I after which he went abroad, and with four of his ſons lived in exile in France, Spain, &c. On the reſtoration he returned home, and by a proviſion in the acts of ſettlement, was reſtored unto and veſted in all the eſtates whatſoever, whereof he, or any to his uſe were ſeized and poſſeſſed, on 22 October 1641, or after, in purſuance whereof he exhibited his claim, 5 November 1662, before the Commiſſioners appointed to execute the ſaid act, who, by their decree bearing date 19 Auguſt 1663, did reſtore him to the ſeveral manors and other hereditaments he laid claim to, viz. Bracklyn, Ballintogher, and many others in the counties of Mayo, Roſcomon, and Weſtmeath [1]. The number of acres in the county of Mayo, amounting to 53,301, of profitable land, plantation meaſure; 5864 of the ſame land and meaſure in Roſcomon; and 5030 in Weſtmeath [2]; and new quit rents being impoſed upon the ſame by the acts of ſettlement and expla-

Coote, Lord Preſident of Conaught, by authority of Parliament, with advice of the Council of War, did engage and undertake to Sir James Dillon, that he will anſwer and accordingly ſettle with the Parliament, that the Lord Dillon, his wife, children, and ſervants, be *indempnified* for all things done by him during the war of Ireland, provided he act nothing henceforth to the prejudice of the Parliament of England, their Arms, or Garriſons.—4. That the ſaid Lord Dillon ſhall have liberty to reſide at Portumna, or Loughreagh, with ſuch a competency of land allowed unto him, as ſhould be convenient to maintain a ſtock, for the maintenance and ſupport of his family.—5. That in regard, the ſaid Lord Dillon is *diſenabled* ſuddenly to pay his debts, he ſhall be protected from arreſts and ſuits, for any debts formerly contracted by the ſpace of 3 years.—6. That he ſhall have a paſs to go into England, or into a foreign country, when he ſhall deſire the ſame.—7. That he ſhall have liberty to tranſport 1000 or 2000 of the Iriſh, if he can make condition with any Foreigner, in Amity with the Parliament of England.—8. That this condition be continued to his Lady and family in his abſence.—9. That the inhabitants of the town of Athlone, ſhall have quarter for their lives, with aſſurance to enjoy their eſtates and goods, and remain in the ſaid town, paying ſuch contribution as others do, whilſt they remain within the Engliſh quarters.—10. That ſuch of his friends or kindred as ſhall make their particular obligation, ſhall be received upon reaſonable conditions.—11. That the Caſtle of Athlone, ſhall be delivered according to the before mentioned articles, by Sir Robert Talbot, Governor thereof, at or before Sunday next, at 10 of the clock aforenoon, and that Captain Bellew, and Captain Fitzgerald, be ſent forth *this morning*, as hoſtages for them. (Rot. O. Cromwell. 9. p. f.)

[1] Rolls, Aud. Gen. Chief Remem. and Forfeiture Off. [2] Enrolled 19, 20 Car. II. 10. p. f.

explanation; he had a releaſe of part thereof 11 November 1663, and by his Majeſty's directions of 17 November 1669, and 3 May 1670 had a further abatement of the ſaid quit rents; the Government of Conaught having been conferred upon his Lordſhip, and the Lord Wilmot for life, and to the ſurvivors of them; and his Lordſhip authoriſing the Lord Wilmot, did, 9 March 1660-1, in conſideration of a competent ſum of money, and for divers other good cauſes, and valuable conſiderations, ſurrender the ſaid poſt of Preſident of that Province, to K. Charles II. by whom, in 1662, he was made Cuſtos Rot. of the county of Weſtmeath.

Before 1636, he married Frances, daughter of Nicholas White of Leixlip, Eſq. with whom he had a fortune of 3000l. and dying in 1672, or the year after, had iſſue by her (who died in Winetavern-ſtreet, and was buried in St. James's, 9 January 1664) ſix ſons, viz.

Charles, his heir apparent, born in or before 1636, he (1)
ſerved as a General in the armies of France, Spain, and Flanders; alſo in England and Ireland, during the exile of K. Charles II.; whilſt abroad he was appointed Governor of Tournay, and in obedience to an Engliſh Act of Parliament he returned home, and retired to his eſtate, where he died before his father, unmarried, and was interred in Hare, or Holy Iſland, in Loughrea.

Chriſtopher, who died in Winetavern-ſtreet, unmarried, (2)
and was buried by his mother 20 June 1663.

Rupert, who, whilſt Page of Honour to K. Charles II. (3)
being from his addreſs and figure conſidered an object of envy, was ſet upon, ſays the pedigree, by the other pages, and ſlain in the Palace yard.

Thomas, who ſucceeded to the honour, and became the (4)
fifth Viſcount.

Ormond, and } died young. (5)
Nicholas, } (6)

Thomas, the fifth Viſcount Dillon married Elizabeth, Thomas, 5 Viſcount.
eldeſt daughter of Sir John Bourke of Derymaclagtny, in county of Galway, Knt. (by his wife Lady Mary, ſecond daughter of William the ſeventh Earl of Clanricarde) and by her, who after married Sheffield Grace of Courtſtown, in county of Kilkenny, Eſq. he had one ſon, Thomas, and one daughter, Elizabeth, who both died young, and his Lordſhip deceaſing in 1674, the honour devolved on Lucas Dillon, eldeſt ſon of Theobald, third ſon of Sir Chriſtopher Dillon, eldeſt ſon of Theobald, the firſt Viſcount.

Which

Which Theobald, married Sarah Bourke of the Viſcount Mayo's family, and had iſſue the ſaid Lucas; Captain James Dillon, who died without iſſue; daughter Honora, married firſt to Robert Dillon of Liſsnagragh, or Liſsnagree, ſecondly, to James Dillon of Rathmane, Gent.; and Bridget, the younger daughter, married ——— Dillon of Mayo.

Lucas, 6 Viſcount.

Lucas, who ſucceeded, and was the ſixth Viſcount, ſettled, on the laſt day of February 1674-5, a rent charge of 600l. a year, on the widow of Thomas the fifth Lord, during her life, to be iſſuing out of his eſtates in the counties of Mayo and Roſcomon; and being high in the favour of K. Charles II. his Majeſty in conſideration of the many ſervices and ſufferings of his family, did by his letter, dated 22 September 1675, direct a grant to be made under the Great Seal (which was accordingly done 10 January following[1]) whereby he remitted, releaſed, and for ever quit claim, to the yearly ſum of 455l. 13s. 10h. of the new quit rents, amounting together to the yearly ſum of 700l. 18s. 10. paſſed by the acts of ſettlement, on the eſtates decreed to Thomas the fourth Lord; of which eſtates he levied fines, and ſuffered recoveries to the uſe of himſelf, his heirs and aſſignes*.—He married to his firſt wife, Urſula, daughter of

* 2 September 1682, his Lordſhip made his laſt Will, and thereby bequeathed his Soul to his Saviour and Redeemer Jeſus Chriſt, through whoſe merits and ſufferings he hoped for a free remiſſion of all his ſins, and to become partaker of everlaſting glory; and his body to be buried where, and after ſuch decent and becoming manner, as his Executors and Truſtees ſhould think fit and appoint. He gave and bequeathed all his eſtates whatſoever in the ſeveral counties of Weſtmeath, Roſcomon, and Mayo, to Garret Moore of Moraine, in ſaid county of Mayo, Eſq. and Denis Daly of Aghriane, in county of Galway, Eſq. Counſellor at Law, and their heirs, to ſuch uſes, and ſubject to, and chargeable with all ſuch rents, rent-charges, debts, dues, legacies, and eſtates really due and payable, that are not by him particularly mentioned and expreſſed, for them to have and to hold, all the aforeſaid premiſſes, with their appurtenances, to the ſole uſe, benefit and behoof of his dearly beloved wife, Anne, Lady Viſcounteſs Dillon for her life, and alſo to be paid the yearly rent of 400l. during her life: he bequeathed likewiſe to the ſaid Garret Moore, and Denis Daly, all the number of acres, lands, tenements, and hereditaments in the county of Mayo; paſſed in certificate and letters to his beloved kinſman, Theobald Dillon of Loughglin, in the county of Roſcomon, Eſq. in truſt for, and to his own uſe, together with the town and lands of Monymore in the ſaid county of Mayo, to hold the laſt mentioned premiſſes, to the uſe of Theobald Dillon for life, and after to the heirs male of his body to be begotten; remainder to John Dillon of Ballygloſs, in county of Roſcomon, Gent. and his heirs male, lawfully to be begotten; remainder to Theobald Dillon of Killmore, in ſaid county of Roſcomon, and to his heirs. He gave and bequeathed in like manner to the ſaid Garret Moore, and Denis Daly;

[1] Rolls and Aud. Gen. Off.

of William, Viſcount Dongan, and Earl of Limerick; and to his ſecond wife, about the latter end of the year 1681, the Lady Anne Nugent, eldeſt daughter of Richard, Earl of Weſtmeath, with whom he had 1500l. fortune, and ſettled a jointure on her of 400l. a year, but in a few months after his marriage, being ſeized with a dropſy, or ſome ſuch lingering diſtemper, he died in September or October 1682, at Killenfaghny in Weſtmeath, the uſual manſion-houſe of the family, and having had no iſſue by either of his Ladies, the title and eſtates deſcended to Theobald Dillon of Kilmore, Eſq. the next heir male of the body of Theobald, the firſt Viſcount, viz. the eldeſt ſon of Robert Dillon, Eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir Lucas Dillon, Knt. who was the ſecond ſon of Theobald, the firſt Viſcount Dillon.

Which Sir Lucas, was ſettled at Lough-Glyn, in county of Roſcomon, where he had a conſiderable eſtate ſettled on him by his father, and where he lived (ſays the Pedigree) in Lough-Glyn.

Daly; the town and lands of Rathelvine, and Grallaghbegg, in county of Mayo, to the uſe of Onor Fitz-Morori, alias Dillon, her heirs and aſſignes, until ſhe be paid the ſum of 400l. together, with the lawful intereſt thereof, according to 10 per cent. He wills further, that 400l. be paid and raiſed out of his ſaid eſtates in Mayo, to be paid over to his wife for the following uſes, that is to ſay, 200l. to be applied to ſuch uſes as his wife, and one Doctor William Bourke ſhould think fit; 300l. to be diſtributed to ſuch friends as his wife, and Edmund Nugent of Carlanſtown in Weſtmeath, Eſq. ſhould think fit; and 300l. to be applied towards his burial and funeral charges. He wills, that his beloved kinſman Henry Dillon, ſon and heir to Theobald of Kilmore, ſhall during his father's life, hold and enjoy all his eccleſiaſtical livings, or impropriate tithes in the county of Mayo, and as for his perſonal eſtate, having before by other writings, given and aſſigned over the ſame to Thomas Nugent, Eſq. his loving brother in law, for the uſe of his ſaid wife, by deed bearing date 17 April laſt paſt, he ratified and confirmed the ſame by his will, and further bequeathed unto her, her heirs and aſſignes, the town and lands of Drumrany, in county of Weſtmeath, containing 300 acres or thereabout, for ever, ſubject nevertheleſs to the payment of 250l. to one Fletcher, to whom the premiſſes were mortgaged for the ſaid ſum; and after the determination of the aforeſaid uſes and limitations, he wills the ſaid eſtates to deſcend to Theobald Dillon of Kilmore for life, and after his deceaſe, to Henry his eldeſt ſon for life, and after, to the heirs male of his body lawfully to be begotten; remainder to Chriſtopher, another ſon of the ſaid Theobald, and his heirs male; remainder to the other ſons which the ſaid Theobald might have, and their heirs reſpectively; remainder to Theobald Dillon of Lough-Glyn; remainder to John Dillon before named, brother of the ſaid Theobald; remainder to Theobald Dillon of Brackloure for life; remainder to his eldeſt ſon Thomas, and his heirs male; remainder to the other ſons which the ſaid Theobald Dillon might have; remainder to John Dillon of Tulchen, brother to the ſaid Theobald of Brackloone, and their reſpective iſſue male; remainder to the right heirs male of Sir Theobald Dillon, the firſt Lord Viſcount Dillon. He appointed his wife ſole executrix, and the ſaid Thomas Nugent, Edmund Nugent, Theobald Dillon of Lough-Glyn, and Denis Daly, truſtees. (Prerog. Office, 22d Lodge.)

in ſplendour, and in univerſal eſteem. He was of the Privy-Council to K. James I. and Charles I. until the rebellion of 1641 (in which it appears by the depoſition of Hugh O'Conor, taken 11 February 1642-3) that in or about Chriſtmas 1641, he, with others of the county of Roſcomon, were perſuaded and prevailed with, to join, by Hugh Oge O'Conor, and certain others employed (as they ſaid) by Sir Lucas Dillon for that purpoſe, affirming to them, that Sir Lucas well knew it was the King's pleaſure, that the ſaid Gentry ſhould take up arms, for, that the pretended Parliament of England, would otherwiſe deſtroy them; and further alledged, that they ſhould within one quarter of a year, ſee his Majeſty himſelf, and the ſaid Parliament in arms, one againſt the other. Yet afterwards, the ſaid Sir Lucas repaired unto the Preſident of Conaught, and profeſſing his fidelity, obtained his Lordſhip's protection, under colour whereof he played into both hands, and at the meeting of all the Gentry of the county of Roſcomon, at Ballintubber, there were preſent Sir Lucas Dillon, Sir Ulick Bourke, William O'Molloy, Alexander Nugent, Thomas Dillon, Hugh Oge O'Conor, Charles O'Conor Roe, Teige O'Conor, &c. who all of them took an oath (which was firſt taken by Sir Lucas) and the ſubſtance of it was, for the maintainance of the King's prerogative, and for the eſtabliſhing of the Romiſh religion, in and throughout the kingdom of Ireland; at which meeting it was alſo agreed and concluded on, that the ſaid Sir Lucas, and Hugh Oge O'Conor, ſhould repair unto the Earl of Clanricarde, with an offer from the county to make his Lordſhip their General, which was accordingly done by them, who returned his Lordſhip's anſwer to this effect, "That he "could not accept of any ſuch charge, until he had un-"derſtood his Majeſty's pleaſure," and the ſaid deponent underſtood alſo from ſundry perſons, that the purpoſe and meaning of the principal Actors in the Rebellion was, to have the kingdom of Ireland freed from all perſons beſides the Iriſh, and that the plot thereof was contrived, and ſet on foot, at the late meeting of Parliament at Dublin, and at the aforeſaid meeting at Ballintubber, there were appointed Colonels and Captains, amongſt whom Thomas Dillon, brother to Sir Lucas, was appointed a Captain.—Sir Lucas was afterwards a member of the Supreme Council of Kilkenny; and 4 January 1647-8, was with the Lord Athenry, and Sir Roebuck Lynch, appointed a Reſident Council

Council in the interval of the General Assembly for Conaught; for all which he had his estates seized and sequestered by Cromwell, and in 1653, was imprisoned in the city Marshalsea of Dublin; but surviving these distracted times, was in 1662, high Sheriff of the county of Mayo. He married Jane, daughter of John Moor of Brees, or Bryess, also of Cloghan and Ball in county of Mayo, Esq. and had issue eight sons and three daughters, viz. Robert his heir; Theobald Dillon of Lough-Glyn, Esq. (to whom and his heirs, the four quarters of Lough-Glyn, and the four quarters of Ballymacmorough, in county of Roscomon, being the sequestered estate of his father were set out, he was Colonel of a regiment of foot, and married Alice, daughter of John Dillon, Esq. Counsellor at Law, but died without issue); John, of Kilmore (who, with all his younger brothers, were Captains of Independent troops of horse, or companies of foot, in the service of K. Charles I. and II. he married Bridget, daughter of ——— Bourke of Ballyglass, in county of Roscomon); Christopher, Gerald, Edward, Arthur, Lodowick, all died unmarried; Bridget, married to Francis, Lord Athenry; Barbara, a Nun of St. Clare; and Mary, married to John O'Carrol, of Elye O'Carrol, Esq.

Captain Robert Dillon, the eldest son of Sir Lucas, married Rose, eldest daughter of John Dillon of Streamstown, or Killynynen, Esq. Serjeant, and Privy-Counsellor to K. James I. and K. Charles I. as before mentioned, and deceasing at an early period of life, left issue by his Lady (who remarried with General John O'Farrell of Tyrlekin, and died in 1681) two sons and three daughters, viz. Theobald his heir, and the seventh Viscount Dillon; Lucas, who died unmarried; Alice, or Elizabeth (married to James Ferrall of Callows, in county of Longford, Esq.); Jane (first to ——— Lally of Tullynedaly, Esq. by whom she was mother of Brigadier General Lally, Colonel of an Irish regiment in the French service, and was wounded at the battle of Fontenoy; the said Jane married secondly, John Mac-Hubert Bourke); and Mary, to ——— Dillon of Sinoghweny, in county of Mayo, Gent. Robert.

Theobald, the eldest son, succeeding to the title, was the seventh Viscount Dillon. He resided chiefly at Kilmore, and was Lieutenant-Colonel to the Earl of Clanricarde's regiment of Guards, in the army of K. James II. and for his services to that King, was outlawed, in or about Theobald, 7 Viscount.

the year 1690[1], which outlawry was reverſed by his ſon, as will appear. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Talbot of Temple-Oge, in county of Dublin, and of Mount-Talbot, in county of Roſcomon, Knt.; and his Lordſhip deceaſing in 1691, left iſſue by his ſaid Lady (who was killed by the ſecond bomb thrown into Limerick by K. William's army) ſix ſons and two daughters, viz. Robert, who died before him, unmarried; Henry, his ſucceſſor in the honour; Arthur, father to Charles the ninth Viſcount; Captain Chriſtopher, James, and Lucas, who were all in foreign ſervice, and died unmarried; daughter Jane, married to Sir John Bourke of Mitford, Bart.; and Bridget.

Henry 8 Viſcount.

Henry, the eighth Viſcount Dillon, repreſented the county of Weſtmeath in K. James's Parliament, held at Dublin 7 May 1689, in which year he was Lord Lieutenant of the county of Roſcomon; he was ſoon after appointed Governor of the town of Galway, and was Colonel of a regiment of foot in that King's army.—4 July 1687, articles of marriage were concluded on, between his Lordſhip and Frances, ſecond daughter of George, Count Hamilton (by his wife Frances, eldeſt daughter and coheir to Richard Jennings of Sandridge, in county of Hertford, Eſq. who after became the wife of Richard Talbot, Duke of Tyrconnel) with his ſaid wife, having 3000l. fortune, he ſettled on her 400l. a year, at the ſame time making a ſettlement of the eſtate, whereby it was entailed on their iſſue male; remainder to his Lordſhip's brothers, Arthur, James, and Lucas; and their reſpective iſſue male; remainder to Theobald Dillon of Lough-Glyn; remainder to John Dillon of Kilmore; remainder to Theobald Dillon of Bracklyn, then lately deceaſed; remainder to John Dillon of Bracklyn, brother to the ſaid Theobald; remainder to Edmund Dillon, ſome time of Ardnegragh, brother to Sir Theobald the firſt Viſcount; remainder to Garret Dillon, ſome time of Portlick*, another brother of the ſaid firſt Viſcount,

* From Garret here mentioned, deſcended James of Portlick, whoſe nephew Gerald, 17 April 1692, married Elice, daughter of John Dillon of Liſſiane, county of Mayo, Gent. who died ſoon after his daughter's marriage; the ſaid Gerald lived at Mornin in ſaid county, and had two ſons, Edmund his heir,

[1] Caſe, preſented to the Houſe of Lords, on the claim of Lord Dillon.

Viſcount, and their iſſue male reſpectively. After this period it appears by a rule book of the Court of King's Bench, in Trinity Term (6 Will. and Mary) that the outlawry againſt his father was reverſed by the judgment of ſaid Court, and which judgment was duly entered up and enrolled, and alſo examined by the Houſe of Lords, 2 December 1697, when the Lord Viſcount Maſſareene reported, that the ſaid outlawry was reverſed[1]. He is ſaid to have had ſummons to Parliament as a peer[2]; made his will 12 January 1713-14*, and departed this life on the following day, viz. 13 January; he was buried on 23 at Ballyhaunus, in county of Roſcomon, in the tomb of Chriſtopher Dillon, prior of that friary, leaving iſſue by his ſaid lady (who after married Patrick Bellew, then ſon and heir apparent to Sir John Bellew, Bart.) an only ſon

Richard the ninth Viſcount Dillon, who was born in 1688; 16 January 1715, in obedience to an order of the Houſe of Lords, 12 December preceding, he appeared in that Houſe, delivered his writ of ſummons in the uſual manner, and took the oath of allegiance, but being aſked whether he

Richard, 9 Viſcount.

O 2 would

heir, born in 1696; John; and ſeveral daughters; alſo a ſiſter Margaret, married to William Kelly of Turnach, county of Roſcomon, Gent.—The ſaid John of Liſſiane, lived ſome time before at Tullaghane, county of Roſcomon, and died in January 1692, leaving by Frances his wife, whoſe ſiſter married Edmund Lally of Tullaghane, Eſq. the aforeſaid Ellice, and John of Liſſiane, Gent. living in 1729, (L dge.)

* Whereby he deviſed all his lands, tenements and hereditaments in the reſpective counties of Weſtmeath, Roſcomon, and Mayo, wherein, or whereof he was ſeized of any eſtate of inheritance, of fee ſimple, abſolute or conditional; or of any eſtate in equity, or wherein he had any equitable, conditional, or other juſt right, to Denis Daly of Aghrane, in Galway, Eſq. his heirs and aſſignes, to be forthwith ſold, to the intent and purpoſe, and upon truſt and confidence that he the ſaid Denis ſhould and would, out of the firſt money that ſhould come, or ariſe by ſale of the ſaid lands, pay, ſatisfy and diſcharge, debts due by judgment, bond, or other contracts, and for which there was then no real ſecurity, by mortgage from him, or any of his anceſtors, lineal or collateral, ſtanding out, or of force; and after the payment of ſuch debts, that the ſurplus money ariſing by the ſaid ſale, ſhould be applied towards the diſcharging of the mortgages, or other real ſecurities, either in law or equity, affecting, charging, or encumbering all or any part of the jointure, by him or his deceaſed father, or either of them, ſettled on his Lady Frances, or any of the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, ſettled upon or ſecured to her by a late act made in England, in lieu and ſatisfaction of, or as an equivalent for her jointure, or any part thereof, and appointed his Lady ſole executrix. (Prerog. Office.)

[1] Claim ut antea and Lords Jour. I. 675. [2] Caſe ut antea, and Lords Jour. I. 693.

would take the other oaths, and make and ſubſcribe the declaration purſuant to the ſtatute, his Lordſhip was pleaſed to ſay he would conſider of it, and withdrew[1]. His Lordſhip died in the year 1737[2], and having married in 1720, the Lady Bridget Bourke, ſecond daughter of John ninth Earl of Clanricarde, left an only daughter Frances, married to Charles Dillon her own couſin-germain, and her father's ſucceſſor in the title, which Charles, was eldeſt ſon of Arthur, third ſon of Theobald the ſeventh Viſcount[3].

Which Arthur went into France, where before he was 20 years of age, he commanded an Iriſh regiment. In 1705, he was made a Marſhal de Camp, was Governor of Toulon, and diſtinguiſhing himſelf in the field, was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant-General, in which ſtation he acquired ſtill higher reputation, being eſteemed by all the great Generals of his time, and univerſally beloved by the ſoldiery.—He married Chriſtiana, daughter of Ralph Sheldon, Eſq. and niece to General Sheldon: and deceaſing, 5 February 1732-3, N. S. left iſſue by his Lady who died, 5 Auguſt 1757, aged 73, five ſons and three daughters, viz.

(1) Charles and
(2) Henry, } ſucceſſive Viſcounts.

(3) James, who about the year 1740, was made a Knight of Malta, and Colonel of Dillons Regiment, at the head of which he loſt his life, at the battle of Fontenoy, in 1745, when his regiment was given to his brother

(4) Edward, then 25 years old, who was wounded in the battle of Laufelt, and ſoon after died at Maeſtricht; and the King of France, conſidering the ſervices rendered to him by this family, was induced to declare, that he would not give the command of that regiment (which he put on Engliſh pay) to any perſon ſave of the name of Dillon, and agreeable to the recommendation of the family.

(5) Arthur, the youngeſt ſon, was firſt made Biſhop of Evreux, in Normandy, thence promoted to the Archiepiſcopal See of Toulouſe, and laſtly, to that of Narbonne. He is a Commander of the Order of the Holy Ghoſt, Primate of The Gauls, and Preſident of the States of Languedoc *.

Daughter

* To this Prelate, the Literati of *this* country confeſs much obligation, he has manifeſted a liberality of principle almoſt hitherto unknown, and through his enquiries and exertions, the antiquities of Ireland have been lately much elucidated.

[1] Lords Jour. II. 491. [2] Caſe. [3] Idem.

Daughter Frances, a Carmelite Nun, died at Pontoiſe. (1)

Catharine, alſo a Carmelite Nun, died at St. Denis in 1754, and (2)

Bridget, married to the Baron Blaiſel, a Lieut. General in the ſervice of France. (3)

Charles, the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded his couſin germain, and became the tenth Viſcount; he was Colonel of a regiment in France, which regiment he commanded upon the Rhine, againſt the Germans in 1734. 16 January 1734-5, he married Frances, only daughter of Richard the ninth Viſcount Dillon, and in September 1736, came into Ireland and took poſſeſſion of his inheritance, which he enjoyed till his deceaſe. By his ſaid Lady, who died in London 18 January 1738-9, he had an only ſon Charles, born 9 or 10 November 1738, who died in May 1739; and his Lordſhip deceaſing in London 24 October 1741, was ſucceeded in title and eſtates by his brother. Charles, 10 Viſcount.

Henry, the eleventh Viſcount, who ſerved as Major of Dillon's regiment whilſt under the command of his brother, and afterwards as Colonel, which command he reſigned before the act for preventing Britiſh ſubjects from entering into foreign ſervice, arrived in London 13 May 1744, and 26 October 1744-5 married Lady Charlotte Lee, eldeſt daughter of George-Henry, the ſecond Earl of Litchfield*, and deceaſing in 1787, left iſſue by her Ladyſhip, four daughters, Henry, 11 Viſcount.

* The family of LEE took its ſurname from the Lordſhip of *Lee* in the Pariſh of Wibonbury, and county of Cheſter, whereof Sir Walter at Lee, Knt. (who lived towards the cloſe of K. Edward III. reign) left iſſue Sir John, of Lee-Hall, whoſe ſon and heir John, was father of Thomas, and to him ſucceeded John of Lee-Hall, who married Margery, daughter of Sir Ralph Hocknell of Hocknel-Hall, in Cheſter, Knt. and had two ſons, Thomas, who ſucceeded at Lee-Hall; and Benedict, who, in the reign of K. Edward IV. removed from Cheſhire, to Quarendon in county of Bucks, and by Elizabeth, daughter and heir to John Wood of county of Warwick, Eſq. had Richard his heir, who bore for his coat armour, *Argent, a Feſs between three Creſcents, Sable*; and had iſſue by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheir to William Sanders, of the county of Oxford, Eſq. three ſons, viz. Sir Robert of Burton, Knt. (father of Sir Anthony, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry Wyat, Knt. and had Sir Henry, made a Knight of the Garter by Q. Elizabeth, and he lies interred in Quarendon Church, where at the upper end of the chancel, is a black marble fixed againſt the wall, with an inſcription); Benett anceſtor to the Earl of Litchfield; and Roger, of Pighteſton in Bucks, anceſtor to the family of Binfield.—Benett the ſecond ſon, married to his laſt wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Cheyne of Cheſham-Boyes, in Bucks, Eſq. made his will 21 February 1545, wherein he bequeathed divers charitable legacies; to his wife Elizabeth,

ters, and three ſons, viz. Frances, born 6 October 1747, married in June 1767, to Sir William Jerningham, of Norfolk,

zabeth, the profits of all his lands in county of Northampton, and at Stony-Stratford, Huncote, Beerſton, Brownton, and Oving in county of Bucks, for term of her life, and after to his execut rs, towards finding his children till they came of age; to his godſon, Benett Lee, his damaſk gown, and all his beſt apparel; to Margaret, daughter of his brother R g r, 20 marcs; and conſtituted Paul Dayrell, Chriſtopher Weſcott, and Ralph Harris, executors; Sir Anthony Lee, Knt. and Henry Bradſhaw overſeers, to each of whom he bequeathed 10l. The probate of his will, bears date 1 July 1547. His iſſue were, Robert his heir; Mary, firſt wife of Sir George Tyrrel of Thornton, in Bucks, Knt.; and Jane.—Robert the ſon was knighted, and his ſon, Henry of Quarendon, became heir to his couſin Sir Henry, Knight of the Garter; which Henry, was firſt knighted, and 29 June 1611, was created a Baronet. He married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Richard Wortley, of Wortley in Yorkſhire, Knt. and died in 1631, leaving Sir Francis his heir; Eleanor, married to Maurice Berkley, Viſcount Fitz-Harding; and Elizabeth, to Sir Samuel Tryon, of Boys-Hall in county of Eſſex, Bart.—Sir Francis, ſecond Baronet, of Ditchley in Oxfordſhire, and Quarendon aforeſaid, married Anne, eldeſt daughter of Sir John St. John, of Lydiard-Tregoze, in county of Wilts, Bart. and died about 1641, leaving by the ſaid Anne (who remarried with Henry Earl of Rocheſter) two ſons, Henry, and Francis-Henry, ſucceſſive Baronets.—Sir Henry, third Baronet, married Anne, eldeſt daughter of Sir John Danvers of Culnbury in Oxfordſhire, Knt. and ſiſter and coheir to John Danvers, Eſq. had two daughters his coheirs, viz. Eleanor, married to James Bertie, Earl of Abingdon; and Anne, to Thomas Lord Wharton; and dying without male iſſue, was ſucceeded by his brother Sir Francis-Henry, the fourth Baronet, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Thomas Pope, Earl of Downe, and by her (who remarried with Robert, Earl of Lindſay in Scotland) he had Sir Edward-Henry his heir; and Francis-Henry Lee of the Temple, Eſq.—Sir Edward-Henry, fifth Baronet, 5 June 1674, was created Baron of Spelſbury in Bucks, and Earl of the city of Litchfield. He was L. L. and Cuſtos Rot. of county of Oxford, L. L. of Woodſtock-park, High-Steward of the borough of Woodſtock, a Lord of the Bedchamber; Colonel of a regiment of foot; after Colonel of the firſt regiment of Foot-Guards: and died 14 July 1716. He married Lady Charlotte Fitz-Roy, natural daughter of K. Charles II. by Barbara, Ducheſs of Cleveland, and by her (who died 17 February 1717-18) had twelve ſons, and five daughters, viz. Charles, who died young; Edward-Henry, born in 1681, who died 21 October 1713, being then a Colonel in the Royal regiment of Foot-Guards; James (born 13 November 1682, Captain of the Litchfield man of war, and having married Sarah, daughter of John Bagſhaw of London, died at Braſil in 1711 without iſſue); Francis, died young; Charles-Henry, born 5 June 1688, died at the Temple 3 January 1708; George-Henry, who ſucceeded to the honours; Francis-Henry-Fitz-Roy, died young; Fitz-Roy-Henry (born 2 January 1699, made a Lieutenant in his Majeſty's fleet in 1721; 25 October 1728, ſworn Captain of the Loo man of war; 4 February 1730-31, appointed to the Pearl man of war; 25 February 1733, to the Falkland; and 28 July 1738, to the Pembroke of 60 guns. In May 1735, he was conſtituted Governor of the Iſland of Newfoundland, which he reſigned 3 June 1738, and died 15 April 1750, being then Vice-Admiral of the Red); William was made Governor of Cape Coaſt Caſtle, 12 May 1738, and he died without male iſſue; Thomas, and John died unmarried; Robert (married 21 January 17.7-8, to Catharine, ſiſter of Sir John Stonehouſe,

folk, Bart.; Catharine, born 4 June 1752; Laura, born 21 April 1754; and Charlotte, born 11 September 1755, who became the firſt wife of Hon. Valentine Browne, only ſon of Thomas, Lord Kenmare, and ſhe died in 1782[1]. The ſons were,

Charles, who ſucceeded to the honour. (1)

Arthur, born at Braywick in Berkſhire, 3 September 1750; a Major-General in the French ſervice, Governor of Tobago, and Colonel proprietor of Dillon's regiment. In the late war, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the taking of Grenada, St. Euſtatia, Tobago, and St. Chriſtopher's, which latter iſland he held, till it was reſtored to the Engliſh at the peace; he was likewiſe at Savannah, and ſecond in command under Count d'Eſtaing.—He married firſt, Lucy, daughter of Count de Rothe, Lieutenant-General in the French (2)

houſe, of Radly in Berkſhire, Bart.); Lady Charlotte (married 2 January 1698-9 to Benedict-Leonard Calvert, Lord Baltimore); Lady Anne; Lady Elizabeth (married firſt to Colonel Lee, by whom ſhe had one ſon, and a daughter married to Henry, eldeſt ſon of Henry V. Palmerſton, and ſecondly, 27 May 1731, to Rev. Edward Young, Rector of Welwyn in Hertfordſhire, Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majeſty, and a celebrated poet; ſhe died 29 January 1739, leaving Arthur Young, Eſq. F. R. S. who has acquired much fame in the literary world); Lady Barbara, married in May 1725, to George, only ſon of Sir Charles Brown, of Riddington in Oxfordſhire, Bart.; and Lady Iſabella, who died young.——George-Henry, L. L. D. the ſecond Earl, was born 12 March 1689, he ſat as a peer 18 September 1716, and was made Cuſtos Brevium of the Court of Common Pleas. He married Frances, daughter of Sir John Hales, of Woodchurch, in county of Kent, Bart. and deceaſed in February 1742-3, leaving iſſue by his Lady who died in London, 25 February 1769, three ſons, and four daughters, viz. George-Henry, Viſcount Clarendon; Edward-Henry, who married a daughter of ——— Delander, and died without iſſue; Charles-Henry, who died 7 July 1740, at St. Mary le Bon; Lady Charlotte, married to Henry Viſcount Dillon, as in text; Lady Harriet, (in 1749 to John, Lord Bellew, and dying in April 1730 without iſſue, was interred in South-Audley Chapel, Weſtminſter); Lady Anne, born in February 1730, and married 17 December 1749, to Hugh Lord Clifford; and Lady Mary married in Auguſt 1742, to Colmus Neville, of Holt in county of Leiceſter, Eſq. by whom ſhe had iſſue.—George-Henry, third Earl, received his education at St. John's College Oxford, and 27 February 1739, was choſen to Parliament for that county, was elected Chancellor of that Univerſity, and complimented with the degree of I. C. D. He was ſworn of the Privy Council 14 July 1762; married Diana, daughter of Sir Thomas Frankland, Knt. one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and dying in September 1772, without iſſue, bequeathed all his eſtates to his uncle Robert, the fourth Earl of Litchfield, for life, remainder to his nephew Charles, he to aſſume the ſurname, and quarter the arms of Lee. The ſaid Earl Robert, died in November 1776, when the title of Litchfield ceaſed, and the eſtates veſted in the Rt. Hon. Charles Dillon-Lee, now Lord Viſcount Dillon. (Collins edit. 1756, II. 473, 475, 476, 477, and 478, collections, and information of Lord Dillon.)

[1] See Title Aylmer. n.

French ſervice, and Colonel Proprieter of Rothe's regiment; by this lady who died in September 1782, he had one ſon who died young; and a daughter married in 1786, to Count de la Tour du Piu Gouvernet, a French Nobleman of very high rank.—He married ſecondly in 1784, the relict of Count de le Touche, and daughter of ——— Girardiue; by this lady who was born at Martinico, and is poſſeſſed of conſiderable eſtates in that iſland, he hath iſſue two daughters.

(3) Henry, born 28 June 1759.

Charles, 12 Viſcount.

Charles, Dillon-Lee, the twelfth and preſent Viſcount Dillon, was born in London, 6 November 1745, and conformed to the eſtabliſhed church 4 December 1767; was appointed a Lord of the Privy Council in Ireland, during the adminiſtration of Simon, Earl Harcourt, who commenced L. L 30 November 1772; but was not ſworn till the adminiſtration of the Duke of Rutland. In 1776, on the deceaſe of Robert, Earl of Litchfield, he ſucceeded to the eſtates of his maternal anceſtors, and was appointed High Sheriff of Mayo, in 1787: In which year on the deceaſe of his father, he ſucceeded to the eſtates and honour of his anceſtors, and 22 January 1788, preſented a memorial to his Excellency, George Grenville-Nugent-Temple, Marqueſs of Buckingham, and L. L. praying that a writ of ſummons ſhould be iſſued for calling him to take his ſeat as a Peer of the realm in the Parliament then aſſembled, which memorial was referred by order, dated ſame day, to his Majeſty's Prime Serjeant, Attorney General, and Solicitor General, who examined ſaid memorial, and made their report 26 February 1788, which report (briefly ſtating the pedigree) being tranſmitted by the ſaid Marqueſs of Buckingham, L. L. to the King, his Majeſty was pleaſed to refer the ſame to the Houſe of Peers of Ireland [1], and 18 March following, purſuant to an order of reference from the L. L. 11 of ſame month, Lord Ranelagh reported from the Lords committees, for privileges to whom the memorial was referred, that, "it is the opinion of the committee, that the Rt. Hon. "Charles Dillon-Lee, hath fully proved his claim to the "title and honor of Lord Viſcount Dillon, of Coſtello-"Gallen, in Ireland, and that he hath a right thereto." Upon which report and reſolution the queſtion being put that this Houſe do agree therewith, it was reſolved that the Lords

[1] Collections and Caſe.

Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, *nemine dissentiente*, that this House doth agree with the committee of privileges, in their report upon the memorial of the Right Hon. Charles Dillon-Lee, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and by his Excellency referred to this House, by his Majesty's order, claiming the title and honor of Lord Viscount Dillon, of Costello-Gallen, in the county of Mayo, in this kingdom.

"Ordered, that the Lord Chancellor do attend his Excellency with the said report and resolution of the said committee, and the resolution of the House thereon, and their desire that the same be transmitted to, and laid before his Majesty, as the opinion of this House, on the said memorial and reference[1]."

The said resolutions were accordingly transmitted to the King, who established the claim of his Lordship, and directed a writ of summons to be forthwith issued, which bears date 2 May 1788, calling him to take his seat in Parliament as a Peer of the realm[2]. His Lordship has been enrolled amongst the Fellows of the Royal Society, and is also a Member of the Royal Irish Academy. In 1787, he was High Sheriff of the county of Mayo, and 21 June 1788, was appointed a Governor of that county. 19 August 1776, he married at Brussels, in the Dutchy of Brabant, the Hon. Henrietta-Maria Phipps, daughter of Constantine-John, late Lord Mulgrave, and by this lady, who deceased 1 September 1782, he has Henry-Augustus, born at Brussels 28 October 1777; and Charlotte-Frances, also born at Brussels, 17 February 1780[3].

TITLES.] Charles Dillon-Lee, Lord Viscount Dillon, of Costello-Gallen, in the county of Mayo.

CREATIONS.] So created 16 March 1621-2, 19 Jac. I.

ARMS.] Quarterly, 1st and 4th pearl, a Lion passant between three crescents ruby, for Dillon. 2d and 3d, pearl, fess between three crescents, diamond, for Lee.

CREST.] A demi-lion, ruby, holding between his paws an etoile pearl.

SUPPORTERS.] Two angels proper, vested pearl, with wings elevated, the dexter having a sash over her shoulder, saphire, each holding in her dexter hand a palm branch, proper.

MOTTO.] DUM SPIRO SPERO.

SEATS.]

[1] Extracted from the MS. Journals of the House of Lords. [2] Hanaper Office. [3] Pedigree from his Lordship.

SEATS.] Lough-Glyn, in county of Roſcomon, 89 miles from Dublin; Ditchley, in county of Oxford, 79 miles from London; and Lillies, in county of Buckingham, 44 miles from London.

NETTERVILLE VISCOUNT NETTERVILLE.

5. THIS noble family is ſaid to derive its pedigree from Charles, Duke of Normandy, and to have come into Ireland, on the firſt reduction of the kingdom, in the reign of
Sir Formal. Henry II. in the perſon of Sir Formal Netterville, who marrying Philadelphia, daughter of the Lord William de Veſey, (by his wife Iſabel, daughter of William, Earl of Saliſbury, natural ſon of K. Henry II. by Roſamond, daughter of
Richard. Walter, Lord Clifford) was father of Richard Netterville, who married Catharine, daughter of Hugh de Lacie, L. J.
Henry. of Ireland, and had iſſue Henry, who by Agnes, daughter of Richard de Burgo, anceſtor to the Earl of Clanricarde,
Nicholas. was father of Nicholas, the father by Catharine, daughter
John. of Sir Luke Fitzgerald, Knt. of John, who married Suſanna, daughter of Sir Chriſtopher Darcy, of Platten, in
Sir Luke. the county of Meath, Knt. and had iſſue Sir Luke Netterville, who married Anne, daughter of Sir Oliver Plunket,
John. of Killeen, and had John, his heir, whoſe wife was Anne,
John. daughter of Sir Richard Nugent, by whom he had John Netterville, which John was ſeated at Kirkſtown, married Anne, daughter of Sir John Barnewall, and was father by
Luke. her, of Luke Netterville, Eſq. who by Catharine, daughter of John Fleming, Baron of Slane, had Nicholas, his heir,
Nicholas. who marrying Elizabeth, daughter of John, Earl of Kildare, had iſſue Sir Luke Netterville, which Luke married
Sir Luke. Anne,

Anne, daughter of Sir John Bellew, by whom he had two ſons, John, his heir; and Luke, Archdeacon of Armagh, and in 1217 *, choſen by the chapter Archbiſhop of that ſee, whereupon he repaired to England, for the King's conſent, who refuſing to confirm the election, becauſe made without his approbation or licenſe, the Monks compounded for 300 marcs of ſilver and 3 of gold, for liberty of election; and repeating their choice, he was inveſted with the pall, and conſecrated by Stephen Langton, Archbiſhop of Canterbury. In 1224, he founded a Dominican friary at Drogheda, and dying 17 April 1227, was buried in the Abbey of Melleſont.

Sir John. Sir John Netterville, of Douth, the elder ſon, married Mary, daughter of Sir Patrick Bellew, of Caſtletown, and

Luke. left Luke, his heir, who married Anne, daughter of Sir John Cruiſe, of the Naul, in the county of Meath, by

Sir Patrick. whom he was father of Sir Patrick Netterville, who marrying Jane, daughter of Sir John Barnewall, of Trimleſtown,

Sir Richard. left Sir Richard Netterville, of Douth, who took to wife Jane, daughter as we preſume of Richard Plunket, Lord of Rathregan, anceſtor to Patrick, Lord Dunſany, and had iſſue Sir Nicholas Netterville, who in 1309, ſued Wa-

Sir Nicholas. ryn Mulys, to give his account, whilſt he was his Bailiff at Drynan. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Chriſtopher Darcy, of Platten, and had Luke, his heir, who by

Luke. Marian, daughter of the Lord of Howth, had Sir Nicho-

Sir Nicholas. las, his ſucceſſor, who married Mary, daughter of Patrick Plunket, the firſt Baron of Louth, and had John Netter-

John. ville, of Douth, who was Juſtice of the Court of Common-Pleas, and married the daughter of Chriſtopher Barnewall, the ſecond Lord Trimleſton, by whom he had three ſons, Patrick, of Douth; George; and Thomas, who was alſo a Judge of the Common-Pleas.

Family of Caſtleton-Kilpatrick. George, the ſecond ſon, married Margaret, daughter of Henry Dowdall, of Terfeighan, in the county of Louth, Eſq. and had George, his heir; Patrick and Laurence, who both died childleſs; and Aliſon, ſecond wife to Thomas Cuſack, of Gerardſtown, Eſq. by whom ſhe had Patrick

* In this deduction, we have followed the pedigree of the family, but there ſeems to be too many deſcents (viz. 12 in number) for ſo ſhort a period, as from the arrival of Sir Furmal, at ſooneſt in 1169, to the year 1217, which being only 48 years, they muſt have ſucceeded each other every fourth year, a circumſtance by no means probable. (Lodge.)

trick Cuſack, Eſq. who married Frances, daughter of Bartholomew Dillon, Eſq.[1] —— George, the eldeſt ſon, was of Caſtleton-Kilpatrick; married Anne, daughter of Thomas Fitz-John, of Fyanſton, and left John Netterville, of the ſame place, Eſq. who married Margaret, daughter of Luke Netterville, as will follow, and had iſſue two ſons, James and Richard, and ſix daughters, viz. Aliſon (married to Sir William Talbot, of Caitown, Bart. and by him, who died 16 March 1633, was mother of Sir Robert Talbot, Bart. of Richard, Duke of Tyrconnel, and other children); Jane, the ſecond daughter, (to Chriſtopher White, of Clongill, county of Meath); the third, (to —— Balfe, of Galmerſton); the fourth, (to —— Everard, of Randalſton); the fifth, (to —— Drake, of Drakeſton); and the ſixth, (to —— Weldon, of Raffin, Eſq.)—James, the elder ſon, married, and had iſſue three daughters, viz. Anne, married to William, brother to Maurice Euſtace, Lord Chancellor; Elinor, to Walter Barnewall, of Stackallan, Eſq.; and Margaret, firſt to —— Plunket, of Moreſtown, and ſecondly, to Captain James Wyers, High Sheriff of the county of Meath.—Richard Netterville, the younger ſon, died without iſſue, and bequeathed his eſtates to Lord Netterville's family, ſaving only a rent-charge of 400l. on the lands of Ballymore, as a legacy to his nephew, Henry White, of Ballymore, Eſq.[2].

Patrick. Patrick Netterville, Eſq. who ſucceeded his father at Douth, married Anne, daughter of Peter Travers, of Cortilagh and Ballykey, Eſq. by his wife Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to Sir Robert Hollywood, of Tartaine, and

John. had John, his ſucceſſor, who 26 April 1499, was conſtituted one of the commiſſioners of the peace for the barony of Slane; married Alice, eldeſt daughter of Nicholas, Lord of Howth, and by her, who after married Patrick Whyte, of Malaſſen, ſecond Baron of the Exchequer, in

Lucas. 1532, had iſſue Lucas, of Douth, who 19 October 1559, was made ſecond Juſtice of theK ing's-Bench, and marrying Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Luttrell, of Luttrellſtown, Knt. had four ſons, and two daughters, viz.

(1) John, his heir.

(2) Richard, of Corballies, who in 1576, was ſent, with Barnaby Scurlock, and Henry Burnell, by the Lords of *the*

[1] Lodge Collect. [2] Idem.

the Pale, to Q. Elizabeth, to ſeek redreſs from the burthen of the Ceſſe, impoſed by the L. D. Sidney, who in his letter on that occaſion to the Queen, dated at Kilmainham 20 May 1577, thus deſcribes them: "They are not able, "they ſay, to geve to youer Majeſtie ether Stuffe or Money "for fynding your ſoldiours. But to furniſhe that Triumvirat, now ſent to ſuppreſſe your Majeſtyes Prerogatyve, "they can make above 1000l. if they have gather'd ſo "muche as they made their Reckninge for, whereof I wiſhe "it would pleaſe your Majeſtye to give Order, that they "may be examined. And of their own eſtates, in reſpect "of their Parentage; firſt for Scurlocke, I am ſure he hath "purchaſed more, and buylded more, than ever his Father, Graundfather, or all his ſurname ever did; and "his cheife Creditt and Meane to gett this, was by being "Attorney to your Sifter and yourſelf, from which Office, "for his Negligence and Wilfulnes, in the time of my "Lord of Suſſex Governement, he was diſplaced: Since "which Time (as he might) he never ceaſed to impugne "Ingliſhe Governement, and in eſpetiall your Majeſtyes "Prerogative. Nettervill is the younger ſonne of a meane "Family and ſecond Juſtice of one of the Benches, borne to "nothinge and yet onelye by your Majeſtyes Bountye lyveth "in better Countenaunce, than ever his Father did, or his "elder Brother dothe; and notwithſtandinge that all he hath, "he holdeth of your Highnes in Effecte, yet is he (your ſacred Majeſtye not offended with ſo bad a Terme as his "*Lewdneſs* deſerveth) as ſedicious a Varlett, and as great "an Impugner of Engliſh Governement, as any this Land "bearethe. Burnell's Father is alyve, and an old Man; "but neither in Youth nor Age lyved, or was able to lyve, "in halfe that appearaunce that this Man dothe. He "thirſteth earneſtlye to ſee the Engliſhe Governement withdrawen from hence: But, for aught I knowe, he is the "leaſt unhoneſt of the three. By theiſe, it may pleaſe "your Majeſtye to judge of the reſt: I do not meane for "Malice, but for Wealthe and happie Eſtate; which, "indede is univerſall, as farre as your Authoritie is extended, ſavinge the verie baſe Tenaunt who lyveth miſerablye, and not ſo moche for any Burden of the Soldiour as thorough the Gredines of his covetous Landlord, "for no where lyve they more wretchedlye, than where the "Land is freed from the Soldiours."

He

He then proceeds to ſhew the effect of this univerſal conſpiracy (as he terms it) to deny any ſupport for the army; and ſays, "As confidentlye as I can conceive of any thinge, "which ſenſiblye by ſight or feeling I have not, ſo probablye am I perſuaded, that if Nettervill had not bene, I "had before this tyme aſſured your Majeſtye of above "10,000 Marcs of increaſe of Revenue yearelye more than "I found you poſſeſs'd of; for I held a ſtreighter Hand "in the Matter of *Ceſſe*, the rather to bringe theim to a "certeine Rent for the Releaſe of the ſame." And therefore, in his inſtructions and memorial ſent to the Queen the "ſame day, deſires, "that he may, for this reſpecte, "and his other lewd, preſumptuous, arrogant, and un-"duetiful Dealings to me, the State, and Governement, be "more ſeverelye dealt withal, above the reſt, for exam-"ple's ſake; and his Companions to fynd as little Fa-"vour for their Preſumption, and bold Attempt againſt "me and the Governement, as in Reaſon, Equitie and "Honnor, may any Ways be ſhewed theim [1]."—Hereupon they were committed to cloſe confinement, for impugning the Queen's Royal Prerogative to take *Ceſſe*, and affirming that none could be impoſed but by Parliament, or Grand Council, and that whatever was otherwiſe ſet down, was againſt law, and the ancient cuſtoms and ſtatutes of the realm: But they were releaſed in Auguſt 1577, by reaſon of the plague then in the Fleet-Priſon, upon entering into good bonds to remain either in the city, or within ten miles thereof; and before the end of the year were pardoned, and the *Ceſſe* reduced to five marcs the plowland, upon their offering, with all humility, to do unto the Queen and her realm, true and faithful ſervice.—In 1585, he and the ſaid Henry Burnell were Knights in Parliament for the county of Dublin; and having married Aliſon, daughter of Sir John Plunket, of Dunſoghly, made 12 October 1559, Chief Juſtice of the Queen's Bench, died 5 September 1607, and was buried at Donabate, in county of Dublin [2], and leaving no iſſue by her, who deceaſed 1 of that month, he bequeathed his eſtates to Nicholas [3], ſon of his elder brother John.

(3) George, who ſucceeded his brother at Corballies, left alſo no iſſue.

(4) Thomas.

Daughter

[1] Sidney's Letters, I. 182, 183. 186. [2] Lodge Collect. [3] Ulſter's Office.

Daughter Margaret, married to John Netterville of Caſtleton-Kilpatrick, before mentioned. (1)

Aliſon, to Alexander Barnewall of Robertſtown in Meath, Eſq., and had Thomas Barnewall of the ſame place, Eſq. who died 25 December 1633, having married firſt Margaret, daughter of James Plunket, of Dunſoghly, Eſq. by whom no iſſue; and ſecondly Margaret, eldeſt daughter of Sir Walter Dongan, of Caſtletown, in the county of Kildare, Bart. by whom he had Gerald, Walter, Aliſon, Elinor, and Anne, with others who died young. (2)

John, who ſucceeded at Douth, was repreſentative, with Richard Barnewall, of the county of Meath, in the Parliament of 1585; and 31 May 1601, making a ſettlement of his eſtate, died at Douth 20 September following; and having married Eleanor, ſecond daughter of Sir James Gernon (frequently called Garland) of Kilmacoole in the county of Louth, Knt., by his wife Anne, younger daughter and coheir to Thomas Plunket, of Kilſaran, Eſq. left iſſue by her, who died 29 January 1620, an only ſon John.

Nicholas, then 20 years old *[1], a perſon of many good qualities, and on that account conſidered by K. James I. as one, worthy to be advanced to the Peerage of Ireland, who accordingly by patent †, dated at Weſtminſter 3 April 1622, Nicholas, 1 Viſcount.

* For the fine of 50l. he had a confirmation 16 December 1611, of the meſſuage and land of Corbally; the caſtle and lands of Jordanſtown, with divers others in the counties of Dublin, Meath, Carlow, Wicklow, Wexford, Roſcomon and Weſtmeath: Alſo, 2 March following had a ſpecial livery, as heir to his father and uncle Richard, of Corballies, for the fine of 37l. 6s. Inquiſition 20 Auguſt 1621, finds that he was ſeized in fee of the town-land of Cloan Mc. Gillevante, in county of Weſtmeath, containing 80 acres of land. And by virtue of the commiſſion for remedy of defective titles, dated 21 October 1634, he had a grant 11 May 1636 of the caſtle, manor, lake, fiſhing, mill, &c. of Ballymore-Loughſewdy, with a Wednesday market, and fair there on 4 October, and many other lands in Weſtmeath, to hold by the ſervice of a Knight's fee and the rent of 17l. 5s. Engliſh, no rent being reſerved to the crown before. And alſo 20 May 1639, he had another grant, in virtue of the ſame commiſſion, of the lands of Baronſtown and others in the county of Meath, and elſewhere. (Lodge.)

† The Preamble. Ad Regni decus et Ornamentum conducere nihil magis arbitramur, quam Viros, inſignes Virtutibus pariter et Majoribus claros, qui de Rege & de Republica bene meriti ſunt, et laudabilia præſtiterunt Obſequia, condignis Honoribus augere. Hinc enim Videmus inde ex Virtutem ali, atque ac in Animis generoſis ac illuſtribus Induſtriam et Alacritatem ad Res præclaras peragendas foveri. Perpendentes igitur quod dilectus nobis Nicholaus Netterville

[1] Inq. poſt mortem patris and Lodge Collect.

1622, created him Viſcount Netterville of Douth, with the fee of 13l. 6s. 8d. payable out of the cuſtoms of the port of Dublin. He took his ſeat in the Parliament, which met 14 July 1634 [1], but gave his attendance only a few days, having leave, the 26, to retire into the country for that ſeſſion, in regard of his lady's ſickneſs.—He was again preſent the firſt day of the ſecond ſeſſion (4 November) as he was in the Parliament, opened 16 March 1639, when four ſubſidies being granted to the King by the Commons, who intended to publiſh a declaration to ſerve his Majeſty with their bodies and eſtates, he was appointed by the Peers, 24 of ſame month, one of the managers, to agree and join in the form of that declaration —Being in the country at the breaking out of the rebellion 23 October 1641, he repaired to Dublin the day after, and waited on the L. J. with great profeſſions of his loyalty, and readineſs to aſſiſt in ſuppreſſing it [2]; but his offer of ſervice not being accepted, he retired into the country, and joined with the Lords of *the Pale*; for which he forfeited his eſtate; was outlawed 17 November 1642, and by the Commiſſioners for executing the act of ſettlement was adjudged *Nocent*.

He married firſt Elenor, daughter of Sir John Bathe of Drumconragh, county of Dublin, and Athcarne, in the county of Meath, and ſhe dying 27 October 1634, was buried 9 November, in the church of Douth; his ſecond wife

Netterville de Douth in Comitatu Meath in Regno noſtro Hiberniæ Armiger, ex illuſtri et antiqua Proſapia et Genere ortus et prognatus ſit; quodque primus iſtius Familiæ in dicto Regno noſtro Hiberniæ Anteceſſor, exiſtens Nepos Hugonis de Lacy quondam Comitis Ultoniæ et Domini de Conaught et Meath in dicto Regno Hiberniæ, extra hoc Regnum Angliæ in dictum Regnum Hiberniæ, ſub auſpiciis clariſſimorum Progenitorum noſtrorum, ad Gentem Hibernicam in Coronæ regiæ dicti Regni noſtri Angliæ Jugum et Obedientiam ſubigendam transfretavit, et ibidem cum præfato Hugone Clariſſima Servitia perpetravit; a tempore cujus Subactionis et Conqueſtus Anteceſſores præfati Nicholai Netterville antiquam hæreditatem eis et Meritorum ſuorum præmium adtunc impenſam, hucuſque tenuerunt, et eandem hæreditatem idem Nicholaus jam poſſidet. Conſiderantes inſuper ſingularem ipſius Familiæ erga Coronam noſtram Angliæ Fidem, utpote, in tot ſæculis, et tantis Regni iſtius turbis, nullam Sanguinis attinęturam aut Corruptionem unquam paſſa eſt. Obſervantes etiam ſummam Fortitudinem, Prudentiam, Dexteritatem, Induſtriam, Conſtantiam et Fidelitatem ipſius Nicholai Netterville erga nos et Coronam noſtram, volenteſque proinde eundem Nicholaum Netterville condignis Honoribus et regalibus Præmiis ornare, et ampliare, Sciatis quod, &c.

[1] Lords Jour. I. 2. [2] Temple p. 31.

wife was Mary, *, daughter of Alderman Brice of Drogheda, widow of John Hoey, Esq. Serjeant at Arms, and also the relict of Sir Thomas Hibbots, Chancellor of the Exchequer, by whom he had no children; and deceasing in 1654, was buried at Mountown in the county of Dublin, having issue eight sons and five daughters, viz.

Sir John Netterville, his successor. (1)

Lucas, of Corballies, in the county of Dublin †, who being engaged with the Irish in their first insurrection, was at the head of those, who sent an answer to the state 10 December 1641, when the L. J. inquired into the reason of their assembling and taking arms. He died in the rebellion; and for that reason the Parliament of England[1] 3 August 1648, granted the capital messuage, town and lands of Corballies, with so much of his estate adjoining, as should amount to 400l. a year, English, to Anne, Lady Harcourt, widow of Sir Simon Harcourt, who lost his life in that war.—He married Mabel, daughter of Sir Patrick Barnewall of Turvey, and had issue Richard, who died young; and Francis, a Colonel in the Irish army, who after the reduction of the kingdom by Cromwell, was employed 1651, by Don Francisco Friscott, who was licensed by the L. D. General to raise and transport 2000 Irish soldiers for the King of Spain's service. He married Mary, daughter of General Thomas Preston, and had one son and one daughter, Thomas and Mary, who both died young. (2) Family of Corballies.

* She lived at Cotlandstown in the county of Kildare, and, as appears from her deposition, suffered much by the rebellion; being between 1 November 1641 and 31 January, robbed and deprived by the rebels, there and elsewhere, of 2000 sheep, which she accounted to be worth 600l. 70 milch cows, worth 210l. 42 oxen and 3 bulls, 135l. 40 horses, 120l. corn in haggard, 360l. corn in ground 300l. 1200 stone of sheep's wool, 100 stone of lamb's wool, and 40 stone of locks, 70l. household goods, 200l. yearly rents, 700l. debts, 5000l. so that she had then lost 8951l.

† Which estate he possessed, pursuant to the will of his uncle Richard Netterville, of same place, Esq. dated 11 April 1607, (soon after which he died) whereby his trustees by his settlement of 16 June 1606, were to stand seized of his lands of inheritance in the county and city of Dublin, to the use of his wife Alison for life; remainder to Luke, second son of Nicholas, Viscount Netterville in tail male; and of his leases and farms in the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, for the payment of his debts, and afterwards to Patrick and Robert, third and fourth sons of the said Viscount in tail male. (List of claims 1662.)

[1] Lodge Collect.

(3) Family of Longford.

Patrick Netterville, of Miltown, in Tipperary, Esq. who was also engaged in the rebellion; and by Mary, sister of Sir Thadeus Duffe, Knt. had a daughter married to Mr. Keravan; and four sons, Nicholas; Lucas; Richard, who married Honestas, daughter of Christopher Netterville, of Fethard, and left no issue; and John, a Priest. —Nicholas, the eldest son, together with his mother, had a grant of lands in the county of Galway, 24 March 1676, and became seated at Leighcarrow, in that county; and marrying Mary, daughter of Sir Redmund Burke, had three sons, Luke, who left no issue; Patrick; James (who by Mary, his wife, left Christopher Netterville, a lunatick, in 1731[1]); and several daughters, the second of whom, Mary, was first married in April 1674, to Sir Edmund Burke, of Glinsk, Bart. to whom she was third wife, and after to Roger O'Shaghnassey, of Castlegarre, county of Galway, Esq.—Patrick, who succeeded, was seated at Lecarrow, and Longford, in the county of Galway; married Margaret, sister to James Ferrall, of Killmore, in the county of Roscomon, Esq. and dying in 1735, had three sons and four daughters, viz. Edmund, of Longford, and of Glasnevin, near Dublin, sheriff of the county of Galway, for the year 1745; (who married Margery, eldest daughter of Frederick Trench, Esq. Member of Parliament for the said county, and died in June 1777, leaving two children, Frederick; and Margery, who married in August 1760, Walter Lawrence, of Woodfield, county of Galway, Esq.[1]); James and Patrick, who both died unmarried; Cicely, married to Sir Henry Burke, of Glinsk, Bart.; Margaret, to John Fallon, of Ballyglass, in Roscomon, Gent.; Catharine, deceased; and Bridget, married in 1744, to James Tully, of Dunmore, M. D. and died in 1748.

(4) Family of Crucerath.

Robert, of Crucerath, and of Knockcumber, in Meath, who married Jane, daughter of Sir William Rigdon, of Rigdon-Hall, in Lincolnshire, Knt. and had six sons and four daughters, viz. Nicholas, his heir; John, who married Sarah, daughter of Sir Thomas Offeley, Groom-Porter, and died after 1722, childless; William, a Lieutenant in the army, who married the Lady Frances Ridgeway, elder daughter of Weston Pitt, third Earl of Londonderry, which title is extinct, and died 20 February 1709; Robert,

[1] Lodge Collect.

Robert, James, Patrick, Mary, Alice, Jane, and Elizabeth, who all died young.—Nicholas, of Crucerath [1], in February 1676, married Catharine, daughter of William, Viſcount Fitz-William, and by her, who died in 1741 [2], had three ſons and three daughters; William; Nicholas; John, of London; Alice; Dorothy, who died unmarried; and Mary, married to James Barnewall, Eſq. and died in 1728.—William, the eldeſt ſon, married Mary, daughter and heir to Robert Preſton, of Chareſtown, in the county of Dublin, Gent. (who died 22 June 1716, by his wife Alice, niece to Thomas Huſſey, of Cullmullen, in Meath, Eſq.) and had iſſue Robert, to (whom his grand-mother Alice, who died in 1733, left the benefit of her farm of Chareſtown, and who 20 October 1755, married Margaret, daughter and coheir to Sir Andrew Aylmer, Bart. and relict of —— Luttrell [3]); Catharine; and Mary.—Nicholas Netterville, of Hollymount, alias Rathallin, in Meath, Eſq. (the ſecond ſon of Nicholas) 7 June 1719 conformed to the eſtabliſhed church, and 31 January, 1727, had his Majeſty's warrant for an annuity of 80l. a year, and the ſum of 324l. He married firſt Elizabeth Jones, widow of Henry Luttrell, of Luttrellſtown, Eſq. father of Simon, late Earl Carhampton [4], and ſhe dying in 1723, he married 20 Auguſt 1724, Joyce [5], widow of Sir Ignatius Nugent, Knt. and had one ſon Nicholas, made an enſign of foot in 1747, and one daughter Catharine [6].

Richard, who in 1640, commanded a company of 97 foot, at 15s. a day [7]. (5)

Chriſtopher, a Jeſuit. (6)

Captain Thomas Netterville, of Black-Caſtle [8], who being in England, when the troubles began in Ireland, had a paſs from the King in November 1641, to return to his native country; but was ſtopped in his journey by the Mayor of Cheſter, and by an order of the Houſe of Lords, (17 January) taken priſoner to London; but ſome time after being releaſed, he came into Ireland, and was engaged in the rebellion; after which he reſided at Black-Caſtle, married Catharine, daughter of Thomas Betagh, of Moinalty, in Meath, Eſq. and had Matilda or Maud, who married Richard Everard, of Randalſtown, in Meath, Eſq. and had ſeveral children, of whom the eldeſt ſon Thomas, by his wife Anne, daughter of Thomas Barnewall, of Rowſton, in Meath, Eſq. had iſſue two ſons Matthias and Chriſtopher. (7)

[1] Articles dated 22. [2] Her will was proved 25 Feb. that year in the Court of Prerogative. [3] Lodge Collect. [4] See that title. [5] Prerog. Office. [6] Lodge. [7] Id. [8] Id.

(8) Nicholas, a Jeſuit, and Chaplain to L. D. Tyrconnel, in 1688.

(1) Daughter Mary was married to Sir Luke Fitz-Gerald, of Tecroghan, Knt. and was mother of George, who married, Jane daughter of Sir Thomas Carey, of Portleſter, and had an only child Mary.

(2) Margaret, in 1626, to Pierce Butler, ſon and heir to Edward, of Grange, the firſt Viſcount Galmoy, and by him, who died in 1650, had Edward, ſucceſſor to his grandfather in that title.

(3) Aliſon, to Walter Chevers, of Mountown, in the county of Dublin, Eſq.

(4) Ellen, or Eleanor, to Thomas Fleming, of Cabragh, in the county of Cavan, Eſq.

(5) Jane, to Matthias, Lord Trimleſton [1].

Sir John, 2 Viſcount. Sir John Netterville, the ſecond Viſcount, was knighted in his father's life-time, and in 1640 commanded a half *ſtanding* company of 97 men at 15s. a day; with whom, on the breaking out of the rebellion the year after, he accompanied the Lord Moore, into Drogheda, 26 October, for the defence thereof againſt the Northern rebels: But his religion inclining him to favour their inſurrection, he declared much virulency in his affections, by giving groundleſs alarms, raiſing falſe rumours, and infuſing evil diſpoſitions into the minds of the townſmen; who, as it afterwards appeared, were but too forward to take part with the rebels. It was believed, they had in the very beginning concerted to cut off the Lord Moore, and ſeize upon his troop, and that Sir John Netterville's part was to begin a mutiny; which he attempted the night he was to be upon the watch, by giving ill language and endeavouring to make a quarrel with his Lordſhip; which that Lord very diſcreetly paſſed over, and ſo carefully looked to the guards, that they could take no advantage to execute their deſign. —After this, he retired to his own houſe, till he was forced by the rebels to quit it, and throw himſelf into the King's protection, by repairing to the Earl of Ormond, at Garretſtown; but upon his arrival in Dublin, he was committed priſoner to the caſtle, and there continued, until, upon his petition to the King, giving an account of his conduct, (the ſubſtance whereof is inſerted below)

[1] See V. Kingſland. n.

low *,) he was enlarged in April 1643; in which very month, he accompanied the Iriſh army to the ſieges of Ballynekill and Borraſs in the Queen's County; and, after the reduction of the kingdom by the Parliament, was, with his

* In his petition he ſets forth, that in the beginning of theſe troubles he was at his dwelling-houſe, diſtant ſome few miles from Drogheda, to the ſiege whereof the rebels came upon a ſudden in ſuch numbers, that he could make no way into the town, and ſo was forced to maintain his Houſe within a mile of the enemy: But their multitudes ſo increaſed, that he was no way able to reſiſt them, and they broke and forced into his houſe in great parties once or twice, and reſided there againſt his will: But abhorring their ways, he determined to leave his houſe, and come to his Majeſty's forces with the firſt opportunity, which was when the Earl of Ormond came to Garretſtown, within ten miles of his dwelling; to whom, of his own free deſire and accord he immediately repaired (though with much hazard of his life) and humbly ſubmitted and preſented himſelf to his Majeſty's obedience and ſervice, and ſo came to Dublin to his ſervice and protection; where, on his coming, the Lords of the Council, 12 March 1641, committed him priſoner to the caſtle, and ſoon after he was indicted of treaſon in the King's Bench, chiefly for receiving the rebels into his Houſe, whereas he was not able to reſiſt them: And being the fourth or fifth that preſented themſelves, after his Majeſty's proclamation from Weſtminſter 1 January, and the number of them that ſo came exceeded not 14 or 15 perſons in the whole kingdom; yet all were committed and indicted; ſome put to the rack and otherwiſe afflicted, ſo as many were deterred from ſubmiſſion (as it may be conceived) by the ſeverity extended to thoſe few, that of their own accord came to his protection and ſervice. Having in great diſtreſs remained in priſon, above 12 months, bail being refuſed, his requeſt was, that the King would conſider the inevitable neceſſity of his receiving the rebels into his Houſe, for which cauſe chiefly he was indicted of high treaſon, and the indictment found by ſuch men, againſt whom he had legal exceptions, and ſome of the examinations taken againſt him were extorted by menaces with the rack and ſuch like puniſhments, and that himſelf, in examination, was much enforced, by leaving out all that might lawfully mitigate or excuſe his offence; and that it was conceived, his Majeſty's proclamation, and the order of Parliament, with his humble ſubmiſſion and coming to Dublin, as ſoon as poſſibly he could, would in honour and juſtice give pardon to greater trangreſſions. The benefit of all which he implored, and to be releaſed upon bail, that ſo he might preſerve that little fortune, which was not as yet poſſeſſed by the rebels, whereby to keep his wife and children from ſtarving.—This was confirmed by the following certificate;

" We, whoſe names are underwritten, are ready to depoſe upon oath, " whenſoever we ſhall be thereunto required, that Sir John Netterville did " voluntarily come in, and ſubmit himſelf in ſuch manner and form, as " in his petition is ſet forth. Witneſs our hands this 5th day of April " 1643.

JOHN DONGAN.
EDMUND BUTLER.
HENRY TALBOT."

And all the articles of his petition he defended by the atteſtations of credible witneſſes.

his father, 12 Auguſt 1652, excepted from pardon for life and eſtate.—However, his lady 20 April 1653, obtained an order of government to enjoy a fifth part of the profits of the eſtate, over and above contribution, towards the better ſubſiſtence of herſelf and children; and five days after, in regard ſhe was an Engliſh-woman, and a ſtranger in the country, that fifth part was diſcharged from contributing to the reparation of loſſes and robberies, committed by the Iriſh in rebellion, and from debts contracted by her huſband during the time of the rebellion: Alſo, 12 May, upon her petition, deſiring to be continued in the poſſeſſion of *Douth* and *Proudfootſtown*, as part of her fifths, the ſame was allowed her, in regard ſhe had no other place to reſort unto, for the accommodation of herſelf and family.

She was the Lady Elizabeth Weſton, elder daughter of Richard, Earl of Portland, Lord High-Treaſurer of England, and Knight of the Garter, by his firſt wife Elizabeth, daughter of William Pincheon, of Writtle, in Eſſex, Eſq. They were married in 1623[1], and his Lordſhip dying in September 1659,* was buried in the church of St. Giles in the Fields, London, having iſſue by her, who died in 1656, and was buried in the ſame church, ſeven ſons and four daughters; Nicholas, his ſucceſſor; Richard, who died in Italy; Hierome, a Prieſt; James, a Lieutenant in the army, who married Eleanor, daughter of Sir William Talbot, of Cartown, Bart. and widow of Sir Henry O'Neile; Lucas, Patrick, and Robert, died infants; Mary, married in 1661, to Henry, the ſecond Viſcount Kingſland; Frances; Margaret, to William Archbold, of Timolin, in the county of Kildare, Eſq. and Eleanor, who died young †.

Nicholas, 3 Viſcount.

Nicholas, the third Viſcount Netterville, being entitled to the eſtate of the family in tail, which had been ſeized and ſequeſtered by reaſon of his father's and grandfather's engagements

* By his will, dated 2 September 1659, (proved 27 July 1663) he commends his body to be buried as near to the body of his deceaſed lady, as conveniently might be. (Prerog. Office.)

† After the reduction of the kingdom by Cromwell, a penſion of 50 ſhillings a week was granted to Hierome and ſeven more of his Lordſhip's children, for their ſupport.

[1] Purſuant to deed dated 27 February 1623.

engagements in the rebellion, was particularly mentioned and taken care of, as one of the 36 *nominees*, by the King's declaration for the ſettlement of Ireland, 30 November 1660, and in conſequence thereof, in 1662, put in his claim before the commiſſioners for executing the act of ſettlement, but had the misfortune to be judged *Nocent* by them 23 March, upon the evidence of perſons, who were all, or moſt of them, after detected of, and puniſhed for perjury, contrary to univerſal expectation, and to the opinion of ſeveral that were thought to be convinced of his innocence [1]; whereupon his brothers and ſiſters claimed their reſpective portions, appointed by their father's marriage-ſettlement, dated 27 February 1623, and his brothers their reſpective remainders after his death without iſſue male, they were accordingly decreed thereto in 1663, and had a grant thereof by patent in 1666; and when the ſaid portions ſhould be ſatisfied, Edward Smith, Sir Courtenay Pole and others, entitled to the eſtate, ſo long as his Lordſhip ſhould have iſſue male, were to continue their poſſeſſion.—Being thus ſtripped of his eſtate, he repaired to England, and applied to the King, who was ſo well ſatisfied of the hardſhips caſt upon him; ſo well aſſured of the loyalty of him and his anceſtors to the Royal Family; ſo deſirous that all juſt intereſts ſhould be provided for; and ſo willing to extend his mercy to his Lordſhip, as far as might ſtand with his juſtice, that he was pleaſed to have it enacted by the act of explanation, that the commiſſioners for execution thereof, ſhould ſet out to the ſaid Edward Smith, Sir Courtenay Pole, and others, their reſpective two-third parts, and then reſtore his Lordſhip to all the eſtate his father, or grandfather had enjoyed on 22 October 1641 (ſpiritual livings and tithes, rectories and parſonages, impropriate and appropriate tithes excepted) to hold the ſame as if he had been adjudged *innocent*, and that he ſhould be thereby reſtored in blood to all intents and purpoſes.--But notwithſtanding this, he could never get into poſſeſſion of more, than about a fifth part of the eſtate, for which he paſſed patent 18 June 1666, after vaſt trouble and expence.

He was of the Privy-Council to James II. in whoſe reign and *that* of his brother he had a penſion; and being in that King's army before the city of Derry, was taken priſoner 6 May 1689, and outlawed; he made his will 3 April ſame

[1] Lodge.

ſame year, and dying ſoon after [1], his children preferred a petition to K. William and Q. Mary, ſetting forth, that he was erroneouſly indicted of high treaſon before the grand jury in the county of Weſtmeath, ſome months after his deceaſe, and judgment of outlawry given againſt him: Upon conſideration whereof, the Queen ſent her letters from Whitehall 31 March 1692, ordering the reverſal of his outlawry, which was reverſed accordingly; and in the act of Parliament, paſſed 9 K. William, to hinder the reverſal of ſeveral outlawries and attainders, it was provided, that nothing therein contained ſhould extend to attaint Richard, late Earl of Tyrone, Theobald, late Viſcount Dillon, and Nicholas, late Viſcount Netterville, who died during the late rebellion, before the third day of October 1691

[2] In April 1661, he married Margaret, daughter of Thady O'Hara, of Crebilly, in the county of Antrim, Eſq. (by his wife Catharine, ſiſter to Daniel O'Neile, Page of Honour to K. Charles II. Captain of the firſt Troop of Guards, Privy-Counſellor and Poſt-Maſter-General) and had iſſue four ſons and four daughters; John, his heir; Nicholas, who died when about 16 years of age; Luke, born in 1679, (who 12 [3] June 1707, conformed to the eſtabliſhed church, and by the interceſſion of the houſe of Peers [4], obtained a penſion of 200l. a year on the Civil Liſt. He married Anne, daughter of Mr. Stanley, of Drogheda; died in 1742, and was buried with his anceſtors in the church of Douth, leaving iſſue Nicholas, Hierome, and Margaret); James, died in his infancy; Mary, Elizabeth; Catharine, (married to Major John Bird, of Drogheda); and Honora; one of which daughters was firſt wife to Nicholas Plunket, of Dunſoghly, Eſq.

John, 4 Viſcount.

John, the fourth Viſcount Netterville, at his father's death, was in foreign parts for his education, and after the reduction of Ireland in 1692, returned home, being then under age. 19 January 1715, he took the oath of allegiance [5]. On 30 May 1704, he married Frances, eldeſt daughter of Richard, Viſcount Roſſe, and died of a fever at Liege in Flanders, 12 December 1727, in the 54 year of his age, leaving an only ſon

Nicholas,

[1] Lodge. [2] Articles dated 1 April, 2500l. fortune. [3] Lords Jour. III. 818. [4] Lords Jour. II. 758. 762. 818. [5] Idem. 494.

Nicholas, the fifth Viſcount,* born in 1708, who, after two years ſtay in the Univerſity of Utrecht, returned to Ireland in Auguſt 1728; took his ſeat in the Houſe of Peers, 25 February 1729[1], and 28 of that month 1731, married Catharine, born 25 May 1712, only daughter of Samuel Burton, of Burton-Hall in the county of Carlow, Eſq.[2] and his Lordſhip departing this life 19 March 1750, was buried at Douth, leaving by his lady, who died 24 May 1784, an only ſon John, and two daughters, viz. Frances, born 5 September 1733, married to ——— Blake, Eſq. and died at Marſeilles in May 1764; and Anne, born in 1738, who died in December 1756. Nicholas, 5 Viſcount.

John[3], the ſixth and preſent Viſcount, born in 1744. John, 6 Viſcount.

TITLE.] John Netterville, Lord Viſcount Netterville, of Douth, in the county of Meath.

CREATION.] So created 3 April 1622, 20 Jac. I.

ARMS.] Pearl, a Croſs, Ruby, Frettee, Topaz.

CREST.] On a Wreath, a Demi-Lion Rampant, Ruby, Bezantee.

SUPPORTERS.] The Dexter, a Sea-Horſe, parti per feſs, Ruby and Proper, the Mane, Legs, Fins and Tip of the Tail, Gold. The Siniſter, a Lion Guardant, Ruby, Bezantee.

MOTTO.] CRUCI DUM SPIRO FIDO.

SEAT.] Douth, in the county of Meath, 25 miles from Dublin.

* His Lordſhip was indicted 1 Auguſt 1743, for the murder of Michael Walſh, in county of Meath, and 3 February following was tried for the ſame, by the Houſe of Peers, and honourably acquitted. (Lords Journals, IV. 579.)

[1] Lords Jour. III. 119. [2] See Title Conyngham. [3] Ulſter's Office.

NEEDHAM, Viscount KILMOREY.

6 THIS family of Needham, Nedeham, Nedham, hath been of great note in the counties of Salop and Chester, and is deſcended from William de Nedham, Lord of Staunton in the laſt mentioned county 1102 (3 Hen. I.) whoſe ſon William, living 1154 (1 Hen. II.) had Roger his heir, living in the year 1200, the father of William, the father of John, the father of John de Nedeham, living 1330 (4 Edw. III.) whoſe ſon Thomas Nedeham, of Nedeham in the county of Derby, living 1337, (11 Edw. III.) had iſſue two ſons, Thomas his heir, and William, anceſtor to Viſcount Kilmorey, and of whom hereafter; Thomas, the elder ſon was living in 1353, he married Maud, daughter of Roger Melure, of Thornſet in county of Derby, and had iſſue, Robert Needham, living in 1381 (5 Ric. II.) whoſe ſon Needham, of Needham (4 Hen. V.) had John Needham of Thornſet (2 Hen. VI.) the father of Otwell, of Thornſet, who had Chriſtopher his heir, and Margery, married to Thomas Whittington of Pantley, Eſq.—Chriſtopher ſucceeded at Thornſet, and married Elizabeth, daughter of John (alias Thomas) Shalcroſs, of Shalcroſs, and had iſſue Otwell his heir; Edward, Arthur, Humphry, Chriſtian, which four died unmarried; Agnes married to John Greſwell of Cheſter; and Iſabel to John Radiſh.—Otwell was ſeated at Thornſet, Needham, and Chowley, and marrying Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Cadman, of Colly, had iſſue eleven ſons, and five daughters, viz. William his heir; Richard of Senetorton (who married firſt Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Sacheveral, by whom he had no iſſue; and ſecondly, Dorothy, daughter of Henry Eyre, of Highlow, and by her had three ſons, Humphry, John, and William); Humphry (who married Grace, daughter of William Ellis, and had a ſon Richard); Henry (who by Anne, daughter of ——— Hazlewood, had an only daughter, Anne, married to Laurence Blandeſton of Southampton); Edward, who died

William.

William.
Roger.
William.
John.
Thomas.

died young; George (who by Clare, daughter of —— Jaſper of Antwerp, had a ſon Francis); Otwell (who by Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Weſtby, had William his heir); Arthur, Triſtram, Anthony, and John, all died unmarried: daughter Elizabeth, married to Robert Radcliffe of Mellor; Letitia, to Richard Windeſley, of Windeſley; Dorothy, to John Dakin; Grace, to William Bullock of Ounſton; and Eleanor.——William Needham of Thornſet, the eldeſt ſon, married Margaret, daughter and heir to Nicholas Garlick of Whitfield, Eſq. and had Otwell; and George (who married Catharine, daughter of Stephen Eyre).—Otwell left iſſue Henry of Benhes, who married firſt, Mary, daughter of Owen Williams, of the county of Caernarvon, and by her had William, and Dorothy; and he married ſecondly, Heſter, daughter of John Tedcaſtle of London, and had iſſue, Henry (who continued the line in county of Derby); and two daughters, Elizabeth and Sarah[1].

William, the younger ſon of Thomas of Needham, living in 1375[2], was Juſtice of Cheſter, and married Alice, daughter and heir to William (or Henry) Cravach, of Cravach, living there 3 Ric. II. 1379, and had Robert his heir, living 1417, who had two ſons, Robert; and Thomas, father (by Catharine, daughter of Humphry Hill) of Humphry Nedeham, who left a ſon Robert. William. Robert.

Robert Nedeham of Cravach, Eſq. the elder ſon, living 18 Rich. II. married Dorothy, daughter of Sir John Savage of Clifton in Cheſhire, Knight of the Garter, by his wife Catharine, daughter of Thomas Stanley, and dying in 1448 (26 Hen. VI.) was buried in Holme-Chapel, leaving by her, who deceaſed in 1430, four ſons and one daughter, Anne (or Agnes) married to John Starkey of Oulton, in the county of Cheſter, Eſq. whoſe ſon and heir Hugh, died in 1526, and by Margaret, daughter of Philip Egerton, of Egerton, was father of Hugh Starkey, Eſq. who built the church of *Over*, in 1543, and died in 1555, without iſſue. The ſons were, Robert.

Thomas, his ſucceſſor. (1)

Sir John Nedeham, who in 1449 was choſen Serjeant of London, for which city, the next year, he was Member of Parliament, and in 1452, was Lieutenant-Juſtice of Cheſter, of which, in 1461 he was made Juſtice, and afterwards conſti- (2)

[1] Pedigree Penes. J. L. [2] Idem.

conſtituted a Judge of the Court of King's Bench. He married Margaret, youngeſt daughter of Randal Manwaring, of Over-Pever in Cheſhire, Eſq. widow of William, the ſon of Sir John Bromley, of Badington, and dying without iſſue, in 1480, was buried in Holme-Chapel; having ſettled the lands, called Hallum-Lands in the county of Cheſter (which he had purchaſed in 1471, from Thomas Chickford, who had married Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Robert de Hallum) and the reſt of his eſtate on his next brother

(3) Robert of Atherley, whoſe deſcendants lived at Shaurington (or Shavington) in Salop, and failed of iſſue male, in 1578 (21 Eliz.) whereby the eſtate devolved on Robert Needham, of Shenton, Eſq. and is now enjoyed by the Lord Kilmorey.

(4) Hugh, of whom we find no farther mention.

Thomas. Thomas Needham, of Crevach, Eſq. the eldeſt ſon, married Maud, daughter of Sir William Brereton, of Brereton (by his wife Maud, daughter of John Dutton, of Dutton, Eſq. and widow of Sir William Booth, of Dunham) and deceaſing in 1463, was buried in Holme-Chapel, having iſſue Sir William his heir, and a daughter Anne, married to Robert Greene, of Congleton in Cheſhire, Eſq.

Sir William. Sir William Needham, of Crevach and Shavington, Knt. married Iſabel, one of the three daughters, and coheirs to Sir John Bromley, who died in 1487, by Joan his wife, daughter and heir to William Hexſtall, deſcended from Sir Walter Bromley, living in the reign of Henry III. and by

Sir Robert. her left Sir Robert Needham, Knt. who in 1506 (22 Hen VII.) purchaſed the eſtate of Shenton, and in the 20. 27. and 32 years of Henry VIII. was ſheriff of the county of Salop.——He married Agnes, daughter of John Manwaring of Baddeley, Eſq. and died in 1556 (the probate of his will bears date, 30 July 1557) having iſſue Thomas his heir, and four daughters, ———, married to Robert Cholmondeley, of Chorley, Eſq.; Jane, to Sir Andrew Corbet of Morton, and was mother of Sir Vincent Corbet; Mary, to John Winnington of Pantley; and Maud, to Sir Thomas Venables of Kinderton, Knt.

Thomas. Thomas Needham of Shenton, Eſq. married Anne, daughter of Sir John Talbot, of Graſton in the county of Worceſter, and had iſſue three ſons, and three daughters; Robert, Thomas, John; Anne, married to Sir Richard Bulkeley of Beaumaris; Margaret, to Richard Stevenſon

of

of Dothell; and Margery, to George Coney, of Coney, Eſqrs.———Robert, the eldeſt ſon, in the 6. 28 and 37 years of Q. Elizabeth, was Sheriff of the county of Salop, and in her reign, had conſiderable commands during the war in Ireland; after which he was made Vice-Preſident of the Council, in the marches of Wales; and by Frances, youngeſt daughter of Sir Edward Aſton of Tixhall, in the county of Stafford (by Joan, daughter of Sir Thomas Bowleſs, Baron of the Exchequer) had two ſons and ſix daughters, viz. Robert.

Robert, created Viſcount Kilmorey. (1)

Thomas of Poolpark, in county of Derby, who married (2) Ellen, daughter of Sir Henry Bagenal, Knight-Mareſchal of Ireland, and widow of Sir Robert Saliſbury, by whom he had iſſue, Sir Robert Needham of Poolpark (who married Mary, daughter and heir to ——— Hartop of Surry, and left poſterity) Richard, alſo of Poolpark; Arthur of Cambridge; Thomas; and Francis, both of London, and a daughter Elizabeth, living in 1633[1].

Daughter Maud, married to John Aſton, of Aſton in (1) Cheſhire, Eſq Sewer, or Steward to Q. Anne, wife of K. James I. and by him, who died 13 May 1615, had three ſons and three daughters, whereof the eldeſt ſon, Sir Thomas Aſton, was created a Baronet 25 July 1628, and was anceſtor to the preſent Sir Willoughby Aſton.

Jane, to James Collier of Darleſton, in Staffordſhire, (2) Eſq. who ſold *Stone* and *Darleſton* to his father-in-law.

Anne, to Robert Powell of Park, Eſq. (3)

Dorothy, ſecond wife to Richard Chetwode, Lord of (4) Chetwode Wood-hall, and Warkworth, in the county of Bucks, and had five ſons and ſix daughters, viz. Robert; Thomas; John; Tobias; Francis: Grace; Mary; Dorothy; Jane; Beatrix; and Abigail[2].

Mary, firſt to Thomas Onſlow of Beraton; and ſecond- (5) ly, to Sir Robert Vernon of Hodnet, both in Shropſhire, and was mother of Sir Henry Vernon, created a Baronet 23 July 1660.

Elizabeth, died unmarried. (6)

Sir Robert Needham, who ſucceeded at Shenton, was knighted by K. James I.; ſerved the office of Sheriff for the county of Salop in 1606; was appointed 12 November 1617, of Council to William, Lord Compton, Preſident of Sir Robert, 1 Viſcount.

[1] Lodge's Collect. [2] Idem.

of Wales; and by K. Charles I. created a Peer of Ireland, by letters patent, dated 18 April 1625. He married to his firſt wife, Jane, daughter of John Lacy, Eſq. Alderman of London, ſhe dying 16 July 1591, was buried at Atherley in Shropſhire, without iſſue; he married ſecondly, Catharine, daughter of John Robinſon of London, Eſq. relict of George Huxley, of Wyrehall in Middleſex, Eſq. who left her a widow 30 April 1627; and by her he had two ſons and four daughters; Robert his ſucceſſor; Alexander of Newſtead; Anne, Elizabeth, both died unmarried; Elenor, wife to William Owen of Shrewſbury, Eſq.; and Frances, to Sir Rowland Cotton.

Robert, 2 Viſcount.

Robert, the ſecond Viſcount, married firſt Frances, third daughter of Sir Henry Anderſon, Sheriff and Alderman of London in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, by whom he had Robert his heir; Ellen; and Frances, the firſt wife of Thomas, ſon of George Cotton of Cumbermere, Eſq. and had one ſon, George, who by Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Smyth, of Haugh in Cheſhire, Knt. had an only daughter, who died young before him.——His Lordſhip's ſecond wife was Eleanor, daughter and heir to Thomas Dutton of Dutton, Eſq. Widow of Gilbert, Lord Gerard of Gerard's Bromley, and dying at Dutton, 12 September 1653, had iſſue by her, who died there 12 March 1665, æt. 69, and was interred the 16 at Great-Budworth, four ſons and eight daughters, viz.

(1) Charles, ſucceſſor to his half-brother Robert in the honour.

(2) George, who died at Cheſter without iſſue, in 1644.

(3) Thomas.

(4) Arthur, overlaid by his nurſe.

(1) Daughter Anne, died in her infancy.

(2) Eleanor, firſt married in 1638, to Peter Warburton of *the Lodge* in Cheſhire, Eſq. ſhe being then but 11 years old, but he dying without iſſue, and under age, of the ſmall-pox at Oxford, 1 Auguſt 1641, ſhe became the ſecond wife in 1644, of John, the firſt Lord Byron, then Governor of Cheſter, who died in France without any iſſue by her, in 1652; and ſhe, who is deſcribed to have been a Lady of ſuch beauty, ſweet diſpoſition, and general repute, that ſhe ſcarce left her equal, died at Cheſter, 26 January 1663, about the age of 36 years, and was buried in Trinity Church.

Suſan,

Susan, married in 1652, to Richard Scriven, of Fordsley in Shropshire, Esq. where she died in August 1667. (3)

Catharine, died unmarried at Dutton, 11 March 1665, the day before her mother, and was buried in the same grave. (4)

Mary, died after the year 1669, unmarried[1]. (5)

Penelope, in 1653, became the first wife of Randal Egerton, of Betley in Staffordshire, Esq. and dying in 1670, lies buried in the North-Aile of K. Henry VII. Chapel, Westminster Abbey, under a monument with this inscription; (6)

PENELOPE,
Filia è pluribus lectissima
ROBERTI Dom. NEDHAM Viceco. de KILMURRAY
et
HELENÆ antiquiss. DUTTON de DUTTON
In Comit. Palat. Cestr. Hæredis unicæ,
Conjux mœstissimi
RANDOLPHI EGERTON de Betley Cestr. Confinio,
Carolino nuper in Exercitu Majoris (ut vocant) Generalis,
Supremoque nunc Regni Consilio (Parliamento regio)
Staffordiensium Delegati. (fidem
Cujus in utrumque Carolum Britanniar. Monarchas immobile
Resque præclare gestas, Posteri non tacebunt.
(Cui nunquam nisi moriendo gravis)
Heic juxta EGERTONORUM Insignia
(Illustriss. Baronum de MALPAS)
Una cum RANDOLPHO Filiolo
Posita est ex voto.
(Quin ab illâ magis (credite) se positum voluit Maritus,
Neque vita functum alibi ponendum optat)
Filiolæ dans vitam perdidit,
XIII. Kalend. April. Anno { Humanæ M. D. CLXX°.
Restitut. { Britannicæ X°.
Stat sine pede Virtus.

Her husband died 20 October 1681, and was buried with her.

Dorothy, died unmarried at London, in June 1669. (7)

Elizabeth. (8)

Robert, the third Viscount Kilmorey, married Frances, second daughter of the aforesaid Gilbert, Lord Gerard, by the Robert, 3 Viscount.

[1] Lodge's Collect.

the ſaid Eleanor Dutton, and had an only child, Eleanor, which died an infant in 1643; and his Lordſhip deceaſing in January 1657, was buried at Atherley, when the honour deſcended to

Charles, 4 Viſcount. Charles, his half-brother, and the fourth Viſcount, who in 1659, met at Warrington in Lancaſhire with the Earl of Derby, and Sir George Booth, in a ſmall party, to prepare for the reſtoration of K. Charles; having a ſpeedy acceſſion of great numbers of the Gentry, which encreaſed to 500 men, they marched to Cheſter, and by the intereſt of Colonel Werden, had the gates opened; but (5 Auguſt) General Lambart being diſpatched againſt them with a good body of men, took them priſoners to London, where his Lordſhip died in 1660; and having married Bridget, daughter and coheir to Sir William Drury, of Beſthorp in Norfolk, Knt. had iſſue by her, who became the ſecond wife of Sir John Shaw of London, Bart. three ſons, viz. Robert, and Thomas, who ſucceeded to the honour, and Byron, who was educated at Cambridge, and in 1681, incorporated A. M. in the Univerſity of Oxford.

Robert, 5 Viſcount. Robert, the fifth Viſcount, born in 1655, ſucceeded his father, and dying 29 May 1668, a minor, was interred in the chancel of the church of Beſthorp, in Norfolk, with the following inſcription over the vault;

Memoriæ
Prænobilis Domini
Roberti Nedham
Vicecomitis de Kilmorrai,
Carolo vicecomite (in utrumque Carolum Britanniarum
Monarchas temporibus Monarchomachis, fideliſſimo)
Ac Brigetta vicecomitiſſa ſuperſtite,
Gulielmi Drury equitis Aurati et dominæ Mariæ filia
Prognati:
Eximia tam virtute, quam eruditione, nobilitatem
Geminantis:
Proceritate, venuſtate, pulchritudine,
Oſtenti:
Amoris publice ferreo ſæculo,
Magnetis
Ingenio præcoci maturæ vitæ ſpem
Fruſtrantis:
Anno Dom. 1668°, ætatis 13° maii 29.
Sole, comite et exemplo, ut alibi luceret,
Occidentis:

Anaſtaſin

Anaſtaſin Paſchatis diem, qui anno hujus
Obitus conſcio defuit, æternitate penſaturam
Præſtolantis:
Hoc monumentum dicavit avia
Quotidie viſitatura.
Dum jacet hic tumulo, manet hæc tumulata dolore [1].

Thomas, the ſixth Viſcount, who ſucceeded his brother, had his education in Chriſt-Church, Oxford, and 4 Auguſt 1677, welcomed the Duke of Ormond, Chancellor of that Univerſity, with a ſpeech, to his lodgings in the ſaid College.——He married Frances, daughter and heir to Francis-Leviſon Fowler of Harnage-Grange, in Shropſhire, Eſq. (by his wife Anne, ſecond daughter of Peter Venables, Eſq. Baron of Kinderton) and by her, (who remarried firſt, 2 May 1690, with Theophilus, Earl of Huntingdon, and ſecondly, with the Chevalier de Ligondes, Colonel of horſe, one of the French priſoners taken with Mareſchal Tallard at the battle of Hochſtet; by the latter of whom ſhe had one ſon the father of Anne-Conſtantia Ligondes, who became the firſt wife of the Right Hon. John Beresford, ſecond ſon of Marcus, Earl of Tyrone [2]; and her Ladyſhip deceaſed 27 December 1723) had iſſue Thomas, 6 Viſcount.

Robert, the ſeventh Viſcount, who was under age at the death of his father, and lies buried in the church of Atherley in Shropſhire, under a monument thus inſcribed; Robert, 7 Viſcount.

Near this place is interred the Right Honourable Robert, Lord Viſcount Killmorey;
He left four ſons, Robert, Thomas, Francis,
And John; and four daughters, Anne, Mary, Elizabeth and Henrietta, by the Right Honourable Mary his wife, daughter of John Offley of Crew, in the county of Cheſter, Eſq.
Deceaſed October 2 1710,
Then aged 28 years.

Robert, the eldeſt ſon, and eighth Viſcount, dying unmarried, 19 February 1716, his next brother Thomas, Robert, 8 Viſcount.

[1] Blomfield's Hiſt. Norfolk, I. 335. [2] See that title.

Thomas. 9 Viſcount.

Thomas, became the ninth Viſcount, and 29 June 1730, married the Lady Mary Shirley[1], born 25 September 1712 in Dublin, ſhe was third daughter, and coheir to Waſhington, Earl Ferrers, (by his wife Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Levinge, Bart. Juſtice of the King's Bench in Ireland) and his Lordſhip dying 3 February 1768, without iſſue, by his Lady who deceaſed 12 Auguſt 1784[2], was ſucceeded by his next ſurviving brother,

John, 10 Viſcount.

John, the tenth and preſent Viſcount Kilmorey; in July 1737, he was made Colonel and Captain of a company of grenadiers, in the ſecond regiment of foot guards, which he reſigned in November 1748.—11 January 1738, his Lordſhip married Anne, relict of Peter Shakerley, in county of Cheſter, Eſq. and had iſſue, Thomas, who died 19 April 1773, unmarried; Robert; Francis, married to the daughter of ——— Fiſher, Eſq.; and a daughter Mary.

TITLE.] John Needham, Lord Viſcount of Kilmorey, in the county of Clare.

CREATION.] So created, 18 April 1625, 1 Car. I.

ARMS.] Pearl, a bend, ſaphire between two bucks heads caboſſed and attired, diamond.

CREST.] On a wreath, a phœnix in flames, proper.

SUPPORTERS.] The dexter, a horſe bay coloured mane and tail, diamond; the ſiniſter, a buck, proper.

MOTTO.] NUNC AUT NUNQUAM.

SEAT.] Shenton-Hall, in County of Salop, 130 miles from London.

[1] Ulſter's Office. [2] Lodge's Collect.

BOURKE,

BOURKE, VISCOUNT MAYO.

IN our account of the Earl of Clanricarde, the antiquity of this family is evidenced[1]; and in *that* of the Earl of Mayo[2] we have ſhewn, that Edmund Bourke, ſecond ſon of Sir Thomas *Mac-William-Oughter*, is direct anceſtor to the Viſcounts Mayo, which Edmund (*Barbatus*, called by the Iriſh ny feſoig, i. e. bearded) ſucceeded his brother in the title of Mac-William, and enjoyed the ſame to his death in 1458, being ſucceeded therein by his next brother Thomas.——In 1443, the ſaid Edmund, and his confederates, both Engliſh and Iriſh, raiſed a powerful army, to fight Ulick (Oge) Fitz-Ulick-Rickard-Mac-William of Clanrickard; but the battle was prevented, by the latter going to the former's houſe, and making a ſubmiſſion, becauſe he had not at that time a ſufficient force to defend his country, and a peace was concluded, on condition of Clanrickard's delivering to him 400 cows, a horſe and a mare.——He died in the latter end of the year 1458, with this character, "That he was Lord of the Engliſh, and many Iriſh in "Conaught, and the only Engliſhman in Ireland, worthy "to be choſen Chief, for his reſolution, proportion of per- "ſon, generoſity, hoſpitality, conſtancy, truth, gentility "of blood, martial feats, and all qualities, by which a "man might merit praiſe."——He married firſt Honora, daughter of Ulick (Roe) Mac-William of Clanrickard; ſecondly, the daughter of O'Flaherty, by whom he had three ſons, viz David (Duffe) of Goſydin; John; and William of Ilean-an-Caca, or *the dirty Iſland*: having alſo three ſons by his firſt wife, Sir Rickard his heir; Ulick, from whom the Lord Mayo derives; and Thomas (Roe) anceſtor to the Bourkes of Ballinghana in Tyrawly. 7

Edmund.

[1] I 127. [2] See that title in III.

Familes of Caſtlebar, Tyrawly, Newtown, Ballintobber, &c.

Sir Rickard Bourke, the eldeſt ſon, (ſtyled O'Courſkey from his being a great warrior, and uneaſy to his neighbours in this and other kingdoms) was elected Lord Mac-William Oughter in 1469, on the reſignation of Rickard Bourke of Turlogh; and by Celia, daughter of Mac-Jordan, had certainly ſix ſons, Edmond, Walter, Thomas, John, Rickard-Oge, and William, who died without iſſue; ſome alledging he had four other ſons, Ulick, David, Theobald, and Meyler. His five ſons who left poſterity were,

(1) Edmond of Caſtlebar, who was murdered 2 February 1513, in the monaſtery of Rathbran, by the ſons of his brother Walter, leaving three ſons, Ulick, David (Bane) who both left poſterity; and William, who had no iſſue.

(2) Walter, who had five ſons, of whom Theobald (Reagh) by a daughter of Theobald Fitz-Ulick Fitz-Edmond Barbatus, had Ulick, who left iſſue.

(3) Thomas Baccagh (Lame) whoſe three ſons Edmond (Buy), John, and William left poſterity.

(4) Family of Tyrawly. John of Tyrawley, who in 1506, was ſlain in the monaſtery of Ballintobber, by his nephew David Fitz-Edmond, and had iſſue a daughter, married to David Fitz-Edmond Bourke, anceſtor by her to the family of Partry; and many ſons, whoſe poſterity are all extinct, except *that* of Oliver, who by the daughter of O Donnell, had eight ſons, Sir John, his heir; Sir Richard of Newtown, of whom preſently; Thomas, of Caſtle-Cloghans, in Tyrawly (who had five ſons, Edmond (Buy) Walter, Theobald, John, a Friar, and Richard); Edmond, anceſtor to the family ſometime ſeated at Roppagh; David of Rathroe, progenitor to the Bourkes of Rathroe, Iniſcoe, Carrukill, and others; Ulick, Anthony, and Walter (the Giber) who all left iſſue.

Sir John Bourke of Tyrawly, Ardnaree, &c. Lord Mac-William, was commonly called *Joannes Magnus*; and 14 June 1570 fought Sir Edward Fitton, Preſident of Connaught, and Rickard, Earl of Clanrickard, at Shruel, who (he thought) were encroaching too far upon the county of Mayo, on that ſide. In 1577 he was Sheriff of that county; and 24 June 1580, had a ſingular grant from Meiler Barret (or Bareith) to him, his ſons, grandſons, and all his poſterity, of the caſtle of Croſincorlina, for certain conſiderations, eſpecially for the publick good, and that the country might be reduced to civility. He died that year, leaving eight ſons, viz. Walter (Kittagh) left-handed, of Bellecky, in Tyrawly, of whom preſently; Oliver, of Iniſcoe (who firſt married Una, daughter of Cathald O'Conor

O'Conor Sligo, and had two ſons and one daughter; Thomas (Roe) who in 1638, made over his eſtate to Miles, Viſcount Mayo; and Walter, who both died childleſs; and Una, married to Sir George Boyle, brother to Richard, Archbiſhop of Tuam. By his ſecond wife he had John, anceſtor to the Bourkes of Iniſcoe); Ulick (Roe) of Croſſmelina; John-an-Thleive, i. e. of the mountain; William (Fadha) the Long, of Caſtlelacken; David; Rickard; and Thomas (Ciach) the Blinker.

Family of Caſtle-Lacken.

William, the fifth ſon, was accidentally killed in 1591, by one Alexander Mac-Donnell, leaving two ſons, John, and Richard of Ainhagh. John married a daughter of Sir Hubert Burke of Glinſk, and was ſlain in 1642, leaving William his heir; and Edmond, who died in Spain.—— William, married firſt the daughter of Rickard Bourke of Newtown, by whom he had an only ſon, Thomas, who alſo died in Spain; and ſecondly, Mary, daughter of ——— Sweeny, and by her had five ſons, Edmond, Rickard, William (whoſe eldeſt ſon Edmond, left three ſons, William Thomas, and Walter, living in 1750); John, and Walter, who died unmarried in Spain.——Edmond, the eldeſt ſon, by Catharine, daughter of Edmond Bourke of Ballintobber, Eſq. had two ſons and two daughters; of whom Thomas, the elder was ſeated at Moyne, near Killala in Tyrawly, and married Bridget, daughter of Michael Cormick, of Mullinmore, Eſq. but had no iſſue in 1754.

Walter (Kittagh) Bourke of Bellecky, Eſq. the eldeſt ſon of *Joannes Magnus*, married the daughter of ——— O'Donnell, Lord of Tyrconnel, and had three ſons and four daughters; of whom Theobald, the eldeſt ſon, by the aſſiſtance of O'Donnel, was made Mac-William in 1595; but that title, and the ſucceſſion by taniſtry having been diſcountenanced by the Government ſome years before, during the rule of Rickard Mac-William, Bourke of Newtown, (after the death of Rickard Mac-William, father of the firſt Viſcount Mayo, and the ſurrender of Mac-William Eighter, by Ulick of Clanrickard) Sir John Norris, aſſiſted by the Earls of Clanrickard and Thomond, marched againſt him with a conſiderable army, and encamped at Ballinrobe in 1596; whom, by the aid of his couſin Theobald-ny-Lung, O'Flaherty, O'Maly, and O'Donnel, he obliged to decamp and quit the country, after leaving garriſons at Conge and Galway: but ſoon after, the ſaid Theobald-ny-Lung (upon a diſguſt, chiefly taken at his entertaining many of O'Donnell's men in his ſervice, whereby the country

try was harraſſed, and burthened with free quarter) deſerted him, and drawing after him O'Flaherty, his half-brother, O'Conor Sligo his brother-in-law, and O'Maly his near relation, joined the forces of Sir Coniers Clifford, Governor of Conaught, and expelled him the province; whereupon he and his adherents were attainted, and ſeeking a ſanctuary in Spain, were kindly received by Philip II. who created Theobald, Marqueſs of Mayo, and ſettled a penſion upon him and his poſterity, ſuitable to that dignity, which he and his ſon Walter (Kittagh) enjoyed, who dying without iſſue, left it in the cuſtody of his half-brother, Colonel Plunket, until it ſhould be claimed by ſome of his heirs general.

Family of Newtown.

We now return to Sir Richard Bourke of Newtown in Tyrawly, ſecond ſon of Oliver Fitz-John of Tyrawly. He was Lord Mac-William, after his couſin Rickard (Iron), and by the daughter of O'Dowde had three ſons, William his heir; Moyler, who married Johanna, daughter of Mac-Dermot of Carrick; and Ulick, who by Honora, another daughter of Mac-Dermot, had two ſons and two daughters, Walter; Edmond; Honora, married to Edmond Bourke of Rathroe; and Sarah, to ——— Bourke of the family of Turlogh.——Walter, the elder ſon, married Celia, daughter of William Bourke, younger ſon of Oliver, of Roppagh, and had William, who by Margaret, daughter of Theobald Fitz-Moyler Bourke, had four ſons and four daughters, Walter, Thomas, David, Michael, Celia, Mary, Cicely and Winifred.——Walter, the eldeſt ſon, married Anne, Siſter to Roger Palmer, of Palmerſtown, Eſq. and had two daughters, Mary, and Frances, and three ſons, William, who married Anne, daughter of Edmond Palmer of Moylagh, in Tyrawly; Oliver, unmarried; and Walter, whoſe wife was the daughter of John O'Donnel, of Irrus.

William Bourke of Newtown, Loughmeaſg, and Ardnaree, the eldeſt ſon of Sir Richard, married Catharine, daughter of Rickard (Iron) Mac-William Oughter, and had five ſons, Sir Thomas, who died childleſs; Oliver (Kittagh); John; Ulick; and David. Oliver, by his wife Catharine Browne, had two ſons, John (who married Agnes, daughter of Gregory Nolan, of Ballinrobe, Eſq. and had five ſons and two daughters, viz. Colonel Thomas Bourke, who by Joanna, daughter of ——— O'Shaghnaſſy, had one ſon, who died a Captain in Spain; and four daughters, Marian,

Marian, Lady Archdeckne in France; Agnes; Clare; and Margaret, a Nun; Richard, and Captain John, both died childleſs; Counſellor Oliver Bourke, who married Julian, daughter of John Bodkin of Carrowbegg, in Galway, Eſq. William, a Captain in France, died in Italy; Alice, married to Colonel David Bourke, as hereafter; and Clare, to Edmond O'Flaherty, of Ballynahenſy); Rickard, who married Catharine, one of the ſeven daughters of Major John Browne, of the Neale, and had two ſons and two daughters, Oliver (who married Agnes, daughter of William Skerret, Eſq. and had iſſue William, Francis, Patrick, Catharine, Joanna, and Celia); John; Celia; and Joanna, who married Edmond Bourke, of Urey.

(5) Family of Ballintobber.

Rickard (Oge) youngeſt ſon of Sir Rickard O'Courſkey, had iſſue ſix ſons, whereof Rickard (Oge) the fifth was of Ballintobber, and had Edmond (Buy) the father of Rickard, who had two ſons, viz. Edmond, Buy (of Ballintobber, who by Mary, daughter of William Bourke of Roppagh, had Thomas, a Captain in Flanders, in Q. Anne's wars; Oliver, David; Catharine, married to Edmond Bourke, of Caſtlehacket; and Bridget, to David, younger ſon of Ulick Bourke, of Iniſcoe); Thomas, who married Mary, daughter of Mac-Donnell, and had two ſons, Rickard, a Captain in Flanders in Q. Anne's reign; and William, a Captain in the Duke of Lorain's ſervice.

Ulick.

We now proceed with Ulick Bourke, ſecond ſon of Edmond (Barbatus) anceſtor to the Lord Mayo. He married a daughter of Saba O'Kelly, of Callow, and had three ſons, Edmond; Walter Fitz-Ulick, anceſtor to the Bourkes, called Sloght-Illiac, or the offspring of Ulick; and William, an Abbot.—Edmond, who ſucceeded, had alſo three ſons, David; William of Corran; and Rickard, who died in Spain, leaving a ſon of his own name, called Captain *Tringus*. ——David, the eldeſt ſon, married firſt, the daughter of John Fitz-Oliver Bourke of Tyrawly, by whom he had Walter (Fadda, the Long) of Partry, of whom preſently; ſecondly, Finola O'Flaherty, and by her he had two ſons, Riſdaird an Iarain (Iron Dick) anceſtor to the Lord Mayo; and William, called by the Iriſh Theabb-Kiagh, or the blind Abbot, who in 1584, with the ſuſpected Biſhop Malachias Annalone, renounced the Pope before the L. D. Perrott, ſwore to the King's Supremacy, and the Friar quitting his habit, they both publiſhed their recantation, and a profeſſion of their faith. His third wife was the

Edmond.

David.

daughter

daughter of David Fitz-Edmond Bourke of Turlogh, by whom he had one ſon Ulick ny-Timchil, or the Viſiter, whoſe ſon Thomas, by warrant, dated at Greenwich, 5 July 1602, had a new grant of his eſtate, but his iſſue is now extinct.

Family of Partry.

Walter (Fadda) the ſon by the firſt wife, married a daughter of Mac-Philbin, originally a Bourke, and had iſſue Miles; and Theobald, whoſe poſterity hath ceaſed. Miles married Margaret, daughter of Murrough O'Flaherty, and had David, who by Honora, daughter of Macnamara of Cratilagh, had a daughter Mary, married to Thady O'Conor Sligo; and Colonel Rickard Bourke of Partry, who married Mary, daughter of Bryan O'Flaherty, of Aghnamar in the county of Galway, Eſq. and dying in 1687, left three ſons and two daughters, David his heir; Miles (who by Bridget O'Maly had three daughters; and three ſons, Bartholomew, Patrick, and Richard); Captain Thomas, (who firſt married Bridget, elder daughter of Francis, Lord Athenry, widow of Colonel James Talbot, of Mount-Talbot; and ſecondly, Mary Lynch, and had no iſſue by either); Celia, married to Captain William Bourke of Rathroe; and Bridget, to Colonel Miles Bourke, great grandſon of Theobald, the firſt Viſcount Mayo.——David Bourke of Partry, Eſq. by Sarah, daughter of ——— Croſton, had four ſons and five daughters, viz. Richard, a Captain in the King of Spain's army, and killed in the battle of Almanza, 1707; John, died a Captain in Spain; Walter became heir; Thomas, a Captain in the Spaniſh ſervice, and ſlain in the battle of Campo-Santo in Italy, 8 February 1742; Mary and Elizabeth, both unmarried in 1754; Honora, married to Rowland Bourke of Iniſcoe, Eſq.; Elinor, to William Mac-Andrew of *the Back* in Tyrawly, by whom ſhe had three ſons; and Clotilda. to John Fitz-Edmond Coſtello, and had two ſons, Edmond and Jordan. ——Walter, the third and only ſon, who married, was alſo a captain in the Spaniſh army, and loſt his life in the ſame battle with his brother Thomas, leaving by his wife, the daughter of ——— Sweeny, one ſon David, and two daughters, Sarah and Mary.

Sir Rickard.

We return here to Sir Rickard (an Iarain) Fitz-David Bourke, anceſtor to the Lord Mayo. In the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth, he performed conſiderable ſervices to the ſtate, and became a ſingular ornament to his family, in that early time of reforming the natives to civility and order, as appears by the teſtimonies of two *Great Men*, the

the Lord Chancellor Cuſack, and L. D. Sidney.——In 1552, he was called the ſecond Captain of moſt power in Conaught, and (ſays Sir Thomas Cuſack, in his letter to the Duke of Northumberland, concerning the ſtate of the kingdom) " is a perſon of honeſt conformity, and doth " hinder none of the King's Majeſty's ſubjects, and is " ready to join with the Earl of Clanrickard, and every " other Captain, to ſerve the King's Majeſty, in any place " in Conaught; ſo as a Preſident, or yet a Captain, with " a competent number of men, continuing at Galway, will " cauſe all the country to be good ſubjects; and he, with " the Earl of Clanrickard, and a Captain, will be able to " rule all Conaught, which is the fifth part of Ireland."

And the L. D. Sidney, in his account to the Lords of the Council, of the ſtate of affairs in the province of Conaught, dated 28 April 1576, informs them, that Mac-William Ewghter very willingly came in to him, " and I " found him (ſays he) verie ſencible, though wantinge the " *Engliſhe* tongue, yet underſtandinge the *Lattin*; a lover " of quiet and civylitie, deſierous to holde his landes of " the Queene, and ſuppreſſe Iriſh extorcion, and to ex- " pulſe the Scotts, who ſwarme in thoſe quarters; and in- " deede have almoſt ſuppreſſed theim; in ſome prooffe " whereof, he taried with me moſt of the time I remayned " at Galway, and thence went with me to Athlone, and de- " parted not till I went from thence, where, verie reve- " rentlye, by othe, he ſhewed his feaultye, and did his ho- " mage, as humblye bynding hymſelfe, as well by othe as " indenture, ever hereafter to hold his lands of her Ma- " jeſtie, and her crowne, and to pay yerelye 250 marcs, " ſterlinge, and to fynde 200 ſoldiors, horſſemen and foote- " men, for two monethes by the yere, and to geve them " foode in that proporcion, as, I truſt, in tyme ſhall ſuf- " fice both for their meate and wagies. In one of his pe- " ticions exhibited unto me, he humblye beſought (doubt- " inge that I would have taken away the Bonnaught from " the Clandonells, which they have of him and his coun- " try) that they might (with-drawinge it from him) holde it " of the Queene. This deviſe was underhand practized " by me, and they, verie glade of this overture made by " hym, humblye deſiered to holde it of her Majeſtye, and " ſo, by indenture paſſed betwixt the *Galloglas* and the " Queene, they preſentlye doe. This, my Lords, is an " entraunce of no ſmall conſequence, bothe for the reduc- " inge

"inge of the countrie to her Majeſties obedience, and no "ſmall increaſe may be made beſides to her commo- "ditie, and the augmentacion of her revenue. He "received his countrie at my hands, by way of Se- "neſhallſhipp, which he thankefullye accepted. The "order of knighthoode I beſtowed upon hym, where- "of he ſemed verie joyous; and ſome other little triffles "I gave him, as tokens betwene hym and me, where- "with verie well ſatisfied he departed. This is all "I thought neceſſary to write of Mac-William, ſavinge "that he was deſierous I ſhould ſende thither an Engliſhe "Sheriffe, as I have likewiſe donne in all the other coun- "ties within that province, which, of late, hath bene "omitted: Mac-William proteſted he would obey him I "ſent, and geve hym findinge for a ſufficient ſtrength of "men on horſeback and foote, which I accompliſhed ac- "cordinge to his deſier, and ſent one with hym. Surelye, "my Lords, he is well wonne, for he is a great man; his "land lyeth a longe the Weſt-North-Weſt coaſt of this "realme, wherein he hathe manie goodly havens, and is "a Lorde in territorie, of three tymes ſo much land as the "Earle of Clanrickarde is. He brought with him all his "bretheren, Mac-Phillipin, who in ſurname is a Bourke; "as he is; and, beſides theim, a great nomber of owners "of landes and caſtles, lienge in the ſame countrey; "O'Maylle came lykewiſe with hym, who is an originale "Iriſheman, ſtrong in galleys and ſeamen; he earneſtly "ſued to hold of the Queen, and to pay her rent and ſer- "vice[1]."

That year (1576) he joined the Deputy in his march, to ſuppreſs the inſurrection of the Earl of Clanrickard's ſons, who had waſted his country; and by his aſſiſtance and advice, the deputy dividing his army, routed ſeveral parties of the rebels, executed ſome, killed many more, diſperſed the Scots who had joined them, and returned to Dublin, after he had ſtrengthened and reſtored Mac-William to many of his caſtles, and left Sir Nicholas Malby, Governor of Connaught, poſſeſſed of the houſes of Roſcomon and Athlone, and all the Lord Clanrickard's houſes in Clanrickard. In his relation of theſe tranſactions to the Lords of the Council, from Galway 20 Septemoer, the L. D. writes, that Mac-

[1] Sidney's Letters, I. 104.

Mac-William in that rebellion was the only man of power in Conaught, that ſhewed himſelf loyal, and had done beſt ſervice upon the rebels; and in his Lordſhip's diſpatches from Dublin, 27 January following, he relates "that after "he underſtoode that his Lordſhip's force was entred into "his countrie, whereof the Scotts ſtoode moche in doubt, "he gathered his ſtrength and people together, and foorth-"with gave a charge upon the Scotts, and cried *Bowes*, "*Bowes*, which voice ſo ſoddeinely geven, and they think-"inge it indede to be true) it ſtricke ſoche a terror into the "amaſed mynds of the beggarly Scotts, as they leaſt all "the pray behynde them, and ſaved theimſelves by flyeng "and ronninge away. I delyvered to hym the caſtle of "Ibarrye, I had taken from the two ſons of one Edward "Bourck (who were ſent from the Earl of Clanrickarde's ſons to entertain the Scots, to come into Conaught, to the aid of thoſe rebels) to kepe it to her Majeſties uſe, "and all the caſtlles and piles beſides he was diſpoſſeſſed "of; ſettled him quietlye in his owne, with ſuch creditt "and countenaunce, as I hope he ſhall be hable to main-"teine hymſelf, in deſpite of all his enemies, that ſhall "hereafter attempt any thinge againſt him[z]."

In 1585 he ſurrendered his eſtate in the county of Mayo, upon the compoſition then eſtabliſhed in Conaught, died in that year (though ſome ſay, in 1583) and having married Grany-na-Male, (that is, Grace O'Maly) daughter of Owen O'Maly of *the Owles*, an ancient *Iriſh Chief*, and widow of O'Flaherty (a lady much renowned by the natives of Conaught, who relate many adventures and remarkable actions of her courage and undaunted ſpirit, which ſhe frequently performed on the ſea) he had three ſons and one daughter, viz. Sir Theobald his heir; Walter and Edmond, neither of whom left iſſue; and Catharine, married to William Bourke of Newtown.

Sir Theobald Bourke (called Tibbot-ny-Lung, or of the ſhips, becauſe he was born at ſea) in the reign of Q. Elizabeth commanded a company in her Majeſties pay, from which he was caſhier'd, for defeating and hanging Dermoid O'Conor, in his way from Conaught to Munſter, as he was marching with the Preſident's protection, in order to perform ſingular ſervice in that province, on the arrival of the young Earl of Deſmond. In 1597, he was ſent into England by Sir

Sir Theobald, Viscount.

[z] Sidney's Letters, I. 149. 150.

Sir Coniers Clifford, Governor of Conaught; and after his return, did, with his followers, maintain, in 1599, 600 foot, and 60 horse, against the crown in the county of Mayo; but, upon the King of Spain's landing some considerable forces, in conjunction with the Pope's Nuncio, at Kingsale, to support the rebel-party against the Queen, he levied at his own expence 160 men, and fought there in the head of them, under the Lord Mountjoy, when a glorious victory being gained, he was knighted for his gallant and loyal behaviour: and on the accession of K. James I. he exhibited a petition in behalf of himself, and his two brothers by the half-blood, Murrogh and Donnell Ikeggie O'Flaherty of Ieherconaght, praying his Majesty to accept of their respective surrenders of their estates, and to regrant the same by letters patent; to which the King (desiring his subjects should hold their own according to English tenure, and that their possessions should be settled in a certain and perpetual course of descent, for their encouragement to live in a civil way, to the benefit of their lawful progeny) condescended, and by Privy Seal from Winchester, 25 September 1603, ordered a commission to issue, to inquire what lands they held by descent, or other lawful means; then to accept of their surrenders, and confirm the same to them by patent, to hold by knight's service.

In 1613, he represented the county of Mayo in Parliament; and being possessed of a large estate, and distinguished for his eminent affection to the crown, K. Charles I. esteemed him worthy of a place among his Peers of Ireland *, and accordingly advanced him to the title of Viscount Burke of Mayo, by Privy Seal dated at Westminster, 8 February 1626, and by patent 21 June 1627 †.—— He married Maud, daughter of Charles O'Conor Sligo, Esq.

* Either he, or his son, was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, in the reign of K. Charles I. "but it must have been (says Mr. Lodge) after he "was created a Viscount, yet certain it is, that the eldest son of the Vis-"count Mayo, enjoys the title of Baronet, and is styled, Sir during his fa-"ther's life.

† The preamble. Cum dilectum nobis Hiberniæ Regnum tum patris nostri felicissimæ Memoriæ, tum nostris temporibus quamplurimum effloruisse; et magis quam anteactis sæculis, tam Civilitate quam Opulentia auctum novimus, ut singulare Dei Beneficium agnoscimus; ita multum gratulamur esse illam nobis oblatam Occasionem, quâ Magnifici Principis erga suos subditos extet Testimonium, præsertim cum inter cætera, quæ multum intersunt Reipublicæ ad nostrum et subditorum Emolumentum, ex illa emicuerunt haud pauci Viri, qui pro Possessionum amplitudine sustinere, et pro Generis splendore,

Esq. and sister to the aforesaid Dermoid (who in the year 1600, killed Richard and Thomas Bourke, the third and fourth Lords Castleconnell, but was soon after killed by his brother-in-law) and dying 18 June 1629, was buried with his ancestors at Ballintober, having issue four sons and three daughters, viz.

Miles, his successor. (1)

David, who died without issue. (2)

Theobald (Riabbach, the Strong) of Cloghans in Tyrawly, married the daughter of Walter Bourke of Turlogh, Esq. and died in Spain in 1654, leaving three sons and three daughters, viz. Colonel David Bourke, who married Alice, daughter of John Bourke of Loughmeasg, Esq. and died in France in 1694, whose posterity is extinct; Theobald-oge, who by Catharine, daughter of Edward Fitz-Dominick Browne, had five daughters; Walter died childless in Flanders; and of the daughters, one was married to ——— Mac-Jordan, and the other two died unmarried. (3) Family of Cloghans.

Rickard (commonly called *Iron Dick*) had issue Theobald Bourke, Esq. who married first Grany, daughter of ——— O'Maly, and by her had one son Colonel Miles Bourke, who died in 1715, and was buried at Ballintober, leaving no issue by his wife Bridget, daughter of Richard Bourke of Partry, Esq Theobald married secondly, Celia, daughter of John Birmingham of Turlovaughan, Esq. by whom he had three sons, Rickard Iron (who married Mary, daughter of ——— Lynch, of Barna in the county of Galway, Esq. and had Theobald, who died unmarried; Miles, who went into the French service; Patrick; Thomas; Luke; (4)

dore, et heroicæ virtutis claritate altioris Honoris Titulos demereri possint. Quocirca cum Theobaldus Burke Eques Auratus, ex illustrissima olim in Anglia Prosapia oriundus, non solum Latefundiis et Generis sui Nobilitate, sed præcipue sincerâ erga nos et Antecessores nostros Fidelitate et Bellicosâ virtute inclaruit, quorum alterum in immota Animi Constantia etiam cum Regnum intestinis Incendiis deflagraverit, alterum Rebus in Hispanos non ita pridem appellentes fortiter gestis emicuerit; æquum censemus et utriusq; nomine reportet subditi digni ac de suo principe optime mærentis Præmium. Cumque autem nihil repertum fuerit Honorum Titulis clarius aut eminentius, quo principes subditos suos bene-meritos et pro Rebus ante gestis remunerare, et ad altiora stimulari possint, et soleant, quia et Character indelibile favoris regii et virtutis subditi futuris sæculis permaneant. Nos ex regia nostra favore et munificentia statuimus dictum Theobaldum in numerum Parium Regni nostri Hiberniæ adscribere, et ad Vicecomitis hæreditarii gradum promovere. Sciatis igitur quod nos, intuitu Præmissorum, dictum Theobaldum continuo favore nostro prosequentes gratioso, ac ipsius benemerita Honoris Titulo compensare et nobilitare volentes in hoc dicto Regno nostro Hiberniæ, de Gratia nostra speciali, &c. (Rot. A°. 3 Car. I. 2. p. f. R. 8.)

Luke; and Apollonia); Theobald Reagh (married firſt the daughter of O'Dowde, by whom he had no iſſue; and ſecondly, the daughter of Ulick Bourke of Caſtlehacket, and by her had four daughters, living in 1754); David, who married Mary, daughter of Richard Fitz-Maurice, near *Ball* in Mayo, Eſq. and dying in 1741, was buried at Aghagowr, near Weſtport, leaving Theobald (who left one ſon and one daughter, living in 1754); Patrick; Richard; John; Stephen; and Miles.

(1) Daughter Mary, married to O'Conor (Dun) of the county of Roſcomon, deſcended from Roderick O'Conor, the laſt Iriſh monarch of that family.

(2) Honora, firſt to Murrogh O'Flaherty of Aghnamurra in the county of Galway, Eſq. (whoſe grandſon and ſucceſſor married Bridget, daughter of Theobald, Lord Mayo, as hereafter) and ſecondly, Ulick Bourke of Caſtlehacket, Eſq. whoſe deſcendants are now denominated of Ower in the county of Galway

(3) Margaret, to Theobald, eldeſt ſon of Walter Bourke of Turlogh.

Sir Miles, 2 Viſcount. Sir Miles Bourke, the ſecond Viſcount, took his ſeat in Parliament, 4 November 1634[1]*; and being a Proteſtant, was, on the breaking out of the rebellion, appointed by the ſtate, with Thomas, Viſcount Dillon, joint Governor of the county of Mayo, and had a commiſſion for the ſuppreſſing thereof, and the preſervation of all his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects in thoſe parts: by virtue of which, he raiſed in that

* His Lordſhip preferred a petition to K. Charles I. ſetting forth, that by reaſon there was no certain place appointed within the county of Mayo, for the holding of the aſſizes, goal-delivery, ſeſſions, and other publick meetings of the Miniſters of Juſtice about the affairs of that county, and that the goal being kept in *Conge*, in the moſt remote part of the county, the inhabitants did not only ſuffer in their eſtates, by the journeying of the diſorderly priſoners with their guard through the country, to the place where the judges met; but juſtice alſo many times was prevented by the ordinary eſcape of notorious malefactors; and whereas the town of Ballincarra, otherwiſe Bellcarra, was a fit place in all reſpects for the ſaid publick meetings: His Majeſty being graciouſly pleaſed to embrace all fit occaſions to expreſs his royal care of the good and eaſe of his well affected ſubjects, ſent his directions from Greenwich, 10 July 1632, to the L. D. Wentworth, requiring him to conſult the Judges concerning his Lordſhip's petition; and finding the convenience as ſet forth, to grant the ſame by patent for 31 years, unleſs in time of general contagion and ſickneſs[2].——And, 21 December 1637, he had the grant of a weekly Thurſday and Saturday market, and a fair at that place on the feaſt of St. Matthew.

[1] Lords Jour. I. 25. [2] Rot. A°. 10 Car. I. 2. p. f.

that county fix companies of foot, conſiſting of 300 men, beſides officers, and for ſome months kept it free from all diſturbances, without any aſſiſtance from the Government. But (as Sir Richard Cox obſerves in the preface to his hiſtory) there being, during thoſe diſtractions, no leſs than five different armies in Ireland, each purſuing different intereſts, *that*, in which his Lordſhip ſerved, among other exploits, laid ſiege to Caſtlebar; which he took, and upon the ſurrender, agreed by articles, that the Engliſh ſhould march away with their arms, and be ſafely convoyed to Galway. ——But many of them being murdered by the way, 13 February 1641, at the Bridge of Shrule, which divides the counties of Mayo and Galway, whither his Lordſhip had ſafely conducted them; his ſon Sir Theobald was brought to his trial for that maſſacre, after the kingdom was reduced by the Parliament; and they were both excepted from pardon (though he was dead, having departed this life in 1649) by Cromwell's act of Parliament, paſſed 12 Auguſt 1652, for the ſettlement of Ireland.——His Lordſhip's conduct, during this rebellion, having never been ſet in a clear light, we ſhall ſhew in the notes, by what ſteps he forſook his religion, and how far he was inſtrumental in the ſaid maſſacre *.

He

* Mr. John Gouldſmith, incumbent of Braſhowle in the county of Mayo, in his depoſition before the Privy Council and Commiſſioners authorized for that purpoſe, informs us, that between 3 and 4 years before the rebellion began, Francis Gouldſmith his brother (who was a Romiſh Prieſt of good account, being Capilian Majore of the Caſtle of Antwerp in Brabant) ſent him a letter by one father Riccard Barret, a Jeſuit and Spaniſh Preacher, and (as he had heard) an agent for the Iriſh in thoſe parts; by which his brother required him, by many earneſt and attractive arguments, to leave Ireland; and, removing all impediments, delays and excuſes, thus concludes, "I "wonder, brother, you will live in ſo baſe a kingdom; you'll ſay, you have "wife and children, and cannot come; ſell the little goods you have, and "come away with your wife and children." And about the latter end of July, before the rebellion began, he obſerved that certain *Iriſh Smiths* had in a ſhort ſpace made a multitude of *Skeins*, whereby he conceived that ſome ſudden miſchief and inſurrection would ere long enſue, and which would amount to no leſs than ſuch a rebellion, which, as he ſuſpected, had been diſcovered to his brother.

The firſt man robb'd in the county of Mayo, was one Mr. Perceval, whereupon the Lord Mayo, with a certain number of men, purſued thoſe rebels, that had taken his cattle; and coming to a paſs through a ford at Ballyhownes, the rebels had there fortified a mill againſt them with muſqueteers, their army being not far off prepared for battle: but after ſome intercourſe between his Lordſhip and them by meſſengers, he gave them a protection; and then, after much ſhouting and joy on both ſides (both parties being intermingled) they lodged that night at the abbey of Ballyhownes, among a company of friars,

He married first, Honora, daughter of Sir John Burke of Derrymaclaghtny, in the county of Galway, Knt. by the Lady

friars, by whose instructions they then broke forth into all inhuman practices, barbarous cruelties, and open rebellion Upon which, the deponent in his distress, came with his wife and family to the Lord Mayo, who then had in his house of Bellarrow, Mr. Gilbert, a distressed Minister, with his wife and family, and three other gentlemen, all which he entertained at his table, and then made his complaint in what a despicable case the state had left him, without help or succour, he having sent to them for relief.

About that time, news came from the rebels, that they would have the Lord Mayo go with them into open action and hostility against the Protestants; and quickly after, there came a report, that upon a certain night his castle should be beleaguer'd; wherefore about midnight his Lordship went forth with his men for the encounter, but the rebels came not. His Lordship was miserably perplexed in the nights with anxious thoughts; but not long after he propounded a question to Mr. Gouldsmith and Mr. Bringhurst, whether he, in this great extremity, having no relief from the State, might not take those men in rebellion into protection, and make use of them as he thought fit for his Majesty's service? The former opposed this step; but his Lordship's intentions being to subdue those of *Costilee* by the men of *Gallen*, and those of *Gallen* by the rebels that lived in the *Carragh*, sent to Sir Henry Bingham, and desired a consultation with him and his council in Castlebar about this matter; but Sir Henry (fearing some interruption in the way) dared not to give him a meeting; upon which, my Lord propounded the matter in writing; desiring, that if he and his council should approve it, they would put their hands unto it. Sir Henry approved and signed it, with Mr. Barnard, Mr. Buchanan, and Dean Varges; and his Lordship having received this, it was also signed by Archdeacon Gilbert, Mr. Bringhurst, and Mr. Gouldsmith.

Immediately upon this, Mr. Gouldsmith perceived motions towards popery in his Lordship's house; Popish books of controversy were sent to him; and Laughlin Kelly, the titular Archbishop of Tuam, came and reconciled his Lordship to the Romish Church: about which time, Sir Henry Bingham sent him a letter to this effect. *I understand your Lordship is gone to Mass; I am your Lordship's servant in what way soever your Lordship shall walk.* And all the English in the country following their example, there remained not in the whole county of Mayo one clergyman or layman, to preserve the memory of the Protestant religion, ten persons only excepted, viz. the Viscountess Mayo, the Lady Bourke, Mrs. Burley, Mr. Tarbock, Mrs. Hanmer, Owen the butler, Alice the cook-maid, Mr. and Mrs. Gouldsmith, and *Grace*, their child's nurse; so that those of the laity, who turned to mass, did amount to 1000 in number in that county; (the clergy, some being fled, some murder'd, and the rest turned to mass) but Mr. Gouldsmith, by his Lordship's permission, continued his ministry in the house, disputed with priests that came to seduce the ladies, and publickly answered such Popish books of controversy, as they put in their hands, insomuch that his Lordship was greatly maligned and persecuted about him; and the said titular Archbishop reproved his Lordship for keeping him to exercise his ministry, and maintain his religion, saying, *he must deliver him up to them.* What will you do with him? (says my Lord) We will, said the bishop, send him to his friends: you will, said my Lord, send him to Shrule to be slain, as you did others; but if you will give me six of your priests, to be bound body for body, for his safe conveying to his friend, I will deliver him to you. The Bishop refused that motion; yet so far prevailed, that he was confined to a private part of the house, and of a long time dared not publickly to exercise his ministry, or shew himself in the house, for fear of being murdered. Nevertheless, on sabbath-days he exercised

Lady Margaret Burke, daughter of Ulick, the third Earl of Clanrickard; and secondly, Isabella, daughter of —— Freake,

cised the same privately, sometimes in the presence of but one, and seldom to more than two; till at length the Lady Mayo perceiving that her servants heard divine service privately, grew to such earnest impatience and boldness, that she plainly told her Lord, she would not be an atheist, but would again enjoy the ministry; wherein she prevailed so far, that from thenceforth he more publickly performed his function to those few remaining Protestants, until he came from thence.

But whilst he stay'd there, Sir Henry Bingham's castle of Castlebar being beleaguer'd by the rebel Edmond Bourke, Sir Henry desired the Lord Mayo to take that castle from him, and to keep it for his use, for that he himself could hold it no longer; whereupon he went thither with his forces, but the rest of the castle not assenting to part with it, he returned home. About which time, the Bishop of Killala [Dr. John Maxwell] having formerly lost his castle and goods, contracted with Bourke of Castleleaken to give him a safe convoy; but he most perfidiously brought him into the hands of the said Edmond Bourke (as he was besieging Castlebar) who proposed to have put him upon the engine or *Sow*, which he had prepared for undermining and breaking down the castle, purposely that if the besieged should shoot against the *Sow*, they might hit the Bishop their friend: whereof the Lord Mayo having notice, wrote a letter to Bourke the convoy, blaming his perfidiousness, and signifying plainly unto him, that if he did not deal with the Bishop according to his promise, he would deal with him as an enemy, where soever he met him; whereupon, Bourke brought the Bishop within sight of his Lordship's house, and there left him. His Lordship then went to meet the Bishop, and took him and his family home, where he kindly entertained them, and gave him a band to put about his neck, and a shirt which he wanted, and kept him, with his wife, three children, servants, and five or six of his ministers, for 8 or 10 days. At that time Sir Henry Bingham again desired his Lordship to come and take his castle, which he could no longer keep; whereupon, he marched thither with an army, drove away Edmond Bourke, and entered and possessed the castle, upon quarter, and his promise to convoy the garrison safe to Galway. Whereupon, Sir Henry, with his company, the Bishop of Killala, and many of the neighbouring English, above 60 in number (whereof some fifteen were Ministers) were taken to be convoyed to Galway, his Lordship covenanting with one Edmond Bourke for their safe convoy upon a certain day, in whose custody he left them at Shrule; but was not gone far, when Bourke drew out his sword, directing the rest what they should do, and began to massacre these Protestants; some whereof were shot; some stabb'd with skeins; some run through with pikes; some cast into the water and drowned; and the women, that were stripped naked, lying upon their husbands to save them, were run through with pikes; so that very few escaped; among whom was the Bishop of Killalla, but was wounded in the head; and Mr. Crowd, a clergyman, was so beaten with cudgels on his feet, that he died thereof shortly after, the other Ministers being slain.

This bloody affair is more distinctly specified in the deposition of Henry Bringhurst, of Kilkeran in the county of Mayo, Esq. who deposeth, that his Lordship, with his son Sir Tibbot Bourke, did personally accompany the said unhappy people from Castlebar, Kinturk, and Bellcarrow, with five companies of soldiers, for their better security, to the town of Shrule, where two companies were to receive them over the bridge, being in the county of Galway, and for their more safe convoy, the titular Archbishop of Tuam faithfully promised his Lordship to accompany them with his letter, and several

Freake, and widow of Sir ——— Benboe, Knt. and by her, (who is called Ellis, in an order of government 29 March

ral Prieſts and Friars, to ſee them ſafely delivered at the fort of Galway: And being all come to Shrule on Saturday night, 12 February 1641, the Lord Mayo provided for them at the Houſe of Serjeant Robert Lambert and others, and the next day for their dinner, lying that night in one bed with the Biſhop of Killala, whoſe wife and children, according to his deſire, lay in the next chamber. The next day being Sunday, (that bloody day) the gentlemen of the barony of Kilmaine, finding themſelves much burthened by the ſoldiers (having lain upon them four nights) entreated to be eaſed of them, by ſending them to their homes, for that they had brought them to the end of the county of Mayo, where they were to be received by the companies of Murrough-na-Doe O'Flaherty, and Ulick Bourke of Caſtlehacket, who lay that night within two miles of Shrule, and appointed to meet the company at Kilnemanagh, about a mile from Shrule, on Sunday morning. Upon which earneſt requeſt of the gentry, the Lord Mayo diſmiſſed his companies (except one under the command of Captain Walter Bourke, who lived within a mile of Shrule, or little more) which company being then commanded by his brother Edmond, was appointed to convoy the company to Killnemanagh, to the two companies there ready to receive them; and it being almoſt twelve o'clock, and the march long (14 miles) and having no place nearer for the poor travellers to lodge at that night than Clare, which was ten miles, the ſaid Edmond Bourke having, with his wicked company, been at Maſs, and the titular Biſhop having failed to ſend either Prieſts, Friars, or letter, and the town not able to provide for the company another night, the ſaid Bourke deſired to be going, undertook for their ſafe delivery at Killnemanagh, and the company being deſirous to get to Galway, the Lord Mayo furniſhed them with his own and his ſon's horſes, ſo that his ſon had not a horſe left to go with him; and having ſeen the Biſhop, with his wife and children, and the reſt that had horſes, mounted, he took leave with them; and accompanied only by two or three horſemen, rode away towards Conge, Sir Tibbot Bourke's houſe, 6 miles from Shrule; who (notwithſtanding that he rode a good round pace, for the weather was very cold) intending to ſtay for his ſon at the houſe of one Andrew Lynch, 2 miles ſhort of Conge, a meſſenger, as he was ready to diſmount, came and told him, that preſently after he was out of ſight, the ſaid Edmund Bourke and his men fell upon the Biſhop and his company, had wounded and ſtripped him, with his wife and children and all the reſt, had murdered ſome, and were about to murder the remainder. Whereupon, his Lordſhip went inſtantly into a chamber, and there wept bitterly; pulling off his hair, and refuſing to hear any manner of perſuaſion or comfort, or to be patient, having no means at that time left him to be revenged of that inhuman bloody maſſacre; fearing beſides the loſs of his ſon, and that now they were entered into blood, they would fall upon himſelf, being then a Proteſtant, with the few Engliſh he had under his protection. And within half an hour after came Sir Tibbot, his ſon, who with tears related the tragedy, but could not certainly tell who was killed, or who eſcaped: But being demanded by his father, why he would ever come away, but either have preſerved their lives, or have died with them? Anſwered, that when they began the ſlaughter, they charged him, (having his ſword drawn againſt them) both with their pikes and muſquets, and would have killed him, but that John Garvy, the Sheriff of the county of Mayo, (who was brother-in-law to Edmond Bourke, the principal murderer) came in betwixt him and them, took

him

March 1654, allowing her, an Engliſh gentlewoman, the ſum of 25l. on account of her old and decrepid age, and her low and neceſſitous condition, to bear the charges of her voyage to England, and 12 May following ſhe had another order for 10l. on the ſame account [1]; ſhe died in 1663.) he had no iſſue, but by the firſt had three ſons, Sir Theobald his ſucceſſor; John, Edmond, engaged in the rebellion, both died childleſs; and a daughter Margaret, married to John Moore, of Bries, in the county of Mayo, Eſq. by whom ſhe had no iſſue.

R 2 Sir

him in his arms, and by the aſſiſtance of others, forcibly carried him over the bridge, brought him a horſe, and cauſed him to be gone after his father, for that he could there do no good, but would be killed or endangered, if he oppoſed them, whereupon he came away. The next day his Lordſhip going to Conge, lay in bed two or three days, without taking any ſuſtenance; but the third day went to the houſe of the titular Archbiſhop (being within a quarter of a mile) where he was that day received to Maſs, and within two days after took his way to a great meeting of the county at the town of Mayo; from which time he was ever (or for the moſt part) under the command of the Romiſh clergy; and 1 Auguſt 1642 was choſen, with the Lord Clanmorice, to repreſent the county of Galway in the provincial council for Conaught; by which, held at Ballinrobe that month, he was elected Governor of the county of Mayo, having for his guard and attendants 100 foot and 50 horſe allowed him in pay; and that year, was appointed one of the Supreme Council at Kilkenny. About which time, the Clan-Jordans, Clan-Steevens, and Clan-Donells came to Strade and Ballylahan, and gathering together all the Britiſh they found there, cloſed them up in a houſe (in the ſame manner as had been done at Sligo, where a butcher, with his axe, ſlew 40 in one night) with an intent that night to murder them; but notice thereof being given to the Lord Mayo, he prevented their wickedneſs, and preſerved the poor innocent people from ſlaughter. And being quite weary of his engagement with the Iriſh, he made his eſcape in January 1644, from the Supreme Council at Kilkenny, vowing he would never be under their obedience.—Sixty-five perſons were killed at Shrule, among whom were two women great with-child, and were all tumbled into two pits, cloſe by the high-way, without any ceremony or order.

This narrative is confirmed by the depoſitions of Sir Theobald Bourke (then Lord Mayo) taken at Galway 15 November 1652; of William Baker, taken there 10 January following; and of Edmond Dooney, otherwiſe Bourke, ſervant to Miles, Lord Mayo; who ſaith, that his Lordſhip gave him 5l. and bade him deliver it to the Biſhop of Killala, when he ſhould part with him at Galway-Fort; and with Miles Rochford, another ſervant, was ordered to carry with them the Biſhop's two daughters: But after they came over the bridge, a ſhot was made from between the buſhes, whereupon Edmond Bourke drew his ſword; and the examinant ſpurring his horſe, rode back to the bridge with the Biſhop's child behind him, where he was charged with pikemen, but was reſcued by Walter Bourke Mac-Rickard Mac-Thomas Roe, who drew his ſword and made way for him, and ſo he got clear, with the child ſafe, as Miles Rochfort did with the other. (Lodge)

[1] Council Office, Lib. A. I. 140. 190.

Sir Theobald, 3 Viſcount.

Sir Theobald Bourke, the third Viſcount Mayo, was educated in the Univerſity of Oxford, under the great Archbiſhop Laud, who, at his trial, boaſted of having brought up that young Nobleman in the Proteſtant religion. In 1639, he was Knight in Parliament for the county of Mayo; and during the courſe of the rebellion, performed many good ſervices to the King by his courage and prudence; and, among the reſt, perſuaded his Kinſman, Rickard Burke, in 1649, to quit the Nuncio's faction, and return to the King's obedience; who no ſooner did ſo, than as a teſtimony of his ſincerity, he diſcovered to Sir Theobald a combination between Prince Rupert, then Admiral of the fleet in the Iriſh ſeas, and ſome officers in Ireland, of forming a ſcheme to ſerve their country, religion, and King in an oppoſite way to the L. L. which Sir Theobald immediately communicated to the Marqueſs of Clanrickard, who made it known to the L. L. whereby it was prevented.—But in 1652, after the kingdom was reduced by Cromwell, and the military ſervice in a manner finiſhed, the Commiſſioners of Parliament began their civil adminiſtration, by erecting a High Court of Juſtice (as they called it) to try thoſe, who were accuſed of the barbarous murders committed in the rebellion. The commiſſion for holding *that* in Conaught bore date 17 December 1652; was ſigned by Fleetwood, Ludlow, and Jones; and directed to Sir Charles Coote, Peter Stubbers, Humphry Hurd, Francis Gore, John Deſborough, Thomas Davis, Robert Ormſby, Robert Clerk, Charles Holcroft, John Eyre, Alexander Staples, and others, who ſat upon the trial of his Lordſhip, for the aforeſaid maſſacre at Shrule, which they began 30 December, and ended 12 January, when he was condemned by the vote of ſeven of the Commiſſioners, (Gore, Davis, Clerk, and Holcroft diſſenting) to be ſhot to death, which war executed upon him the 15 in Galway, where he was buried. The ſoldiers, appointed to ſhoot him, miſſed fire three times, but at laſt, a Corporal, blind of an eye, hit him.

His Lordſhip's firſt wife was the daughter of ——— Talbot, of the county of York, Eſq. deſcended from the Earl of Shrewſbury and Waterford's family, by whom he had two ſons and two daughters; Theobald and Miles, who both enjoyed the honour; Margaret, married to Sir Henry Lynch, of Galway, Bart. but died without iſſue; and

and Maud, to John Brown, of Weſtport, in the county of Mayo, Eſq. anceſtor to the Earl of Altamont. His ſecond wife was Eleanor, daughter of Sir Luke Fitz-Gerald, of Tecroghan, in the county of Meath, Knt. and by her, (who 15 April 1653, was permitted to enjoy ſo much of her jointure, as was then waſte and undiſpoſed of, and to receive the rent reſerved upon ſo much thereof, as was then ſet, until further order, paying contributions; to enjoy alſo the perſonal eſtate, whereof her huſband died poſſeſſed; was allowed a penſion, in 1656, of 40 ſhillings a week, and died in 1693) he had a ſon Luke, who died young.

Sir Theobald, the fourth Viſcount, being left a minor, preferred a petition, upon his father's death, to the commiſſioners of Government for a maintenance; who declared, 15 April 1653, that if he would repair to Dublin, and make application to them, they would take care that he ſhould be decently educated, and maintained. He came to Dublin accordingly, and 1 July, Mr. Samuel Winter and Alderman Thomas Hooke, were ordered to conſider of ſome godly and religious family, where he might be provided with diet and other neceſſary accommodations, and to agree for his diet and ſchooling at the Free-School; which they did, and he was placed under the tuition of Mr. John Stephens, Maſter of the Free-School in Dublin [1], with an allowance of 20l. a year, for his education and diet; and 20 Auguſt 1656, in conſideration of a letter from the L. D. in his behalf, 30l. a year was allowed for his maintenance, to commence from 25 March preceding; ſome time after which, he was ſent for to England by his mother's relations, with whom he lived till the reſtoration of the King. Sir Theobald, 4 Viſcount.

On 14 May 1661 he took his ſeat in the Houſe of Peers [2], and 18 July, delivering a petition to be reſtored to his eſtate, it was ordered by the Houſe, that he ſhould be recommended to the agents in England, particularly to ſupplicate his Majeſty on his behalf, being compriſed in his declaration; and 30 June 1662, the Lords addreſſed the L. J. that they would cauſe to be inſerted in the act of explanation a clauſe, for the better ſecuring ſuch as had been innocent of the rebellion, and yet loſt their eſtates; in compliance

[1] Council Office. Book of Orders, A. I. 216. [2] Lord Jour. I. 234.

compliance wherewith a proviſo was inſerted, and he was decreed to his eſtate, by the Commiſſioners for putting that act in execution, 11 April 1666, and 30 Auguſt following, had a grant of the benefit of that decree, conſiſting of 50,000 acres of land, and 5 manors in the county of Mayo. —He married firſt Ellen, daughter of Sir Arthur Loftus, of Rathfarnham; and ſecondly, the Lady Owens, ſome ſhort time before his death, which was occaſioned by too large a quantity of laudanum, to compoſe him to reſt, after taking phyſick in a fit of ſickneſs: He died 5 June 1676, was buried 8 of that month, in St. Patrick's, Dublin, and leaving no iſſue, was ſucceeded by his brother

Sir Miles, 5 Viſcount.

Miles, the fifth Viſcount, who married Jane, youngeſt daughter of Francis, Lord Athenry, and for ſome time after his marriage, having no proſpect of iſſue, was prevailed on to ſell his eſtate, for the diſcharge of ſome debts he had contracted; dying at Caſtle-Bourke in March 1681, he was buried at Ballintober, having iſſue by her, who died at Turlovaughan, her father's ſeat, 6 June 1687, an only child

Sir Theobald, 6 Viſcount.

Theobald, the ſixth Viſcount of Mayo, born 6 January 1681, who conformed to the eſtabliſhed church 19 June 1709, being Trinity Sunday, and two days after took his ſeat in the Houſe of Peers [1]—He married to his firſt wife, 8 July 1702, his firſt couſin Mary, youngeſt daughter of the aforeſaid John Browne, of Weſtport, Eſq. by whom he had three ſons and five daughters, viz. Theobald, his ſucceſſor; Miles, who died young; John, after Lord Mayo; Jane (married to Murrogh-Morgan O'Flaherty, of Lemonfield, in the county of Galway, Eſq. and had five ſons and one daughter, viz. Brian, who died in 1750; Sir John, who married Miſs Royſe, of the county of Limerick, and had Thomas, and Anabella; Thomas, who married Suſanna Bourke, of ſame county, and had a ſon John-Bourke O'Flaherty, L. L. D and Member of Parliament for the borough of Callan); Patrick; Michael; and Mabel, married to Captain William Patterſon [2]); Maud, died young; Elizabeth, married William Mitchel, of Carſhalſtown, in county of Surrey, Eſq. ſhe was upper houſekeeper of Somerſet Houſe, and died 9 June 1770; Mary,

[1] Lords Jour. II. 276. [2] Information of J. B. O'Flaherty, Eſq.

Mary, died young; and Bridget, married 11 October 1731, to John Gunning, Esq. then of the Middle-Temple, eldeſt ſurviving ſon and heir to Bryan Gunning, of Caſtle-Coote, in the county of Roſcomon, Eſq. and had one ſon Sir John, and four daughters, Mary, married 5 March 1752 to George-William, Earl of Coventry; Elizabeth 14 February 1752, firſt to James, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, and ſecondly, 3 March 1759, to Colonel John Campbell, who after became Duke of Argyle; Catharine; and Liſſy, who died 1 January 1753, in the ninth year of her age.

In June 1731, his Lordſhip married ſecondly Margaret*, eldeſt daughter of the ſaid Bryan Gunning, Eſq. and deceaſing in Dublin 25 June 1741, without iſſue by her who died in 1771, was buried at Ballintober, being ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon

Sir Theobald, 7 Viſcount.

Sir Theobald Burke, the ſeventh Viſcount, who took his ſeat in Parliament 6 October 1741[1], and in March 1726, married Ellis, elder daughter of James Agar, of Gowran, in the county of Kilkenny, Eſq. whoſe grandſon James, hath been advanced to the Peerage, and by her, who re-married with Francis, Lord Athenry, had two ſons Theobald and Agar, who died in their infancy; and his Lordſhip departing this life in London, was interred at Ballintober,

* She had been thrice married, namely, firſt to John Edwards, of Dublin, Eſq. Attorney at Law, who was killed by endeavouring to get out of the Four Courts, 16 June 1721, upon a falſe report of their being on fire. By him ſhe had a daughter Catharine, married 8 November 1726, to Robert Gunning, of Cloondera, county of Longford, Eſq. and had iſſue Robert, of Cloondera, who died 30 June 1750; and William. She married ſecondly, William Lyſter, of Athleague, in county of Roſcomon, Eſq. by whom ſhe had Margaret; Jane; and Elizabeth, married 17 February 1753, to William Dwyer, Eſq. Barriſter at Law, and was left *enciente* of a ſon John, born in November 1722, who dying unmarried 28 November 1753, his eſtates devolved on his two married ſiſters, their huſbands uſing the name of Lyſter, viz. on the ſaid Margaret, married to William Dwyer, Eſq. and Jane, who married Chriſtopher Kirwan, now Kirwan-Lyſter, Eſq. She married to her third huſband in 1727, Captain Francis Houſton, of Aſhgrove, in Roſcomon, Eſq. who dying in 1731, ſhe became the wife of Lord Mayo, and died 9 June 1771. (Lodge.)

[1] Lords Jour. III. 479.

Ballintober, where his Lady erected a monument to perpetuate his memory, with this inſcription:

A faithful Friend, a dutiful Son,
An affectionate Brother,
And a tender Huſband;
He paſſed through Life
With unblemiſhed Honour, beloved and eſteemed
By all that knew him
His manners were eaſy;
His Temper gentle and humane;
The knowledge of his high Birth
Had no other Effect upon him,
Than to make it his Study, in all the Offices of Life,
To live up to the Character, to which he was born;
Being ſenſible that the trueſt Nobility
Is *that* of the mind;
And to poſſeſs it in the higheſt degree,
Is to walk ſteady in the paths of Virtue;
Which he did to the day of his Death.
He died at London the 7th day of January 1741,
In the 36th year of his Age,
Much lamented; but by none more ſincerely
Than by his much beloved and afflicted Conſort,
Ellis, Lady Viſcounteſs Mayo,
The eldeſt Daughter of James Agar
Of Gowran in the county of Kilkenny, Eſq;
And of Mary his wife, daughter of Sir Henry Wemys,
By whom he had two ſons, Theobald and Agar,
Who both died young.
In Teſtimony of the affectionate Reſpect,
Which his Lady
Moſt deſervedly retains for his Memory,
This Monument was by her erected.

His Dowager was in 1758, created Counteſs of Brandon.

Sir John, 8 Viſcount.

His only brother John ſucceeding to the honour, was the eighth Viſcount of Mayo, and took his ſeat in the Houſe of Peers 10 November 1743[1]. He married Catharine, daughter and heir to Major Whitgift Aylmer, of the Weſt-Indies (deſcended from Dr. John Aylmer, Biſhop of London, and from Dr. John Whitgift, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, both in

[1] Lords Jour. III. 542.

in the reign of Queen Elizabeth) widow of Mr. Hamilton, of the county of Galway, and had iſſue one ſon Sir Aylmer Bourke, born 17 November 1743, who died 21 July 1748, and was buried in the church of Iriſhtown, near Dublin; and one daughter Bridget, married 11 May 1758, to Edmund Lambert, of Boyton, county of Wilts, Eſq. purſuant to articles dated 28 April 1758, and died in May 1773, leaving by him a ſon Aylmer-Bourke Lambert. His Lordſhip died in Pall-Mall, London, 12 January 1767, (ſince when the title has lain dormant) and Catharine, his lady, re-married in July 1770, with Edmond Jordan, of Legan, county of Mayo, Eſq. and died in January 1776[1].

TITLES.] Sir —— Bourke, Lord Viſcount of Mayo, and Baronet.

CREATIONS.] Baronet of Nova-Scotia, by K. Charles I. and V of the county of Mayo, 21 June 1627, 3 Car. I.

ARMS.] Parti per Feſs Topaz and Ermine, a Croſs, Ruby, the firſt Quarter charged with a Lion Rampant, Diamond, and the ſecond with a dexter Hand couped at the Wriſt and erect, Ruby.

CREST.] On a Cap of Maintenance, a Lion ſejant, Pearl, gorged with a golden ducal Collar.

SUPPORTERS.] The Dexter, an Harpie guardant, with wings and a Lion's body, Topaz; a human face, neck and breaſt, proper, and armed, Ruby. The Siniſter, a Man in Armour to the middle of his thighs, having a ſword, proper, in a belt, Ruby, and about his neck a ſquare white band, his hands naked, ſandals, diamond, and in his exterior hand a battle-axe, proper.

MOTTO.] A CRUCE SALUS.

[1] Collections.

LUMLEY,

LUMLEY, Viscount LUMLEY.

§ THIS noble family takes its name from Lumley-Caſtle, ſituate on the banks of the river Weare, in the biſhoprick
Oſbert. of Durham; and is deſcended from Oſbert de Lumley, of
Liulph. Lumley-Caſtle, whoſe ſon Liulph, a conſiderable nobleman in the time of K. Edward the Confeſſor, married Algitha, younger daughter of Aldred, Earl of Northumberland, ſon of Earl Uchtred, by his wife Edgina, youngeſt daughter of K. Ethelred II. ——— Liulph, in reſpect of his parentage, poſſeſſions and good qualities, became the favourite of the inhabitants of the biſhoprick of Durham, and grew into ſuch eſteem with Walcher, Biſhop of Durham, and Earl[1] of Northumberland, that he conſulted him in the management of all his temporal affairs; whereat Leofwyn, his Chaplain (finding himſelf leſs frequently called to Council) conceived ſuch envy, that he procured one Gilbert (to whom the Biſhop had committed the care and overſight of the Earldom) to murder Liulph by night, in his manor-place not far from Durham, in the year 1080; but his death was ſoon revenged by the people, who put the murderers and the Biſhop himſelf to a tragical end.

He had iſſue four ſons, Uchtred; Oſbert, whoſe only child Ormonda, was married to Robert de Peſhale; Adam, to whom the Conqueror gave the lands of Uldell and Gilcruce; and Odo, to whom he gave Talentire and Caſtle-
Uchtred. rigge, with the foreſt between Galtire and Græca,—Uchtred, the eldeſt ſon, had iſſue Sir William; and Matthew, of Lumley-Magna, the father of Martin, whoſe wife was
Sir William. named Chriſtiana.—Sir William de Lumley, had a grant from Hugh, Biſhop of Durham, of the ſame immunities and privileges, his other palatine Barons enjoyed, which K. Henry by charter confirmed; and in gratitude for ſo great

[1] Collins, IV. 115.

great a favour, he gave to that See his village of Dicton, in Alverton. He married Judith, daughter of —— Heſilden, of Heyſilden and was father of Sir Will. de Lumley, who had two ſons, William his heir; and Marmaduke, the father of John Fitz-Marmaduke, Lord of Horden, in the biſhoprick of Durham, who 12 February 1301 [1], 29 Edward I. was one of thoſe Barons, that withſtood the papal uſurpation, and ſubſcribed a memorable letter * to the Pope (in anſwer to a haughty bull he had ſent the King, wherein he ſet himſelf up for judge of the controverſy betwixt him and the Scots, and commanded him to forbear further proceedings againſt them, claiming ſovereign authority over them, in right of the church) wherein they owned and claimed the dominion of Scotland, and peremptorily concluded, *that the King ſhould in no wiſe undergo his Holineſs's judgment therein*; which was accompanied by a very ſmart reply from the King himſelf, aſſerting his ſovereignty over that kingdom. Sir William.

William, the elder ſon of Sir William and Judith de Lumley, married the daughter and coheir of Sir Walter D'Andre, of Morton-D'Andre, in the biſhoprick of Durham, and left iſſue Sir Roger de Lumley, who by Sybil, eldeſt daughter and coheir of Sir Hugh de Morewyc, an eminent Baron in Northumberland, who died 45 Henry II. left two ſons, Sir Robert; and Sir Roger (anceſtor to the families of Harleſton and Clipſton in the county of Northampton); and a daughter Margaret. William. Sir Roger.

Sir Robert de Lumley in 1298, on the death of his mother (then the widow of Laurence de St. Maur) ſucceeded to her eſtate, viz. the manors of Weſt-Chivington, Morewyc, and Bamburgh-Caſtle, with divers other lands in Northumberland, being then 26 years of age, of which the next year he had a ſpecial livery, for the fine of 5 marcs, ſterling; and married Lucia (rather Iſabel) eldeſt daughter of Marmaduke de Thweng, a great Baron, Lord of Thweng and Kilton Caſtle, with ſeveral other manors in the Sir Robert.

* An exemplar of this inſtrument, with their ſeveral ſeals affixed, is preſerved in Corpus-Chriſti College Library in Oxford, and the ſeal of this John Fitz-Marmaduke, is a feſs, between three parrots, circumſcribed *Johannes Filius Marmaduci*; which arms the family ſtill retain. (Collins IV. 117.)

[1] Collins IV. 116. and Lodge Collect. [2] Lodge Collect.

the counties of York, Lancaſter and Weſtmoreland*, and coheir to her brothers Thomas, William, and Robert, by whom he had three ſons, Sir Marmaduke, Thomas, and William.

Sir Marmaduke. Sir Marmaduke married Margaret (or Mary) daughter and heir of ——— Holland, and aſſuming the coat-armour of his mother, his poſterity has uſed the ſame to this day. He died in 1370, (44 Edward III.) having four ſons, Robert, Ralph, Thomas, William, and a daughter Iſabel, Robert. married to Sir William Fulthorp.—Robert de Lumley, the eldeſt ſon, being under age at his father's death, was in ward to William, Lord Latimer, 48 Edward III. when a partition was made of the lands of Thomas de Thweng, Baron of Kilton-Caſtle, whereof he had the manors of Moreſſome-Magna and Parva, with divers others in the county of York, and Roveley, in Northumberland; of which he died ſeized 12 December 1374, (48 Edward III.) leaving Sir Ralph. Ralph, his brother and heir, then 13 years old, who in 1385 (9 Richard II.) was a Knight, and in the retinue of Henry de Percy, Earl of Northumberland, in the expedition to Scotland, when he behaved ſo well, that he was made Governor of Berwick upon Tweed the enſuing year, and ſo continued until he was taken priſoner by the Scots, two years after; being in 1391, Deputy-Governor of the ſame place, under the laſt Earl.—In 1392, he obtained licence to make a caſtle of his manor-houſe at Lumley; and was ſummoned to Parliament among the Barons, from 8 Richard II. to 1 Henry IV. incluſive; being attainted next year of treaſon by Parliament, and had his lands ſeized, for being concerned with Thomas de Holland, Earl of Kent, and other Lords his confederates, who not aſſenting to the depoſal of Richard II. joined in a confederacy againſt Henry IV.

* Marmaduke Thweng, of Kilton, married Lucia, daughter of Peter de Bruce, of Skelton, a great Baron in the reign of K. Henry III. and coheir to her brother Peter, by whom ſhe had Sir Robert de Thweng, living in that reign, who by Maud, daughter of Gilbert Hanſard, had Sir Marmaduke, who married Iſabel or Dorothy, daughter of William Rois, and had Robert, whoſe wife was Margaret, daughter of Sir Bryan Say, (by Maud, daughter and heir to John Monceux) and ſiſter to Patrick Say, Governor of the Marches of Wales in 1258, and had iſſue the ſaid Marmaduke de Thweng, who had three ſons, Thomas, a Prieſt; Sir William, and Robert, who died without iſſue; and three daughters, who became coheirs and were the ſaid Lucia, or Iſabel; Margaret, married to Robert Hilton, of Sweyne, in Weſtmoreland; and Catharine, to Ralph Daubigny, anceſtor to the Lord Daubigny. (Lodge Collect.)

IV binding themſelves by indenture, to be diligent and faithful to each other in their undertaking, and to attend carefully upon the execution of it. But their deſign having miſcarried by an unforeſeen accident, and being afterwards diſcovered to the King by Edward, Duke of Albemarle and Earl of Rutland, they reſolved to pull off the maſk; and as they knew how the people ſtood affected, dreſſed up Magdalen, one of K. Richard's Chaplains, who very much reſembled his maſter, in royal robes, and gave it out that the King had made his eſcape from priſon: Whereupon the people flocked ſo haſtily to *their* colours, that in a few days they amounted to 40,000 men, and narrowly miſſed ſurpriſing K. Henry at Windſor: After which miſcarriage being afraid to attack him, who waited for them upon Hounſlow-Heath with 20,000 men, they reſolved to retire towards Wales, which was well diſpoſed in Richard's favour, and encamped without the gates of Cirenceſter; but ſome of the principal commanders having the imprudence to lodge within the town, they were ſurpriſed in the night by the Mayor, who cut off two of their heads; and the army without being terrified by the noiſe of that tranſaction, and diſperſed, thirty-one Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen, the chief leaders of the rebellion, were taken to the King at Oxford, who immediately cauſed them to be executed: But the Lord Lumley died in the field of battle, which is evident from the record, whereby his eſtate, real and perſonal, was adjudged in Parliament to be forfeited.

His wife was Eleanor, daughter of John Lord Nevil, of Raby, and ſiſter to Ralph Nevil[1], the firſt Earl of Weſtmoreland, by his wife Jane, daughter of John of Gaunt, grandſon of K. Edward III. and their ſurviving iſſue were four ſons and three daughters, viz.

Thomas, who was attainted with his father, and died a minor, 31 May 1404, ſeized of many manors in the biſhoprick of Durham, and in the counties of York and Northumberland, notwithſtanding that John, Earl of Somerſet, had a grant of ſo much of the eſtate, as amounted then to 360l. a year. (1)

Sir John, heir to his brother, being then 20 years old. (2)

William, or George. (3)

Marmaduke, rector of Stepney in Middleſex, elected in 1429, Maſter of Trinity-Hall, and Chancellor of the Univerſity (4)

[1] Collins IV. 119.

verſity of Cambridge; 16 April 1430, he was conſecrated Biſhop of Carliſle, being alſo conſtituted 18 December 1446, Treaſurer of England, and after he had ſat 20 years in that ſee, was tranſlated to Lincoln, which he enjoyed ſcarce a year, deceaſing in his attendance on the King at London. He contributed largely towards the building of Queen's-College, Cambridge, and beſtowed 200 marcs [1] a conſiderable ſum at that time, upon its library, with many valuable books.

(1) Daughter Margaret, was married to Sir John Clervaux, of Croſt, in county of York, and was mother of Richard Clervaux, Eſq. who by Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Vavaſor, Eſq. had two ſons, Marmaduke, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Stranguiſh, (and had a ſon John, whoſe daughter Elizabeth, was married to Thomas, Lord Hilton); and John, who by Jane, daughter of John Huſſey, of Sleaford, in county of Lincoln, Eſq. had a daughter Margaret, married to John Fitz-William, of Sprotborough, Eſq.

(2) Catharine, to Sir John Chideok, of Chideok, in county of Dorſet, Bart. [2] and had two daughters, coheirs, Catharine, married to Sir John Arundel, of Langherne, in Cornwall; and Margaret, to William, Lord Stourton.

(3) Elizabeth, to Adam Tyrwhit, of Kettleby, in Lincolnſhire, whoſe ſon Sir Robert, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Warburton, was father of Sir William Tyrwhit, who married Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Conſtable, and had Sir Robert, who married the daughter of Sir Gilbert Talboys, and was father of Sir Robert Tyrwhit, who by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Oxenbridge had an only child Catharine, the wife of Sir Henry D'Arcie, Knt.

Sir John. Sir John Lumley, heir to his brother Thomas, doing his homage in 1405, 6 Henry IV. had livery of all the eſtate, whereof his father was ſeized at the time of his attainder, and being reſtored in blood by act of Parliament, 13 Henry IV. was knighted that year for his ſervices in the wars of Scotland and France. He alſo ſignalized himſelf with K. Henry V. in his wars, but in the laſt year of his reign, loſt his life in the field of battle with Thomas, Duke of Clarence, the King's brother, Governor of France, who,

[1] Collins, IV. 120. [2] Idem. 119.

who, being betrayed by his Scout-Maſter Andrew Forguſa, a Lombard, who miſrepreſented the enemy's numbers, precipitated himſelf into a battle at Baugie in Anjou, on Eaſter-Eve 1421, and was ſlain by the Earl of Buchan, (who had brought 7000 Scots to aſſiſt the Dauphin) with the Lords Lumley, Tankerville, Angus, and Roſs, who diſapproved of this raſh deſign, yet teſtified their duty, by obeying their General, while living, and their valour, by accompanying him in his death.—He married Felicia, daughter of Sir Matthew Redman, Governor of Berwick, and had iſſue Thomas, his heir; Edmond; and Maud, married to Sir Henry Thirkeld, of Cumberland, Knt. [1]

Thomas, Lord Lumley, in 1432 (10 Henry VI.) had a ſpecial livery of his eſtate; was knighted for his ſervices in the wars, and concerned in divers negociations.—In 28, 29, and 31 years of Henry VI. he was one of the King's guarantees in three ſeveral treaties with the King of Scots; and his Majeſty, having experienced his fidelity, prudence and conduct, conſtituted him in 1453, Governor of Scarborough-Caſtle for life. In 35 Henry VI. he was again employed to treat with the Scots; and two years after was alſo a guarantee in another treaty.—On the acceſſion of K. Edward IV. to the crown, he petitioned the Parliament for the reverſal of his grandfather's attainder; which was accordingly reverſed in the firſt year of that King's reign, and he had ſummons to Parliament among the Barons in the 3. 7. 12. and 22 years of that King.—In 1465, he was appointed a Commiſſioner to treat of a marriage betwixt ſome perſon of the King's allegiance, and James, King of Scotland; and concerning certain mutual breaches of the truce: About which time he was at the ſiege of Bamburgh-Caſtle, in Northumberland, held out, with ſome other Northern garriſons, by the Lancaſtrians; and 10 October 1466, in regard of his fidelity, circumſpection, and induſtry, was choſen a Commiſſioner, to treat at Newcaſtle upon Tyne, with the deputies of the King of Scots, concerning certain grievances between the two nations.—He married Margaret, daughter of Sir James Harrington, brother of Sir William Lord Harrington, Knight of the Garter, and dying in 1484, had iſſue George, his ſucceſſor, and three daughters; Joan, married to Bertram Harbottle, of Northumberland; Margaret,

Sir Thomas.

[1] Collins, IV. 511.

garet, to Bertram Lumley, of Ravenſholm, in the biſhoprick of Durham *; and Elizabeth, to William Tylliot, Eſq.

Sir George. George, Lord Lumley, was honoured with knighthood before 2 Edward IV. when he was Sheriff of Northumberland, as he was the ſucceeding year; an office in that age of great power and truſt, the Sheriffs of that county never accompting to the King in his Exchequer, until 3 K. Edward VI. but received the iſſues and profits of their bailywick to their own uſe, with all other debts, fines, and amerciaments, and all emoluments accruing from alienations, intruſions, wards, marriages, reliefs, &c. which was granted chiefly to encourage them to be on their guard againſt the Scots: But that care being leſſened by ſettling the wardenſhip of the marches, it was enacted the ſaid year, that the ſheriffs of Northumberland, ſhould account for their office, as others did, in the Exchequer.

In 1466, (6 Edward IV.) he repreſented the ſaid county in Parliament, and two years after being conſtituted Sheriff thereof, ſo continued for four years ſucceſſively; and in 1481, bearing the title of Lord Lumley, a treaty being concluded between K. Edward IV. and Alexander, Duke of Albany, brother to James III. of Scotland, who aſſumed the title of King, and whom Edward engaged to aſſiſt in placing upon the throne; he was a principal commander under Richard, Duke of Glouceſter, the King's brother, at the retaking of Berwick (which had been ſurrendered to the Scots by Q. Margaret, to gain a ſanctuary for Henry VI. when he was expelled England) and K. James having ſhut himſelf up in Edinburgh Caſtle, he attended the Duke to that city, who entering without oppoſition, made publick proclamation, that if he did not give the King of England, entire ſatisfaction before 1 September, Scotland ſhould be laid waſte with fire and ſword [1], and for his valour and conduct was

* Sir William Lumley, of Ravenſholm, died in 1473, leaving by Elizabeth his wife, who died in 1484, Thomas, his heir, then 40 years old, who deceaſing the ſame year with his mother, left the ſaid Bertram, whoſe only child Iſabel, was married to Sir Henry Boynton, of Sudbury, and had an only daughter Iſabel, married to Henry, ſecond ſon of Sir William Gaſcoigne, of Garthorpe, Knt.

[1] Lodge Collect.

was made a Knight-Bannaret in Hooton-Field, 22 Auguſt, with the Lords Fitz-Hugh, Scrope of Maſham, and others.

On the acceſſion of Henry VII. he attended his Majeſty in his progreſs to the Northern parts of England; and in 1498, (13 Henry VII.) was in an expedition with the Earl of Surry againſt the Scots, who, with their King, were beſieging Norham-Caſtle, ſituate on the Tweed, dividing the two kingdoms; which ſiege they raiſed, and marching into Scotland, levelled ſeveral fortreſſes, particularly Ayton-Caſtle, one of the ſtrongeſt between Berwick and Edinburgh, in ſight of the Scots army; which diſpoſed that King, who had eſpouſed Perkin Warbeck, to give him up, to conclude a truce for ſeven years, and refer the deciſion of their quarrel to the arbitration of K. Ferdinand and Q. Iſabella of Spain: But this truce being very near broken in 1499, by a ſkirmiſh at Norham between the Engliſh and Scots, in which the latter were uſed very ſcurvily, K. James demanded ſatisfaction; and while the affair was in debate, an opportunity was taken to treat of a marriage between that King and the Princeſs Margaret, Henry's eldeſt daughter, which taking effect, the Crown of England was thereby carried to the family of the Stewarts; and the marriage being ſolemnized at Richmond, by Earl Bothwell, on St. Paul's day, 1502, Lord Lumley and his ſon met the Queen at Darlington, in Yorkſhire, with ſeveral gentlemen in his retinue and 80 horſemen in livery, and attended her to Berwick, where ſhe was received by Sir Thomas D'Arcie, the Governor.

He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Roger Thornton, a very wealthy merchant of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, founder of the houſe of White-Friars in that town, by his wife Elizabeth, one of the four daughters of John, Baron of Greyſtock, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Ferrers, Baron of Overſley, by Jane, daughter of John of Gaunt, brother to K. Henry IV. and ſon of John of Gaunt, third ſon to K. Edward III. With her he had the Lordſhips of Witton, in Northumberland, and Lulworth and the Iſle in the biſhoprick of Durham; concerning which, great ſuits and ſharp conteſts aroſe between his Lordſhip and Giles Thornton, natural ſon of the ſaid Roger, whom he killed in the ditch of Windſor-Caſtle, before the law had decided the matter; and departing this life in 1508, he left

three ſons, Thomas; Roger (who married the daughter of Sir Richard Ratcliffe, and had a ſon of his own name); and Ralph (or John) Lumley.

Thomas, the eldeſt ſon, when the three eſtates of the kingdom were ſummoned to meet at Weſtminſter 27 October 1495 (11 Henry VII.) appeared on behalf of the clergy and commonalty of the dioceſs of Durham; and 14 Henry VII. the King having called a like aſſembly for their aſſent to the peace, made with France 3 November, he and Sir George Manners were the two ſpecially deputed by the Lords and Commons of the ſaid dioceſs, to meet the King and give their aſſent thereto.—He died before his father, and having married Elizabeth Plantagenet, natural daughter of K. Edward IV. by the lady Elizabeth Lucy [1], had iſſue four ſons and three daughters, viz. Richard; John; George; Roger, (who had three daughters, his coheirs, Agnes, married to John Lambton, of Lambton, in county of Durham; Iſabella, to Richard Conyers, of Horden, in ſame county; and Margaret to Thomas Trollop, of Thornleys, Eſqrs.); Anne, married to Ralph, Lord Ogle, of Bothal, and was mother of Robert, Lord Ogle; Sybil, to Sir William Hilton, Baron Hilton, of Hilton, in the biſhoprick of Durham, whoſe ſon Thomas, Lord Hilton, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir to John Clervaux, of Croft, Eſq.; and Elizabeth to ——— Creſwall, of Northumberland, Eſq.

Richard. Richard, the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeding his grandfather, had ſummons to Parliament 1 Henry VIII. and died on Trinity Sunday 26 May 1510, (2 Henry VIII.) ſeized of the manor and caſtle of Kilton, in the county of York, and of the manors of Kirkby, Kendale, Helſington, &c. He married Anne*, daughter of Sir John Conyers, of Hornby-Caſtle, Knight of the Garter, by his wife Alice, daughter of William Nevil, Lord Falconbridge, and Earl of Kent, and had two ſons and two daughters; John, his heir, then 18 years of age; Anthony, anceſtor to the Viſcount Lumley; the eldeſt daughter, married to Richard Grey; and the youngeſt to ——— Conyers, of Scarborough.

John,

* On the monument at Cheam, in Surry, for John Lord Lumley, ſhe is called Anne, daughter of William Lord Coigniers. (Collins IV. 124. n.)

[1] Collins IV. 123.

John, Lord Lumley, in 1513, (when James IV. of Scotland, invaded the kingdom of his brother-in-law, Henry VIII. whilſt he was at the ſiege of Therouenne, in France, and made himſelf maſter of Norham-Caſtle) brought a conſiderable ſtrength to the Earl of Surry, Lieutenant of the North, who had marched to York with 500 men only, and was a principal commander of the van-guard in the battle of Flodden-Field (fought 9 September) where the King of Scotland fell, and his army was defeated.—In 6 Henry VIII. he was ſummoned to Parliament, as Lord Lumley, and the enſuing year had livery of his inheritance. In 1520 he was preſent at the meeting between his Sovereign and the Emperor Charles V. at Canterbury; and croſſing the ſeas the ſame year, attended the King to his interview with Francis King of France, between Ardres and Guiſnes.--In 1523, he was in the army under the Earl of Shrewſbury, to invade Scotland, had not a peace enſued; and the next year, in the expedition under the Earl of Surry againſt the Scots, who, with a ſupply of 3000 foot and 1200 men at arms from France, having entered England were put to flight, with the loſs of Jedburgh and other places.—In 1530, he had ſummons to that Parliament, which gave the firſt ſtroke to the diſſolution of the monaſteries in England; and the next year ſigned that memorable letter to Pope Clement VII. intimating, that unleſs he complied with the King in his divorce from Q. Catharine, his elder brother's widow, the acknowledgment of his ſupremacy in England would be much endangered: But notwithſtanding this, in 1537, he was among the chief of thoſe Northern Lords, who appeared in the inſurrection, called *The Pilgrimage of Grace*; and a pardon being offered by the Duke of Norfolk, General of the army ſent to ſuppreſs them, he was delegated to treat with the Duke at Doncaſter, and ſo well accommodated matters, that all concerned in the tumult were permitted to repair to their reſpective habitations, without being queſtioned for their offence, which was confirmed by the King. John.

He married Joan, daughter of Henry, Lord Scrope of Bolton, by Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, by whom he had an only ſon George, who being engaged in an inſurrection with the Lord Darcy, Sir Thomas Percy brother to the Earl of Northumberland, and others, was apprehended with them, committed to the

Tower, arraigned at Weſtminſter in June 1537, before the Marqueſs of Exeter, High Steward of England, and being found guilty of high treaſon, ſuffered death.—Having married Jane, ſecond daughter and coheir to Sir Richard Knightley, of Upton, in county of Northampton, Knt. by Jane, daughter of Sir John Spencer, Knt. he left iſſue by her, who remarried with John Knottesford, of Malvern Priory in county of Worceſter[1], John, ſucceſſor to his grandfather; Jane, married to Geffrey Markham, Eſq. who died childleſs; and Barbara, firſt to Humphrey Lloyd, of Denbigh, Eſq. the Antiquary of Wales*; and ſecondly to William Williams, of Cloghwillane, in Wales, Eſq.

John. John, Lord Lumley, the only ſon, was an infant at his grandfather's death; but, upon his petition 1 Edward VI. ſetting forth, "that he was a perſon in lineage and blood "corrupted, and deprived of all degree, eſtate, name, "fame, &c. by reaſon of his father's attainder;" it was enacted, "That he and the heirs male of his body ſhould "have, hold, enjoy and bear the name, dignity, ſtate and "preheminence of a Baron of England."—On 29 September 1553, two days before the coronation of Q. Mary, he was made a Knight of the Bath, being firſt knighted by the Earl of Arundel, his father-in-law, Lord Steward of the Houſhold, commiſſioned by the Queen to confer that honour. He and his lady attended the coronation; he amongſt the Barons, and ſhe, one of the ſix principal ladies dreſſed in crimſon velvet, that ſat in the third chariot of ſtate; next to whom rode ten ladies in the like dreſs, their horſes trapped with the ſame; coaches in that age not being uſed by any of the nobility, and, as Stowe relates, were not brought into

* He was the only ſon of Robert Lloyd, otherwiſe Roſſindalle, of Denbigh, Eſq. and had iſſue Henry Lloyd, of Cheam, in Surry, Eſq. who by Mary, daughter of Robert Prowe, of Bromfield, in Eſſex, had Henry, his heir, who married Isabella, daughter of Sir Iſham Parkyns, of Bunney, in Nottinghamſhire, and had Henry Lloyd, of Cheam, Eſq. who died 3 December 1704, æt. 66, leaving by Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Goodwin, of Stretham, Eſq. (who died in November 1705, and was buried with him in the church of Cheam) three daughters, Elizabeth, Suſan, and Catharine, and one ſon Dr. Robert Lumley Lloyd, Rector of Covent-Garden, who in 1723, laid claim to the ancient Barony of Lumley, but which claim was not allowed by the Houſe of Lords, and he died in November 1730.

[1] Collins. IV. 125.

into England till the year 1564. She alſo rode in the proceſſion at the funeral of that Queen; and his Lordſhip 24 April 1556, with the Lord Talbot, introduced Oſep Napea, Ambaſſador from the Emperor of Ruſſia, to his audience of leave, who brought rich preſents from his maſter, and concluded a treaty of amity and commerce, being the firſt Ambaſſador to England, from that Court.

In 1559 (1 Elizabeth) he was appointed a Commiſſioner to receive the claims of ſuch, as held of the Queen by the tenure of *Grand Serjeanty*, and were required to perform their reſpective ſervices at her coronation. In 1566 he was employed to treat with *Coſmo Medicis*, Duke of Florence, about the ſum of 11250l. due to K. Henry VIII. which the Queen received with intereſt.—In 1570, he was taken into cuſtody, with his father-in-law, for being privy to divers tranſactions relating to the Queen of Scots, and to her deſigned marriage with the Duke of Norfolk; but in 1587, he was commiſſioned with other Lords, for the trial of that Queen, and ſat in judgment on her in Fotheringay-Caſtle; being alſo the following year in the commiſſion for the trial of Secretary Daviſon, for contempt towards the Queen, breach of his allegiance, and neglect of his duty, in ſending the warrant for putting the Queen of Scots to death, without her Majeſty's knowledge; and the commiſſioners differing in their ſentiments about him and his puniſhment, his Lordſhip declared, that the ſentence was juſtly pronounced againſt that Queen; but that never in any age was there ſuch a contempt againſt a Prince heard or read of, that the Queen's Council, in the Queen's palace, in the Council-Chamber, near the Queen, who was, as it were, Preſident of the Council, ſhould reſolve upon a matter of ſuch conſequence, without her advice or knowledge, when both they and Daviſon might have had ſo eaſy acceſs to her: Proteſting, that if he had but one only ſon, and he were in the ſame fault, he would cenſure him to be ſeverely puniſhed. But being perſuaded of the man's ingenuous and honeſt intention, he would inflict no heavier puniſhment upon him, than the reſt had done before; which was, that he ſhould be fined 10,000l. and impriſoned during the Queen's pleaſure; to which the majority of the commiſſioners aſſented.

In

In 1582, his Lordſhip and the learned Richard Caldwell, M. D. founded a publick lecture in chirurgery, to be read in the college of phyſicians, to begin 6 May 1584, and to continue for ever, twice a week, viz. on Wedneſday and Friday.—In 44 Eliza. he was one of the Peers for the trial of Robert Devereux, Earl of Eſſex; and on the acceſſion of K. James I. appointed one of the Commiſſioners for ſettling the claims at his coronation, and making Knights of the Bath.—He was, as Camden writes, "a perſon of "entire virtue, integrity, and innocence, and in his old "age a complete pattern of true nobility; had ſo great a "veneration for the memory of his anceſtors, that he cauſed "monuments to be erected for them in the collegiate "church of Cheſter, on the ſtreet (oppoſite to Lumley-"Caſtle) in order, as they ſucceeded one another, from "Liulphus, down to his own time; which he had either "picked out of the demoliſhed monaſteries, or made new." —Having no iſſue, he took care that his eſtate ſhould deſcend to one of his own name and blood, by his laſt will, which he made 28 January 1605, and by deeds of ſettlement. By his will, he ordered his body to be buried in the church of Cheam in Surry, whereof he was patron, with as little extraordinary charge, as conveniently might be; and bequeaths to his kinſman and heir male Richard, ſon and heir apparent to Roger Lumley, Eſq. ſon of Anthony, brother to John, Lord Lumley, his grandfather, his caſtle of Lumley, and all ſuch manors, &c. as he had made a leaſe of in truſt, 20 February 1594; and ordered 200l. to be diſtributed amongſt the poor.

He married firſt Jane, elder daughter and coheir to Henry Fitz-Alan, the laſt Earl of Arundel, of that ſurname, who died 25 February 1579, æt. 68. (the other daughter Mary being married to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, the Earldom of Arundel ſtill ſubſiſts in that illuſtrious family) and had iſſue Charles, Thomas, and Mary, who died infants, and lie buried with their mother in the chancel at Cheam. His ſecond wife was Elizabeth, only daughter of John, Lord D'Arcie, of Chich, in Eſſex, and ſiſter to Thomas, created Earl Rivers, who ſurvived him without iſſue, and lies buried at Cheam, under an arch of white marble, ſupported with white fluted pilaſters, with her effi-

gies

gies lying at full length, and over her, in capitals this inſcription:

Elizabethae nobili Darcorum Familia
Oriunda, Johanni Baroni de Chiche unica
Filia, Johanni Baroni de Lumley ſecunda
Conjux, omni Virtutum et Honoris ſplendore
Cumulata, Corporis reliquias huic Monu:
:mento, Animam multo pretioſiſſimam bea:
:torum Sedibus Paradiſi Caudiis commendavit.

His Lordſhip deceaſed 10 April 1609, æt 76, and was buried in the vault with his firſt lady, having a noble monument of white marble erected to his memory, againſt the north-eaſt ſide of the chancel, adorned with the arms of the ſeveral families his anceſtors had married into, with a long inſcription *, expreſſing his virtuous qualities and high deſcent, concluding with theſe lines;

Conſcia Mens Recti, Mentis ſpes, Anchora Sanctæ
Spei chara Mater, vel Soror alma Fides,
Præſentis Vitæ Comiteſque Duceſque fuere,
Æternæ Vitæ pignora certa manent.

The ancient Barony of Lumley being thus extinguiſhed, Anthony. we muſt return to Anthony Lumley, Eſq. younger ſon of Richard, Lord Lumley, by Anne, ſiſter to William, Lord Conyers, anceſtor to the Viſcount Lumley, as before obſerved.—He married the daughter of Richard Gray, of Northumberland, Eſq. and was father of Roger Lumley, Roger. who by Anne, daughter of ——— Kurtwyche, Eſq. left Richard, his heir; George; and John [1]; and ſeveral daughters, one of whom was married to Sir John Conyers of Horden, in the biſhoprick of Durham; and Elizabeth, to Sir William Langley, of Higham-Gobions, in Bedfordſhire,

* Againſt the Eaſt wall of the chancel is very curiouſly painted on a wooden tablet, his Lordſhip's Buſt; which, with a figure of the monument and the inſcription at large, may be ſeen in Sandford's Genealogical hiſtory of the Kings and Queens of England, folio, p. 422, 423. Edit. 1707.

[1] Collins. IV. 131.

ſhire, and of Stainton, in Yorkſhire, created a Baronet 29 May 1641, and was mother of Sir Roger Langley, who ſucceeded to the title in 1651, and reſided at Sheriff-Hutton-Park, in the county of York.

Sir Richard, 1 Viſcount.

Sir Richard, who ſucceeded his father, was the chief heir male of the family, after the deceaſe of John, Lord Lumley, in 1609, and inherited the greateſt part of the eſtate, by his Lordſhip's deed of ſettlement and laſt will.—On 19 July 1616, he was knighted at Theobalds, by K. James I. created Lord Viſcount Lumley, of Waterford, by patent, bearing date 12 July 1628; and 4 November 1634, took his ſeat in the Houſe of Peers[1].—In the time of the civil war he adhered to the King, and made his houſe of Lumley-Caſtle, a garriſon; was a principal commander under Prince Rupert, with whom he marched into the Weſt of England; was at the ſiege of Briſtol, and remained there when it was ſurrendered to the Parliament forces 10 September 1645, he afterwards compounded for his eſtate at the ſum of 1955l. 10s.[2]. He was alſo among thoſe loyal Peers, who ſubſcribed a memorable declaration juſt before the meeting of that Parliament, which reſtored K. Charles II. and which very much contributed to it, by appeaſing the minds of many, who had incurred guilt.

He married Frances, daughter of Henry Shelley, of Warminghurſt-Park, in Suſſex, Eſq. and by her who died in February 1657, and was buried in Weſtminſter-Abbey, had one ſon John, and a daughter Julia, married firſt to Alexander Jermyn, of Lordington, in Suſſex, Eſq. (by whom ſhe had Frances, firſt married to Francis, ſon and heir to Sir Henry More; and ſecondly to John Shuckburgh, of Barton, in Warwickſhire, Eſq.) and by her ſecond huſband, Sir Chriſtopher Conyers, of Horden, in the palatinate of Durham[3], Bart. had alſo an only daughter Julia, firſt married to Sir William Blacket, of Newcaſtle, and of Wallington, in Northumberland, Bart. and ſecondly, to Sir William Thompſon, Recorder of London, and Baron of the court of Exchequer.

John Lumley, Eſq. the only ſon, married Mary, ſecond of the three daughters and coheirs to Sir Henry Compton, of Bramble-Teigh, in Suſſex, Knight of the Bath (youngeſt ſon of Henry, the firſt Lord Compton, anceſtor to the Earl of

[1] Lords Jour. I. 26. [2] Collins, IV. 131. [3] Id. 132.

of Northampton) by Cicely, daughter of Robert Sackville, Earl of Dorſet, and dying in 1658 (before his father, who lies buried with his kinſman John, Lord Lumley, at Cheam) was interred 9 October, in the church of St. Martin's, London, having iſſue two ſons and three daughters, Richard; Henry; Elizabeth, married to Richard Cotton, of Watergate, in Suſſex Eſq.; Frances; and Anne, who died unmarried.

Henry Lumley, Eſq. the younger ſon, embraced a military life; was a very brave and good officer; ſerved in the wars of Ireland, at the revolution; and 10 Auguſt 1692, was made Colonel of the King's regiment of horſe, on the death of Sir John Lanier, at Steenkirk, in which ſtation he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſeveral campaigns, particularly at the battle of Landen, where his regiment, by the noble *ſtand* they made, ſaved the King from being taken priſoner. On 7 May 1694, he was made a Major-General, and ſerved under the Duke of Marlborough, during the courſe of Q. Anne's wars; by whom 24 February 1702-3 [1], he was conſtituted a Lieutenant-General, and in April 1703, Governor of Jerſey, being alſo in January 1710, made a Lieutenant-General of the horſe in Flanders, as he was again 5 April 1712; and appointed 12 December 1714, of the board of general officers for the regulation of the army.—He married firſt Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Thimbleby, of the county of Lincoln, Eſq. and ſecondly, in July 1713, Anne, daughter of Sir William Wiſeman, of Great Canfield-Hall, in Eſſex, Bart. by his ſecond wife Arabella, daughter of Sir Thomas Hewet, of Piſhiobury, in Hertfordſhire, Bart. ſiſter and heir to George, Lord Viſcount Hewet, of Gowran, in whoſe family-vault at Sabridgeworth, they lie buried under a neat marble monument, thus inſcribed:

Here lieth
The Honourable Henry Lumley, Eſq.
Only brother to Richard, Earl of Scarborough,
Who was in every battle, and at every ſiege,
As Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, or General of the Horſe
With King William, or the Duke of Marlborough,
In twenty campaigns in Ireland, Flanders and
Germany, where he was honoured, eſteemed and
Beloved by our own armies, by our allies, and even
By

[1] Collins, IV. 132.

By the enemies, for his ſingular politeneſs and
Humanity, as well as for all his military virtues
And Capacity.

He ſat long in Parliament [for Arundel]
Always zealous for the honour of the crown, and
For the good of his country, and knew no party, but
That of truth, juſtice and honour.

He died Governor of the Iſle of Jerſey the
18th of October 1722, in the 63d year of his age.

Here lieth alſo
Mrs. Frances Lumley, his only dear and beloved
Child, of great beauty and greater hopes, who
Died the 13th of October 1719, in the 6th year of
Her age; ſometime the joy, then the anguiſh of
Her fond parents.

Here lieth alſo
Dame Anne Lumley, daughter of Sir William
Wiſeman, Bart. of Canfield, in Eſſex, who ſet
Up this monument in 1723, in memory of the
Beſt of huſbands, and her dear child, near whom
She was depoſited, An°. 1736-7.
She died on the 4th of March 1736-7 in an
Advanced age. She was a lady poſſeſſed of all
Thoſe amiable qualifications, which adorn her
Sex, and rendered her, whilſt living, the delight
Of all thoſe, who had the happineſs of her
Acquaintance, by whom her death was greatly
Lamented, as well as by the poor, to whom ſhe
Was, living and dying, a moſt bountiful
Benefactreſs.

Richard, 2 Viſcount. Richard, the ſecond Viſcount Lumley, who ſucceeded his grandfather, having all the advantages of education, at home and abroad, rendered himſelf ſo acceptable from his firſt ſetting out in the world, that he was particularly taken notice of by K. Charles II. and diſtinguiſhed amongſt the moſt polite men of that polite age.—On 11 September 1680, he was appointed Maſter of the Horſe to Q. Catharine, and in that ſtation ſo far recommended himſelf, that the King, in conſideration of his great merit, approved fidelity

fidelity and high deſcent, advanced him to the Peerage of England, by the title of Baron of Lumley-Caſtle, in the county of Durham, 31 May 1681, with limitation of the honour to the heirs-male of his brother, but was not introduced in the Engliſh Parliament, until 19 May 1685 [1].

On the Duke of Monmouth's inſurrection in the Weſt, he was appointed (31 July 1685) to the command of the King's regiment of carbiniers, and had a principal ſhare in the victory of Sedgemore; the Duke, with his companions the German Count, and the Lord Grey, being by his vigilance diſcovered, ſurrendered priſoners to his Lordſhip. Nevertheleſs, when he obſerved that K. James's deſign was to introduce Popery, and to ſubvert the eſtabliſhed laws of the country, he forſook the Court; appeared on the behalf of the ſeven Biſhops at their trial; and was among the chief of the nobility, who had the courage to conſult with Mr. Dykvelt (whom the Prince of Orange entruſted to manage his affairs in England) and to concert ſuch meaſures, as might be fit for the Prince to govern himſelf by; and often met at the Earl of Shrewſbury's to conſult how to proceed; and drew the declaration, on which they adviſed his Highneſs to engage; being alſo chiefly entruſted by the Earl of Orford, who went to Holland, and had the Prince's direction for the management of the revolution.

When matters were concluded, the Lords of Devonſhire, Danby, and Lumley undertook for the North; and retiring into their reſpective counties, his Lordſhip, by his intereſt and friends, ſecured the important town of Newcaſtle, which declared for the Prince ſoon after his landing. He was no leſs inſtrumental, by his arguments in Parliament, in gaining the vote, *that the Throne was vacant*, and that the Prince and Princeſs of Orange ſhould be declared King and Queen of England. For which ſervices, the day after their proclamation (14 February 1688) he was ſworn of the Privy Council, declared a Gentleman of the King's Bedchamber, and 2 April 1689, made Colonel of the firſt Troop of Horſe-Guards; being alſo, before their coronation, created Viſcount Lumley, of Lumley-Caſtle, by patent, dated 10 April 1689; and further advanced 15 April 1690, to the title of Earl of Scarborough.

On 16 January 1689, he attended K. William into Ireland; was at the battle of the Boyne; waited on his Majeſty

[1] Collins, IV. 133.

jesty to the great Congress of Princes at the Hague, and returned with him to England. In 1691, he went again to Holland, and attended the King in his campaigns in Flanders until the peace of Ryswick; was made a Major-General 1 April 1692; Lieutenant-General, 24 October 1694; and in that reign was L. L. and *C. Rot.* of the county Palatine of Durham, county of Northumberland, the town and county of Newcastle upon Tyne, and Vice-Admiral of those sea-coasts; in which posts he was continued by Q. Anne, until he resigned them on 20 April 1712; of whose Privy Council he was sworn 10 May 1708; was one of the Commissioners to treat of a union between England and Scotland; and Surveyor of the customs and subsidies, inwards and outwards, in the port of London.—On the accession of K. George I. his Lordship was one of the Peers, entrusted by his Majesty with the Government, until his arrival, his name being written with the King's own hand; and 1 October 1714, he was sworn of the Privy Council; appointed (the 9) L. L. of the counties of Durham and Northumberland; constituted, 21 November, one of the Court-Martial, to examine into the state of the army, to settle the seniority of the several regiments, and the ranks and claims of the officers; and 9 March 1715-16, made Chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster, which he resigned in May 1717, and thereupon had a grant (the 31) of the office of Vice-Treasurer, Receiver and Paymaster-General, and Treasurer at War in Ireland, jointly with Matthew Ducie Morton, Esq.—He departed this life by an apoplexy 17 December 1721, and was buried, with his ancestors, in the church of Chester in the Street; and having married Frances, daughter and heir to Sir Henry Jones, of Aston, in the county of Oxford, who distinguished himself and was slain in the wars of Flanders (whose wife was Frances, sister to Thomas, Earl of Falconberg) inherited in her right, among other lands, the manor of Farmington, in Gloucestershire; and by her, who was a Lady of the Bedchamber to their Majesties, Mary and Anne, and died 26 November 1737, had issue seven sons and four daughters, viz.

(1) Henry, Lord Lumley, elected to Parliament in 1702 for the county of Sussex, and in 1709, for the borough of Arundel, who died of the small-pox 24 July 1710[1], and was

[1] Collins, IV. 135.

was buried with his grandfather at St. Martin's in the Fields.

Richard, who ſucceeded to the honours. (2)

William, killed at ſea, in the *Mediterranean*, 9 April 1709, having both his legs ſhot off, on board the Mary-Galley. (3)

Thomas, who alſo ſucceeded to the honours. (4)

Charles, who in May 1724, was made Groom of the Bed-Chamber to K. George II. when Prince of Wales; ſerved in Parliament for Chicheſter, and died 11 Auguſt 1728. (5)

John, appointed 5 December 1728, Groom of the Bed-Chamber to his Royal Highneſs Frederick, Prince of Wales; choſen 23 February 1727, Member of Parliament for Arundel, in Suſſex; was a Captain in General Honeywood's dragoons, whence in November 1731, he was promoted to a company in the Coldſtream Regiment of Foot-Guards; was made 23 April 1734, Avenar and Clerk-Martial of the King's Stables, and in 1736, Gentleman of the Horſe to his Majeſty; but died in London 16 October 1739, and was buried near his brother Henry. (6)

James, choſen in February 1728, Member of Parliament for Chicheſter, and in May 1741, for Arundel; appointed in May 1727, Equerry to the King, and in 1736, ſucceeded his brother John, as Avenar and Clerk-Martial, being alſo Groom of the Bed-Chamber to Frederick, Prince of Wales; and died 14 March 1766, unmarried. (7)

Daughter, Lady Mary was married to George, Earl of Halliſax, and died 10 September 1726, in the 35 year of her age. (1)

Lady Barbara, in Auguſt 1716, to the Hon. Charles Leigh, of Leighton-Beaudeſert, in the county of Bedford, brother of Thomas, Lord Leigh, which county he repreſented in two Parliaments, and died 28 July 1749, and ſhe died 4 January 1755, without iſſue. (2)

Lady Anne, in October 1727, was made a Lady of the Bed-Chamber to the Princeſs Anne, and in 1735, to the Princeſſes Amelia and Caroline; 19 February 1738, ſhe became ſecond wife to Frederick Frankland, Eſq. late Member of Parliament for Thirſk, in the county of York, a Commiſſioner of the Revenue in Ireland, and a Commiſſioner (3)

sioner of Excise in England, brother to Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart.; and deceasing 29 February 1739-40, was buried 4 March, with her brother the Earl of Scarborough, in St. George's Chapel, Audley-Street.

(4) Lady Henrietta, died unmarried in 1757[1].

Richard, 3 Viscount. Richard, the third Viscount Lumley, from the seventh year of Q. Anne's reign, served in Parliament for the boroughs of East-Grinsted and Arundel; and 10 February 1710, received from her Majesty a Captain's commission in the army.—On 21 September 1714, he was appointed a Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to George, Prince of Wales, and in November, Master of the Horse, being 8 February following, made Colonel of the first Troop of Grenadier Guards, which he resigned in December 1717. On 10 March 1714, he was summoned by writ to the English House of Peers; was nominated 20 June 1715, one of the Commissioners for establishing the household of the Prince and Princess of Wales; and 2 May 1721, had the honour to represent his Royal Highness Ernest-Augustus, Duke of York, at the baptism of William, Duke of Cumberland.—On 26 December that year he succeeded his father, as L. L. and *C. Rot.* of Northumberland and Newcastle; and 22 June 1722, was constituted Colonel of the second regiment of foot-guards; was elected 4 July 1724, a Knight of the Garter, and installed 28 at Windsor; appointed 14 June 1727, Master of the Horse to his Majesty, which he resigned 22 February 1733; was sworn of his Privy Council; and in September 1725, made L. L. and *C. Rot.* of Northumberland, and Vice-Admiral of the county of Durham.—On 18 December 1735, he was made a Major-General; and 2 July 1739, a Lieutenant-General; but died* unmarried

* His Lordship's character is thus drawn by a masterly pen, in a pamphlet, written on the occasion of his death, intitled, *The Court Secret*, a *Melancholy Truth*. "There was yet about the *Sultan*, one man of the race of Ali Ebn. "Azra, who scorned the *Vizir* as much as he loved his Sovereign; who "seemed to be left an example to *the Great*, of all the virtues they ought "to imitate; fond of fame, but more of virtue; loyal, but not for reward; "free in the delivery of truth, but gentle in the manner; modest in defending himself, resolute in the defence of others; not void of human frailties, "but not too proud to acknowledge them; incapable of flattery, though to "oblige the woman he loved, or temporize with the Prince he revered; of "such exemplary honour, that no consideration, though of life itself, was of "any

[1] Collins, IV. 136.

unmarried 29 January following, and was ſucceeded by his brother.

Sir Thomas Lumley-Saunderſon, the fourth Viſcount Lumley, who in ſeveral Parliaments repreſented the county of Lincoln; was elected 25 May 1725, a Knight-Companion of the Order of the Bath; appointed in 1721, Envoy-Extraordinary to the King of Portugal; and 28 November that year, Clerk of the dutchy Court of Lancaſter; 28 November 1728, was choſen Knight of the ſhire for Lincoln; alſo in May 1738, was made Treaſurer of the Houſhold to the Prince of Wales, and Steward of the Lordſhip of Kirton, in Lindſey, Lincolnſhire; was one of the principal Surveyors of the port of London; was a Commiſſioner of the navy; and Lieutenant-Colonel to a regiment of foot, raiſed to ſuppreſs the late rebellion.—On 22 May 1723 James Saunderſon, Earl of Caſtleton, dying at Richmond without iſſue, æt. 56. bequeathed his eſtate to him, on condition that he took and uſed the name of Saunderſon, which he did by act of Parliament.—He married the Lady Frances Hamilton[1], ſecond daughter of George, laſt Earl of Orkney, and by her, who was a Lady of the Bed-Chamber to the Princeſs of Wales, had iſſue Richard, Lord Lumley; George, who died 11 December 1739; and three daughters, Lady Anne; Lady Frances, married in June 1753, to Peter Ludlow, of Ardſallagh, county of Meath, Eſq. who was created Earl Ludlow; and Lady Henrietta, who died 6 November 1747, aged 16. Sir Thomas. 4 Viſcount.

His Lordſhip departed this life 15 March 1752, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

Richard,

" any weight in the ſcale againſt it: In a word, he was in all things the re-
" verſe of the *Vizier*; and therefore, until he was undone, the *Vizier* never
" thought himſelf ſafe."

His Epitaph.

" With the beſt Virtues of a private State;
With the beſt Talents of the truly Great;
In Courts he liv'd without one ſlaviſh Fear,
Nor loſt the *Briton* in the *Britiſh* Peer;
Honour'd and lov'd by all the World beſide,
One Man accus'd him, and the baſe one lied."

[1] Ulſter's Office.

Richard, 5 Viſcount. Richard, the fifth Viſcount, who in July 1765, was appointed Cofferer of his Majeſty's Houſhold, and on the 12 of ſame month, ſworn of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council, in Great Britain, his Lordſhip was alſo Deputy Earl-Marſhal of England, to Edward, ninth Duke of Norfolk, Colonel of a battalion of the Lincolnſhire Militia, at the General Election in 1774, he was choſen to repreſent the city of Lincoln, and 10 April 1782, was appointed one of the joint Vice Treaſurers of Ireland; 12 December 1752, he married Barbara, ſiſter to Sir George Savile, of Thornhill and Rufford, in county of York, Bart. and deceaſed 12 May 1782, having had by her who died at Bath in January 1773, ſix ſons and two daughters, viz.

(1) George-Auguſtus, who ſucceeded to the honours.

(2) Richard, born 3 April 1757, to whom his uncle Sir George Savile bequeathed his eſtates, on condition of his taking the ſirname of Savile.

(3) Thomas-Charles, born 22 June 1760, now in Holy-Orders.

(4) John.

(5) Frederick.

(6) William, born 28 Auguſt 1769.

(1) Lady Frances-Barbara-Ludlow, born 25 February 1756, died young.

(2) Lady Mary-Arabella, born 1 June 1758[1].

George-Auguſtus, 6 Viſcount. George-Auguſtus, the ſixth and preſent Viſcount, who was born 22 September 1753, and was baptized 24 October following, his preſent Majeſty (then Prince of Wales) the Princeſs Auguſta, and the Marqueſs of Hartington, after Duke of Devonſhire, being ſponſors.

TITLES.] George-Auguſtus Lumley-Saunderſon, Earl of Scarborough, Viſcount Lumley, of Waterford, and Viſcount and Baron Lumley, of Lumley-Caſtle.

CREATION.] V. Lumley, of Waterford, 12 July 1628, 4 Car. I. B. Lumley, of Lumley-Caſtle, in the Biſhoprick of Durham, 31 May 1681, 33 Car. II. V. of the ſame

[1] Collins IV. 138. and Supplement.

ſame place, 10 April 1689, 1 Will. and Mary; and E. of Scarborough, in the county of York, 15 April 1690, 3 Will. and Mary.

Arms.] Pearl, a Feſs, Ruby, between three Parrots, Emerald, collared, as the ſecond, being the bearing of the ancient Barons, *Thweng*, and were aſſumed by Sir Marmaduke Lumley, ſon of Sir Robert Lumley and Iſabel Thweng; the ancient arms of Lumley, being Ruby, 6 Martlets, Pearl.

Crest.] On a Wreath, in her neſt, proper, a Pelican feeding her young, Pearl, vulned, proper, as the firſt.

Supporters.] Two Parrots with wings expanded, Emerald, Beaks and Members, Ruby.

Motto.] Murus Æneus Conscientia Sana.

Seats.] Lumley-Caſtle, in county of Durham, 196 miles from London. Stanſted, in Suſſex, 56 miles from London; and Sandbeck, near Tickhill, in the Weſt Riding, of Yorkſhire.

SMYTHE, Viscount STRANGFORD.

9 John. HIS Lordſhip derives his deſcent from John Smythe, of Corſham, in Wiltſhire, Eſq. (whoſe anceſtors were of good antiquity in that county) living there in the reign of Thomas. Henry VIII. who left iſſue Thomas, his heir, and a daughter Elizabeth.—Thomas Smythe, Eſq. removed from Corſham, into the county of Kent, and ſeated himſelf at Oſtenhanger, now generally called Weſtenbanger, which he purchaſed in Q. Elizabeth's reign, from Sir Thomas Sackville, and very much improved, by augmenting the buildings of the houſe, &c. which had been damaged by fire. He alſo purchaſed the manor of Poſtling, from Sir Anthony Aucher; Halden from Robert, Earl of Leiceſter; and the manor of North-Aſh, which laſt he ſettled on his ſecond ſon: and being cuſtomer, or farmer of the cuſtoms in that reign, acquired a very conſiderable eſtate, which he further increaſed by his marriage with Alice, daughter and heir to Sir Andrew Judd, of Aſhford, in the ſame county, thereby obtaining the manors of Aſhford, and Weſture; and deceaſing 7 June 1591, was buried in the church of Aſhford, leaving three ſons and three daughters.

(1) Sir John, anceſtor to the Lord Strangford.

(2) Family of Bidborough. Sir Thomas Smythe, of North-Aſhe, (by his father's ſettlement) who purchaſing from the Lord Berkeley, in the reign of James I. the manor of Bidborough, in Kent, made it the place of his reſidence.—He was alſo cuſtomer to Q. Elizabeth after his father's death, and had ſuch a ſhare in the favour of her ſucceſſor K. James, that 19 March 1604, he ſent him Ambaſſador to the Empreſs of Ruſſia; after his return from which honourable employ, he was made Governor of the ſociety of Merchants, trading to the Eaſt-Indies, Muſcovy, the French and Summer Iſlands, and Treaſurer for the colonies and companies of Virginia. During this appointment, he reſided at Deptford, where his magnificent houſe was burned 30 January 1618; ſo that in April following,

following, he reſigned thoſe employments.—He married Sarah, daughter and heir to William Blount, Eſq. and by her who became the ſecond wife of Sir Robert Sidney, the firſt Earl of Leiceſter, had iſſue two ſons; the elder of whom, Sir John Smythe ſucceeded him at Bidborough; was alſo farmer of the cuſtoms; and married the Lady Iſabella Rich, youngeſt daughter of Robert, the firſt Earl of Warwick, by his firſt wife the Lady Penelope Devereux, daughter of Walter, Earl of Eſſex, and left Robert Smythe, Eſq. his ſucceſſor at Bidborough, who was alſo ſeated at *Sutton-at-Hone*, and at *Bounds* in Kent, and 8 July 1652, married the Lady Dorothy Sidney, eldeſt daughter of Robert, the ſecond Earl of Leiceſter, (by the Lady Dorothy Percy, eldeſt daughter of Henry, the ninth Earl of Northumberland, by the Lady Dorothy Devereux, his wife, daughter of Walter, Earl of Eſſex) and widow of Henry, Earl of Sunderland, and had Robert Smythe, Eſq. Governor of Dover-Caſtle, who married Catharine, daughter of William Stafford, of Blatherwick, in the county of Northampton, Eſq. and had Henry his heir, father of Sir Sidney-Stafford Smythe, of Bounds, Knt. appointed in 1750, one of the Barons of the Exchequer in England, whoſe wife was Sarah, eldeſt daughter of Sir Charles Farnaby, of Kippington, in Kent, Bart.—The younger ſon of Sir Thomas Smythe, of Bidborough, and Sarah Blount, in November 1618, marrying the daughter of Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy and Earl of Devonſhire, by the aforeſaid Lady Penelope, Counteſs of Warwick, without the conſent of his father, left England about the middle of July following, upon ſome diſcontent, without taking leave either of father or wife.

Sir Richard Smythe, who married Jane, daughter and heir to John White, of London, Eſq. who dying in 1607, lies buried in the pariſh church of St. Stephen, Coleman-ſtreet, (to the poor whereof he gave 100l. a year, for proviſion of ſea-coal) where, on a pillar in the choir, is erected a handſome monument, with this inſcription: (3)

Here lieth Dame Jane, Daughter and ſole Heir of
John White of this Pariſh, Eſq. firſt married
To Samuel Thornhill of Bromley in the county
of Kent, Eſq. by whom ſhe had iſſue two ſons,

Timothy and John, and one daughter named Elizabeth. She ſecondly married Sir Richard Smythe, Knt. ſon of Thomas Smythe of Oſtenhanger In the county of Kent, Eſq. and had iſſue by Him one but daughter named Mary. The ſaid Dame Jane died the 13th of October 1507, being About the age of 33 years.

In whoſe remembrance her ſaid huſband Cauſed this monument to be made, 1608.

(1) Daughter Catharine, was the ſecond wife of Sir Rowland Hayward, Lord Mayor of London, who died 5 December 1593, having iſſue five ſons and five daughters, of whom the ſurvivors of their infancy were, George, John, Alice, Catharine, Mary, and Anne.

(2) Elizabeth, firſt married to Simon Horſepoole, of London, Eſq. free of the Drapiers company, and of the ancient Wool-Staple; Merchant-Adventurer of the Old-Hanſe and Muſcovy Companies; Sheriff of that city in 1591; and by him, who died 14 January 1601, æt. 75, ſhe had three ſons and three daughters, William, Simon, Thomas; Elizabeth, married to Alexander King, Eſq. one of the Auditors to Q. Elizabeth; Hawys, to Francis Dorrington, Merchant of Tripoli; and Joan, to John Whitebrooke, Gent.—Her ſecond huſband was Sir Henry Fanſhaw, as in the note.

(3) Jane, ſecond wife to Thomas Fanſhaw, of Ware-Park, in Hertfordſhire, Eſq.* Remembrancer of the Exchequer, and

* This branch of the family deſcended from the Fanſhaws, of Fanſhaw-Park, in Derbyſhire, John Fanſhaw of that place having two ſons, Henry and Thomas, ſucceſſive Remembrancers of the Court of Exchequer; the latter of whom purchaſing Ware-Park from Catharine, Counteſs of Huntingdon, about the year 1570, reſided there; and by his firſt wife Mary Bourchier, had an only ſon Henry, who in 1600, ſucceeded him in the office of King's Remembrancer of the Exchequer; was knighted; died 10 March 1615, and married as in the text, by whom he had ten children, but only left Sir Thomas; and Sir Simon, who married Catharine, daughter to Sir William Walter, of Wimbledon, and widow of Knighton Ferrers, ſon to Sir John Ferrers, of Beyford, in Hertfordſhire, Knt. and Sir Richard, an eminent Poet, and an accompliſhed Gentleman, who in 1635, was appointed Reſident to the Court of Spain, whence being recalled in 1641, he adhered to the royal cauſe; was created in 1644, Doctor of the Civil Law at Oxford; made Secretary to the Prince of Wales, whom he attended in his flight to Jerſey; was in 1648, made Treaſurer of the Navy, under Prince Rupert; was created a Baronet

and by him, who died in February 1600, had iſſue Thomas; William; and Alice, married to Sir Chriſtopher Hatton, Knight of the Bath, by whom ſhe was mother of Chriſtopher, created Baron Hatton, of Kerby, and grandmother of Chriſtopher, created Viſcount Hatton.

Sir John Smythe, the eldeſt ſon, of Oeſtenhanger and of Aſhford, Knt. received his education in the Univerſity of Oxford, and 42 Elizabeth, was High Sheriff of the county of Kent. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir to John Phineux, of Hawhouſe, in Kent, Eſq. (Sheriff of that county 29 Elizabeth, and ſon to Sir John Phineux, by Elizabeth, daughter and heir to the family of Apuldorfield, of Hawhouſe) and thereby conſiderably augmented his eſtate, obtaining the manors of Whitſtaple, Bonnington and Northcourt, with a deſcent in blood, from Sir John.

a Baronet in 1650, and ſent Envoy to Spain; whence being recalled into Scotland, he ſerved there in quality of Secretary of State; was made priſoner in 1651, at the battle of Worceſter, but being releaſed on account of his health, he repaired to the King at Breda, in February 1659, who knighted him in April following, and after the reſtoration made him Maſter of the Requeſts, and Secretary of the Latin Tongue. In 1661, he was choſen to Parliament for the Univerſity of Cambridge (where he received his education) was ſworn a Privy Counſellor of Ireland; ſent Envoy to Portugal, and ſhortly after Ambaſſador to that Court, where he negotiated the marriage of K. Charles II. and the Infanta Catharina, daughter of K. John IV. to which Court he returned Ambaſſador in 1662, and the next year was ſworn of the Privy Council in England; being alſo in February 1664, ſent Ambaſſador to Philip IV. of Spain, died at Madrid 16 June 1666, æt. 69, and was buried in a vault, made for himſelf and family in the church of Ware, near which a handſome monument is erected to his memory, ſetting forth that he married Anne, eldeſt daughter of Sir John Harriſon, of Balls, in Hertfordſhire, Knt. by whom he had ſix ſons and eight daughters, of whom only one ſon and four daughters ſurvived him.—Sir Thomas Fanſhaw, the eldeſt ſon of Henry, ſucceeded him in eſtate and office; was inveſted Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles I. ſerved in Parliament for the borough of Hertford, under James and Charles I. and continuing firm in his loyalty to that unhappy King, ſupplied him with great ſums of money, and quantities of arms, for which he was impriſoned, with his ſon, and his eſtate ſequeſtered; but on the reſtoration, he was choſen to Parliament for the county of Hertford, and for his eminent ſervices, created 5 September 1661, Baron Fanſhaw, and Viſcount Fanſhaw, of Dromore; in which he was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon Sir Thomas, who repreſented the borough of Hertford, in the aforeſaid Parliament, and ſold Ware-Park to Sir Thomas Byde. He married firſt the only daughter and heir of Knighton Ferrers; ſecondly Sarah, daughter and heir to Sir John Evelyn, of Wiltſhire, and was ſucceeded by Charles, Viſcount Fanſhaw, who in October 1680, was ſent Envoy Extraordinary to the Prince Regent, of Portugal, and was Chief Remembrancer of the Exchequer; in which and his honours he was ſucceeded 28 March 1710, by his brother Simon, who died 23 October 1716, and the titles are now extinct, by the death of his ſucceſſor Evelyn, Viſcount Fanſhaw.

from the famous family of Apuldorfield, and a right of quartering their arms, with thoſe of Phineux.—He departed this life in the beginning of the year 1609, and was buried with his father in Aſhford church, leaving iſſue.

Sir Thomas, 1 Viſcount. Sir Thomas Smythe, of Oeſtenhanger, who purchaſed the manor of Otterpool, from Sir Edward Hales, and alſo the manor of Peckmanſton; and being a perſon of diſtinguiſhed merit and opulent fortune, was made a Knight of the Bath in 1616, at the creation of Charles, Prince of Wales; and was further advanced by that Prince, when King, to the dignity of a Peer of Ireland, by the title of Viſcount Strangford, by letters patent, bearing date 17 July 1628.—He married the Lady Barbara Sidney, ſeventh daughter of Robert, the firſt Earl of Leiceſter (by his firſt wife Barbara, daughter and heir to John Gammage, Eſq. of Coyttie, in the county of Glamorgan) and niece to the learned and memorable Sir Philip Sydney; and his Lordſhip deceaſing 30 June 1635, was buried in his chapel, adjoining to the church of Aſhford, leaving iſſue by her, who was born in 1559, and re-married with Sir Thomas Culpeper, of St. Stephens, near Canterbury, one ſon Philip, and a daughter married to ——— Burrows, of the county of Suffolk, Eſq.

Philip, 2 Viſcount. Philip, the ſecond Viſcount Strangford, reſided at Oeſtenhanger, until he diſpoſed of it, with other lands, to the family of Finch; and 22 Auguſt 1630, marrying his firſt couſin the Lady Iſabella Sidney, ſeventh daughter of Robert, the ſecond Earl of Leiceſter, was father of

Thomas, 3 Viſcount. Thomas, the third Viſcount, who died in Auguſt 1708, at his ſeat near Canterbury, and was buried at Aſhford; leaving

Philip, 4 Viſcount. Philip, the fourth Viſcount, who married Mary, daughter of George Porter, of the county of Middleſex, Eſq. eldeſt ſon to Endymion Porter, Groom of the Bed-Chamber to K. Charles I. by his wife Olivia, fourth daughter of John, Lord Butler, of Brantfield; and dying in September 1715, left iſſue Endymion, his heir; and ſeveral daughters, of whom Catharine, was the firſt wife of Henry Roper, Lord Teynham, had two ſons Philip and Henry, who both ſucceeded to that title, and died at Kenſington 16 April 1711; Elizabeth, was married to Henry Audley, of Bear-Church, in Eſſex, Eſq. whoſe widow ſhe died 25 January 1732, and

and was buried 4 February at Charf, in Kent; and Olivia, married to John Darell, of Calehill, in Kent, Esq. died his widow 15 January 1753, in the 82 year of her age.

Endymion, the fifth Viscount, took his seat in Parliament, 12 November 1715[1], married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Le Larget, of St. Martin's, London; died 8 September 1724, and was buried the 10 in St. Peter's Church, Dublin, leaving by his said Lady, who died in Holland, 28 June 1764, one daughter and one son Endymion, 5 Viscount.

Philip, the sixth Viscount Strangford, born in 1715, who took his seat in Parliament 9 October 1739[2]; and 11 April 1742, entering into Holy Orders, was presented that day in 1743, to the prebend of Killaspugmullan, and the rectories of Templeusque, Kilkoan and Kilroan, otherwise Ballydelogher, in the county of Cork; being also 26 May 1746, collated to the Precentorship of the Cathedral Church of Elphin; created 22 October 1751, Doctor of Laws, by the University of Dublin; and 7 April 1752, presented to the Deanery of Derry, which he afterwards reliqned.—In 1741, his Lordship married Mary, daughter of Anthony Jephson, of Moyallow, in the county of Cork, Esq. and had one son Lionel, his heir; and two daughters, Mary and Anne. His Lordship died 29 April 1787, and was succeeded by his only son Philip, 6 Viscount.

Lionel, the seventh and present Viscount, who was born at Londonderry, 19 May 1753, entered into the army at an early period of life, and served many campaigns in North-America, but retired from the military profession; in 1785, he entered into Holy Orders, and was presented in 1788, by George, Marquess of Buckingham, L. L. to the living of Kilbrew, in the diocese of Meath. 5 September 1779, his Lordship married at New-York, in North-America, Maria-Eliza, eldest daughter of Frederick Philips, of that province, Esq. and hath issue two sons and two daughters, viz. Percy, born in London, 31 August 1780; Lionel, 28 March 1783; Eliza, 5 September 1781; and Louisa, 2 March 1785[3]. Lionel, 7 Viscount.

TITLE.]

[1] Lords Jour. II. 451. [2] Idem III. 440. [3] Information of Lionel Lord Strangford.

TITLE.] Lionel Smythe, Viſcount of Strangford, in the county of Downe.

CREATION.] So created 17 July 1628, Car. I.

ARMS.] Pearl, a Cheveron ingrailed between three Lions paſſant, Diamond.

CREST.] On a Wreath, a Leopard's Head eraſed, Pearl, gorged with a plain Collar and Chain, affixed, Diamond.

SUPPORTERS.] The Dexter, a Lion, Topaz, Guttee de Larmes. The Sinifter, a Leopard, Pearl, gorged and chained, as the Creſt.

MOTTO.] VIRTUS INCENDIT VIRES.

WENMAN, VISCOUNT WENMAN.

10. Henry. THIS family of Wenman hath been long ſeated in the counties of Oxford and Berks; of which was Henry Wainman, or Wenman, Eſq. (for the name was diverſly written) of Blueberry, county of Berks, who in 1482, married Emmotte, daughter and heir to Sympkin Hervey, of the county of Hereford, Eſq. and died in the reign of Edward IV. leaving iſſue by her, (who after married Thomas Fermor, of Witney in Oxfordſhire, whom ſhe alſo ſurvived) two ſons and two daughters, viz. Richard, his heir; John (who by Alice his wife left a ſon Thomas, and a daughter Alice); Alice; and Elizabeth, married to Lawrence Fermor of the ſame county, by whom ſhe had William, Joan, and Mary.

Richard. Richard Wenman, Eſq. the elder ſon, married Anne, daughter of John Buſh of the county of Glouceſter, by whom

whom he had two ſons and three daughters, Thomas, William, Alice, Joan and Mary.——Thomas was knighted by Q. Elizabeth, and married Urſula, daughter and heir to Thomas Gifford, of Twyford in the county of Bucks, Eſq. by which marriage he became poſſeſſed of the manors of Twyford, Founden, and Chamton, in that county; and his iſſue were, Sir Richard, Henry, William, Anne, and Elizabeth Thomas.

Sir Richard, who ſucceeded, was Sheriff[1] of the county of Oxford, in 1562, (5 Eliz.) and marrying Iſabel, elder daughter and coheir to John, Lord Williams of Thame *, left iſſue Sir Richard his heir; Sir Thomas; and a daughter married to ——— Taſburg. Sir Richard.

Sir Thomas Wenman of Dublin, Knt. the younger ſon, 18 February 1627, obtained the directions of K. Charles I. to have the firſt vacant company in his army, after former warrants were ſupplied; was made 18 November 1628, Governor of the fort, then lately erected at Cork; and 7 July 1629 Provoſt-Mareſchal of the province of Munſter, with the pay of 5s. 7h. a day for himſelf, and 16d. a-piece for 12 horſemen, during life.——He died in 1637, having made his will 3 September 1636, wherein he leaves his wife Margaret, relict of Sir Francis Aungier, Maſter of the Rolls [2], executrix, and reſiduary legatee; deviſes to his nephew Philip,

* John, Lord Williams of Thame, was the ſecond ſon of Sir John Williams, of Burfield in Berkſhire, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to Richard Moore of that place, Eſq. and by his ſeveral preferments in the reigns of Henry VIII. Mary, and Elizabeth; of Treaſurer of the Jewel Houſe, and Court of Augmentation, Lord Chamberlain, of the houſhold to K. Philip, and Preſident of the Council in the Principality of Wales, acquired a very conſiderable eſtate, and 5 April 1554, was created Lord Williams of Thame.—He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to Thomas Bedlow, Eſq. widow of Andrew Edmonds, of Creſſing-Temple in Eſſex, and dying 14 October 1559, was buried at Thame under a white marble tomb, where he had founded and endowed a beautiful ſchool and alms-houſe.——His iſſue were two daughters, Iſabel, Lady Wenman; and Margaret, wife to Henry Norris, created Lord Norris in 1572, whoſe grandſon by her was created Viſcount Thame, and Earl of Berkſhire; but he leaving only a daughter Elizabeth, ſhe became the wife of Edward Wray, Eſq. Groom of the Bedchamber to K. James I. (third ſon to Sir William Wray, of Glentworth in Lincolnſhire, Bart.) by whom having an only child Bridget, ſecond wife to Montague Bertie, the ſecond Earl of Lindſey, ſhe was mother of James, Lord Norris of Rycote in her Right, created Earl of Abingdon.—And, in the diviſion of the eſtate, Thame-park, &c. falling to Lady Wenman, hath continued the chief ſeat of this noble family.

[1] Fuller's Worthies. [2] See Counteſs of Longford, n.

Philip, and the heirs male of his body (after his Lady's deceaſe) the manor of Ballintogher, and all his eſtates in the counties of Sligo and Leitrim; remainder to his nephew Sir Thomas, and his heirs for ever; bequeathing legacies to his nieces Penelope, Jane, Elizabeth, and Agnes.

Sir Richard. Sir Richard Wenman, who ſucceeded at Thame-Park, ſerved the office of Sheriff for Oxfordſhire, 13 Eliz.[1] and married Jane, daughter of William, Lord Delawar; by whom he had Richard, created Viſcount Wenman, and the ſaid children mentioned in their uncle's will, viz. Philip, who ſucceeded his nephew in the title; Thomas, whoſe only daughter Mary, was married to Francis Wenman, as hereafter; and of the daughters, Agnes, the youngeſt, was married to ——— Clarke; Elizabeth, to ——— Floyde; Jane, to ——— Goodwin; and Penelope, a lady of great fidelity and courage, was the ſecond wife of Sir John Dynham (grandſon of Thomas Dynham, Gent. by Catharine, ſole daughter and heir to Leonard Rede, Eſq. grandſon and heir to Edmund Rede of Borſtal, living in 1487) and by him, who died 16 February 1634, had three daughters his coheirs, Mary, Alice, and Margaret, the eldeſt of whom was then the wife of Lawrence, ſon and heir to Sir Robert Banaſtre, whoſe only daughter and heir Margaret, was married to William Lewis of *the Van*, in the county of Glamorgan, Eſq. in 1648, and had iſſue Edward, who died unmarried, in 1672; and two daughters, of whom the eldeſt, Mary, married firſt William Jephſon, Eſq. who dying on Trinity Sunday 1691, ſhe remarried with Sir John Aubrey of Leantrithed, in county of Glamorgan, Bart. ſon of Sir John, grandſon of Sir Thomas, and great grandſon of William Aubrey, L. L. D. a perſon higly eſteemed in the reign of Q. Elizabeth.

Sir Richard. 1 Viſcount. Sir Richard Wenman, the eldeſt ſon, who ſucceeded at Thame-Park, for his gallant behaviour at the taking of Cadiz, in 1596, where he ſerved as a Volunteer, and Sheriff of the county of Oxford for the year 1627[2]; was honoured with knighthood; and by letters patent*, dated at

* The Preamble. Et Solii regii fulgor, et Regni uniuſcujuſque Gloria ſingularem adipiſci ſolent acceſſionem, cum Viri inſignioribus eminentiorum Virtutum, clarorum Natalium, amplique, et quod ſuſtinendis Dignitatibus par ſit, Patrimonii, Meritis conſpiciendi, ad altiores Honorum Gradus evocantur,

[1] Fuller's Worthies. [2] Idem.

at Canbury, 30 July 1628, created Baron Wenman of Kilmaynham, and Viſcount Wenman of Tuam, with the annual creation fee of 13l. 6s. 8d. Iriſh, payable out of the cuſtoms of the Port of Dublin.

His loyalty and duty inclined him to the intereſts of K. Charles I. during the Civil war, whoſe ſervice he promoted to the utmoſt of his power; and in his Lordſhip's family it was, that Doctor Seth Ward, the great ornament of England, (Biſhop of Exeter, and of Saliſbury after the Reſtoration) when he had been expelled Sidney-College in Cambridge, and long haraſſed for his allegiance, found an aſylum, his incomparable learning and obliging temper, making way for a kind and generous reception from the Lord Wenman.——His Lordſhip married Agnes, eldeſt ſurviving daughter of Sir George Fermor, of Eſton-Noſton in the county of Northampton, anceſtor to the Earl of Pontefract, and

cantur, atque ejuſmodi illuſtrantur Titulis, qui velut perpetui veræ Dignitatis Teſtes et præſenti Ævo ſint, et ad Poſteros tranſmittantur. Nam ut ingens Reipublicæ felicitas ex id genus Virorum copia naſcitur, ita è publica atq; principali eorum Agnitione, quæ Honoribus ſit rite diſpenſandis, augetur ille fulgor Solium circumſtipans, cujus diffuſiori Luce non ſolum alacriores fiant eorum Animi, et excitatiores qui in Actu et adminiſtratione poſiti Rem optime gerunt; ſed etiam alii, qui nondum Virtutis Specimina edidere, ad Res præclara capeſſendas, ut ejuſmodi etiam Præmia ſortiantur, non mediocriter incenduntur. Hæc ſerio nos recolentes egregia Merita Viri clariſſimi Richardi Wenman de *Thame-Park* in Comitatu noſtro *Oxoniæ* Militis intuemur, cujus ſive Natalium ſplendorem, ſive Patrimonii amplitudinem, ſive Animi fortitudinem, prudentiam, Morumque præſtantiam conſideremus, eum talem agnoſcimus eſſe Virum, qualem ad altiores Honorum Gradus cum Primis evehendum eſſe cenſemus. Natalium ejus ſplendorem (præter eum, qui Equeſtri vetuſtæ ſibique ipſi Cognomini Familiæ debetur) variatim auxerunt Matrimonia à Deceſſoribus ejus ſerie continua cum Familiis aliquot Illuſtribus, unde ipſe lineatim extrahitur, contracta; Urſula ſcilicet ejus Proavia, Uxor nempe Thomæ Wenman ejus Proavia filia erat unica et hæres Thomæ Gifford de Twiford in Comitatu noſtro Buckinghamiæ, cujus Majores, unde ipſe originem traxit, et Baronum Parliamenti Regni noſtri Angliæ, et Comitum de Longa-Vill in Normania, atque Comitum dicti Comitatus noſtri de Buckinghamia titulis quondam floruerunt. Iſabella Avia ejus filia erat primogenita atque Cohæredum altera Johannis Williams Militis, Baronis olim de Thame; et demum Jana, Mater ejus, filia erat Willielmi nuper Baronis Delaware; nec vero tantæ Natalium Claritati eximia Animi fortitudo deſuit, quam largiter exhibuit ipſe in celeberrima illa *Gadium* ſub Regina Elizabetha direptione, in quâ, ut famâ audivimus, ſe Virum bellicoſum et Honoris adjectione plene dignum præbuit. Hiſce, velut Corona accedit inviolata fides, quam erga Patrem noſtrum glorioſæ Memoriæ, atque erga nos-ipſos et Negotia noſtra nunquam non ſervavit, et peramanter et ſummo cum Judicio præſtitit; adeoque, ut nec quidquam Ei deceſſe, neceſſarium eſt ut agnoſcamus quo minus amplioribus Honoribus jure optimo ſit donandus: Quocirca eum in Status, Gradus, Honores, et Titulos et Baronis et Vicecomitis in Regno noſtro Hiberniæ creandum et evehendum meritiſſimum duximus. Sciatis igitur, &c. (Rot. A°. 4 Car. I. 5. p. f. R. 54.)

and had iſſue Thomas his heir; and Elizabeth, married to Grevile Verney, Eſq. who died 9 December 1648, leaving her with child of a ſon, born 26 January following, and named Grevile.

Thomas, 2 Viſcount.

Thomas, the ſecond Viſcount Wenman, was one of the adventurers in Ireland, when the kingdom was reduced by the Engliſh Parliament, and ſubſcribing the ſum of 600l. had an allotment of 617 acres, 1 rood, 15 perches of land plantation meaſure, amounting to 1000 acres, ſtatute meaſure, in the barony of Garrycaſtle, and King's County: he was appointed by Parliament one of the Commiſſioners to carry the Propoſitions for peace to the King at Oxford, in 1644, and was again appointed Commiſſioner for the treaty at Uxbridge that year; as he was for the treaty at Newport in 1648; and was one of the 41 members, who, for giving their vote, "That the conceſſions of his Majeſty to the propoſitions upon the treaty at Newport, were ſufficient grounds for the houſe to proceed upon, for the ſettlement of the peace of kingdom," were ſeized by the army, and committed to cloſe impriſonment. In the year 1645, he was conſidered as one of the ſufferers, and received 4l. a week, by order of the Parliament, for the damages he ſuffered on his eſtates in the county of Oxford, by the King's forces[1]. This Nobleman had his introduction to the Houſe of Peers of Ireland by Lord Aungier, his proxy, 13 July 1661[2]: but leaving only daughters, Frances the eldeſt was married to Richard Samwell, of Upton in Northamptonſhire, Eſq. (by whom ſhe had Sir Thomas Samwell created a Baronet, 22 December 1675, and ſeveral daughters, of whom Mary was married to Adolphus Oughton, Eſq. and was mother of Sir Adolphus Oughton, of Tetchbrooke in Warwickſhire, Bart. and Frances was wife to Sir Thomas Wagſtaffe, Knt. whoſe only daughter and heir Frances, was firſt married to Sir Edward Baggot, of Blithfield in Staffordſhire, Bart.; whoſe ſon and heir Sir Walter Wagſtaffe Baggot, repreſented that county in the Britiſh Parliament, and was ſucceeded by Sir William, created Lord Bagot; and ſecondly, to the ſaid Sir Adolphus Oughton, Bart.) and Penelope was married to Sir Thomas Cave of Stamford, created a Baronet 30 June 1641, by whom ſhe had Sir Roger, and other children.

Philip, 3 Viſcount.

To Thomas, Lord Wenman, ſucceeded Philip his uncle, the third Viſcount, who, after the death of his only ſon, without

[1] Salmon's Peerage. [2] Lords Jour. I. 301.

out iſſue, by Barbara his wife, eldeſt daughter of Sir Edward Villiers, and ſiſter to William, the firſt Viſcount Grandiſon, procured from K. Charles II. 30 January 1683, a new entail of the honours on his next heir male, Sir Richard Wenman, Bart. in reverſion after his own death, with the ſame precedency that he enjoyed; who accordingly ſucceeded to the title.——He derived from the family, ſeated at Caſwell, in the county of Oxford; whereof Francis Wenman, in the reign of Q. Elizabeth came into Ireland, where he died, and left iſſue Sir Francis Wenman, Knt. then of very tender years, whoſe wardſhip was granted, 6 Auguſt 1603 to Allen Apſley, Eſq. but after he attained his full age, he had a ſpecial livery of his eſtate, 17 February 1623, and 13 April 1640, repreſented the county of Oxford in Parliament.—He married Anne, third daughter of Sir Samuel Sandys, of Ombersſade in Worceſterſhire, Knt. and had Francis his heir; and a daughter Anne, the firſt wife of Sir John Fettiplace, of Childry in Berkſhire, created a Baronet, 30 March 1661, by whom ſhe had five ſons and five daughters.

Francis Wenman, Eſq. 29 November 1662, was created a Baronet, and married Mary, daughter of Thomas Wenman, Eſq. before-mentioned; which Lady lies buried in the church of Witney, in Oxfordſhire, under a marble monument, with this memorial;

To the memory of
Mary, late wife to Francis Wenman of Caſwell,
Eſq. daughter to Thomas Wenman of Thame:
:Parke, who departed this life the 13th of November
Anno Dn̄i 1657, being the twenty-fourth year of her
Age. She had iſſue Thomas, Francis, Ferdinando,
Elizabeth and Richard.

Sir Richard, the youngeſt ſon, by the deceaſe of his brothers, ſucceeded to the title of Baronet, as he did to thoſe of Baron and Viſcount Wenman: and in the Parliament, which met at Oxford 21 March 1680, repreſented the town of Brackley, in the county of Northampton, for which place he had ſerved before, as he did in the reign of K. William, being on that account excuſed his attendance (20 October 1692) in the Parliament of Ireland. Sir Richard, 4 Viſcount.

He married Catharine, elder daughter and coheir to Sir Thomas Chamberlayne of Wickham, and Northbrooke, in the

the county of Oxford, Bart. (ſon and ſucceſſor of Sir Thomas Chamberlayne, created to that dignity 4 February 1642) by his wife Margaret, daughter of Edmond Prideaux of the Inner-Temple, Eſq. and by her (who in 1698 remarried with James, the firſt Earl of Abingdon, and after his deceaſe, on 22 May 1699, with Francis Wroughton of Heſkett in Wiltſhire, Eſq.) had iſſue Sir Richard his heir, and two daughters; Catharine, firſt married to Robert Bertie of Benham in Berkſhire, Eſq. fourth ſon of the aforeſaid Earl of Abingdon, who leaving her a widow without iſſue, 16 Auguſt 1710, ſhe became the wife of Sir William Oſbaldeſton, of Chudlington and Nethercote, in Oxfordſhire, Bart., and by him, who died 17 September 1736, had Sir Charles his ſucceſſor.—The younger daughter was married to John Wickſted, Eſq.

Sir Richard, 5 Viſcount.

Sir Richard Wenman, the fifth Viſcount, married Suſana, daughter of Seymour Wroughton, of Heſkett, Eſq. ſiſter to his mother's third huſband, and departing this life at his ſeat of Thame, 28 November 1729, was there buried with his anceſtors, leaving iſſue two ſons, Sir Philip his ſucceſſor; and Richard, who in 1773, married Jemima, relict of Colonel Caulfield.

Sir Philip, 6 Viſcount.

Sir Philip, the ſixth Viſcount, was born 23 November 1719, ſerved in the Britiſh Parliament for the city of Oxford, married 13 July 1741, Sophia, eldeſt daughter and coheir to James Herbert, of Tythorpe, in county of Oxford, Eſq. and deceaſed 16 Auguſt 1760, having had by his ſaid lady, who died 20 June 1787, four ſons and three daughters, viz. Sir Philip, who ſucceeded to the honours; Thomas-Francis, born 18 November 1745; Richard, born 13 November 1746; and Henry-Herbert, born 18 July 1749, died young; daughter Sophia, (born 7 Auguſt 1743, married in 1768, William-Humphry Wykham, of Swalcliffe in county of Oxford, Eſq. and by him who is deceaſed had William; Philip; Sophia; and Harriot); Suſanna, born 10 November 1744, died young; and Mary, born 27 March 1748, died in 1757[1].

Sir Philip, 7 Viſcount.

Sir Philip, the ſeventh and preſent Viſcount, was born 18 April 1742, and married 7 July 1766, to Eleanor, fifth daughter of Willoughby, Earl of Abingdon[2].

TITLES.] Sir Philip Wenman, Lord Viſcount Wenman of Tuam, Baron Wenman of Kilmaynham, and Baronet.

CREATIONS.]

[1] Ulſter's Off. [2] Idem.

Creations] B. Wenman of Kilmaynham in the county of Dublin, and V. Wenman of Tuam in the county of Galway, 30 July 1628, 4 Car. I.; Baronet, 26 November 1662, 14 Car. II.

Arms.] Parti per Pale, ruby and saphire, a croſs patonce, topaz.

Supporters.] Two greyhounds, ruby, gorged with plain collars, gold.

Crest.] On a wreath, a cock's head erazed, saphire, creſted and jelloped, topaz.

Motto.] Omnia Bona Bonis.

Seats.] Thame-Park 37 miles from London: Caſwell, near Witney in the county of Oxford; and Twyford in the county of Buckingham, 52 miles from London.

TAAFFE, Viscount TAAFFE.

THE family of Taaffe hath been of great antiquity and 11
conſiderable repute in the counties of Louth and Sligo, and hath produced many eminent perſons, among whom was Sir Richard Taaffe, who flouriſhed in the time of K. Ed- Sir Richard.
ward I. and died in 1287; contemporary with whom was Nicholas.
the Lord Nicholas Taaffe, who by deed, dated at Clan-
tarffe, Craſt' Animarum 1284, gave in pure alms to God, the Bleſſed Mary, and the Knights Templars in Ireland, his lands of Killergy; and died 30 October 1288, (16 Edw. I.) leaving iſſue John Taaffe, Archbiſhop of Armagh, who died in 1306, and Richard Fitz-Nicholas Richard.
Taaffe, againſt whom, by virtue of his father's ſaid charter, Adam, Prior of the Holy Trinity, in Dublin, recovered 400 acres of land in Killergy, with 20 marcs coſt, in Hilary term 1291,—He left iſſue (probably) two ſons, Richard; and Nicholas, who about 1310, gave and confirmed the manor of Donacumper, in the county of Kildare, to the

the priory of St. Wolſtan; and in 1334 (8 Edw. III.) had a grant from the crown of lands in Kenlys, &c. to the value of 10l. a year, during pleaſure, for his proſecution of Sir Richard de Mandeville, John Cogan, and others, the murderers of William de Burgo, Earl of Ulſter.

Richard. Richard Taaffe, Eſq. was ſeated at Ballybraggan, and Caſtlelumpnagh, and in 1315 (9 Rich. II.) was Sheriff of the county of Louth, when Hugh de Lacie, the younger, Earl of Ulſter, for inciting Edward Bruce to invade Ireland, for joining him with all his force, cauſing him to be proclaimed King, and committing divers murders and outrages, was condemned to be drawn with horſes, afterwards to be hanged and quartered, one quarter, with his head, to be ſet up in Dublin, and the others in Drogheda, Dundalk, and Trim, and his bowels to be burned: But the Archbiſhop of Armagh and others interceding with the L. J. to reſpite his execution, until the King's pleaſure might be known, his body was delivered for ſafe cuſtody to this Richard Taaffe, who kept him, until he was ordered to be hanged at Drogheda.—On 19 March 1336, by the name of Richard Taaffe, of Caſtlelumpnagh, he obtained the King's Writ of Eaſe; being excuſed by patent, during life, from attending, or being put on aſſizes, Juries, &c.

He was founder of the families of Ballybraggan, Athclare, Bolies, Stormanſtown, Cookſtown, Stephenſtown, Ranitty, Dromin, and Harleſtown, from the laſt of which the Lord Viſcount Taaffe derives.—By his wife Joan (who after married John Rochford, and pleaded her dower in 1384, againſt her ſon of 40 meſſuages, two mills, 8 carucates of land, 80 acres of meadow, 200 of paſture, 200 of wood, 500 of moore and bogg, and 12 pence rent in Ballybraghan, Duncaſhell, Athclare, Mandevilſtown, Dromyng, Ratheſkyr, Wodeton, Drakeſton, &c. in county
John. of Louth) the ſaid Richard, left John Fitz-Richard Taaffe, who in 1349, was the King's coroner, being then ſtyled John Taaffe, *ſenior*, of Ballybraghan, Liſcartan, and Rath,
John. near Platen; and by Roſe his wife, was father of John Fitz-John Taaffe, who in 1342, purchaſed half a carucate of land, in Kiltaltyn, from Michael Bath, and Mariot
Thomas. his wife, and his iſſue were Thomas Fitz-John; Nicholas
Nicholas. Fitz-John Taaffe, of Rathmolyn (who by Joan his wife had Adam Fitz-Nicholas of the ſame place, his ſecond ſon, his eldeſt being probably Simon, who was living in 1363, which Adam, in 1368, pleaded 300l. againſt Walter Cuſack);

ſack); and Richard Fitz-John of Gibſton, who had iſſue Nicholas Fitz-Richard his heir; and John Fitz-Richard, of Ballybraggan, and of Liſcahan, who in 1411, ſued William More of Bermeath, couſin and heir to John Taaffe, of Caſtlelumpnagh for 1000l. which John was living in 1382, and probably is the ſame perſon who was Sheriff of Louth in 1377, and maried Alicia, who on his deceaſe, remarried with John Talbot. Nicholas Fitz-Richard, the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded at Ballybraggan, and was father of Richard Fitz-Nicholas, his ſucceſſor there, living in 1355, the father of Walter Fitz-Richard, living in 1365, whoſe ſon Nicholas, in 1414, 2 Hen. V. was appointed one of the Keepers of the Peace in the county of Louth, with power to aſſeſs men, horſes and arms: and to him ſucceeded Sir Nicholas Taaffe, who in 1441, was ſheriff of the county of Louth, when he did great ſervice to the Engliſh Government in Ireland; and his ſon Sir Robert, 13 April 1468, with 70 horſe, joined the Mayor of Drogheda at Ardee, who, with 500 archers, and 200 pole-axes, marched againſt O'Reily and his ſon, Mac-Cabe and Mac-Brady, who had entered and waſted Louth with 2400 men: At Malpas-bridge they came to an engagement, where O'Reily, his ſon and 400 men were ſlain; for which ſignal ſervice, K. Edward IV. the next year gave the town of Drogheda a ſword, to be carried before the Mayor, and the annual ſum of 20l. for the maintainance thereof.

Sir Nicholas. Sir Robert.

To him ſucceeded Sir Lawrence Taaffe, Knt. who in 1472 was one of the 13 honourable and moſt faithfully diſpoſed perſons in the counties of Kildare, Dublin, Meath, and Louth, eſtabliſhed by act of Parliament a ſociety, by the name of *the Captain and Brethren at Arms, or the Brotherhood of* St. George, for the preſervation of the *Engliſh Pale*.—From him deſcended Peter Taaffe of Ballybraggan, Eſq. whoſe ſon and heir Nicholas, in 1552 (6 Edw. VI.) had a ſpecial livery of his inheritance, and repreſented the county of Louth in the Parliament, which met 2 January 1559.—He left iſſue John Taaffe, of Ballybraggan and of Harleſton, Eſq. who had three ſons, viz.

Sir Lawrence. Peter. Nicholas. John.

Chriſtopher, to whom a ſpecial livery of the eſtate was granted, 4 March 1606. He married Suſanna, third daughter of Luke, the firſt Earl of Fingall, and was ſucceeded in his eſtates by his ſon, John of Braganſtown, who had a like livery by patent, 5 Auguſt 1633; but he, with his ſon Chriſtopher, being engaged in the rebellion of 1641, the ſame was forfeited. (1)

(2) Sir William, anceſtor to the Lord Taaffe.

(3) Peter, of Dromin in Louth, who, during the rebellion in Q. Elizabeth's reign, was murdered in his own houſe, and left iſſue, Jenico, the father of John; and Lawrence, who in 1583, lived at Moymet, and 31 March that year, received a warrant from the Queen, to have the firſt penſioner's place that ſhould fall void, (after the preferring of Richard Wood and Roger Lucas) and that in the mean time he ſhould be otherwiſe relieved, the manner of which relief ſhe referred to the Deputy's diſcretion, who could beſt judge what was meet to be done, for the preſent neceſſity of the poor Gentleman, whom ſhe was induced to relieve for his good ſervices, ſundry times done, both before and in the time of the rebellion, following therein his father's ſteps, who was murdered in his own houſe, and had his goods carried away, and his houſe burned and ſpoiled, in revenge of a ſpecial good piece of ſervice performed to her by his ſaid ſon: And K. James I. for the ſame reaſon, by patent, dated 16 October 1624, purſuant to Privy Seal at Weſtminſter, 17 July, gave and confirmed to him and his heirs, the caſtle, town, and lands of Peppardſtown in the county of Louth, which were then, and had been for many years in the occupation of him and his anceſtors.

Sir William. Sir William Taaffe of Harleſton, of Ballymote, and of Smarmore, the ſecond ſon of John Taaffe of Harleſton and Ballybraggan, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his ſervices to the crown, during the courſe of Tyrone's rebellion.—On 1 November, 1597, he was made Conſtable of St. Leger's caſtle; and after the Spaniards in 1601 had landed at Kingſale, and, in order to ſubſiſt, had taken a large prey of cattle and ſheep, which were in a ſeeming iſland, on the South ſide of the town beyond the water, not to be entered, but by a march to a neck of land, of 8 or 9 miles about, Captain Taaffe uſed ſuch expedition, that he attained the place before night, and by a hot ſkirmiſh recovered the prey, although under the cover of Caſtlenyparke, mann'd purpoſely to ſecure them.—On 10 February 1601, the Lord Barry and he routed Donogh Moyle Mac-Carthy's men; and at the ſiege of Kingſale he behaved with ſuch ſingular courage and conduct, that he was knighted; and in December 1602 commanding the Iriſh in the Queen's pay in Carbery, he engaged a band of rebels under the Apoſtolick Vicar Owen Mac-Egan (whoſe barbarity was ſuch, as to cauſe every Iriſhman,

Iriſhman, that ſerved the Queen and fell into his hands, to be confeſſed and abſolved, and then inſtantly executed) whom he killed, 5 January with 140 of his men, near the river Bandon, took all their cattle, and (upon O'Sullevan's flight) waſted his country and reduced his caſtles; whereby and the Nuncio's death, the Mac-Carthies of Carbery ſubmitted to mercy.—By this ſucceſs over the Iriſh, the kingdom was ſettled in a ſtate of peace; and when K. James aſcended the throne, he put ſuch methods in execution, as he judged moſt conducive to the eſtabliſhment thereof; the principal of which was the plantation of the forfeited lands, and the diſpoſition of them to ſuch perſons, as he was aſſured not only deſerved a reward for their paſt ſervices, but would continue to promote the tranquility of the kingdom, and ſecure it from future commotions: Among whom, Sir William Taaffe had not the leaſt ſhare of his Majeſty's Bounty, as well as *That* of Q. Elizabeth, having ſerved them both with great fidelity *.

On 21 April 1630, he makes his will, and thereby bequeaths his body to be buried in the chancel of the church

* The Queen, in reward of his ſervice, by her letter from Greenwich 6 July 1592, ordered him a leaſe, or leaſes in poſſeſſion or reverſion, of ſo many crown lands in Conaught, as ſhould amount to 30l. a year, for 30 years, without fine; and K. James by patent, 9 January 1603, granted to him in fee-farm the Rectory of Ballykilly, parcel of the Priory of Iniſtiock, lately demiſed to Sir Lucas Dillon, the Precinct of St. Mary *de Inſula vitæ* in O'Carrol's country, with other religious poſſeſſions in the counties of Waterford and Cavan; and 20 of that month, the manor of Smarmore in the county of Louth; the town and lough of Ballinlowre, in the county of Dublin; the Abbey of Odorney in Kerry; the Rectories of Odorney, Mollahiffe and Rathreogh, with other hereditaments in thoſe counties, and in Cork, Waterford, Sligo, Longford, Meath, Weſtmeath, Kildare, Mayo, Tipperary, and Queen's county, to hold by the 20 part of a Knight's fee, and 37l. 8s. 6d. rent.——Alſo, 16 July 1604, he had a grant of the entire territory or country of Ichouloe in the county of Cork, containing 28 ſmall carucates of land, each conſiſting of 120 acres, lying in Muſkery, to hold by the like tenure, and the rent of 5l. 1s. Iriſh.—Farther, he paſſed patent 20 January 1610 for 1000 acres of eſcheated lands in Cavan; and 2 July 1617 the King gave him the town and land of Ballintogher, Drumconragh and many others in the baronies of Corren and Tirrerill in the county of Sligo, to hold as of the caſtle of Athlone by Knight's ſervice; in which patent is contained a grant to his ſon and heir John, (then of Cotletſtown) his heirs and aſſignes, of the caſtle, town and lands of Cotletſtown and divers others in the ſaid laſt county; ſome parts of which having been by former grants given to Francis Edgeworthe of Dublin, Eſq. from whom Sir William Taaffe at a great expence, for the better ſecurity of his eſtate, had acquired them, and ſome of them being pretended to lie in the county of Leitrim, he paſſed a new patent (to avoid all doubts and queſtions) 17 April 1620, of the lands of Ballintogher, &c. to hold in capite, which were created into the manor of Ballintogher.

of Athirdee, where his anceſtors lay, and directs his well-beloved ſon Sir John Taaffe, immediately after his death, to cauſe to be erected a monument over his burying-place, for effecting whereof he left 50l. if in his life-time the ſame was not finiſhed; and that his ſon, the ſecond year after his deceaſe, ſhould pay the ſum of 170l. to ſuch perſons and pious uſes, as his truſty and well-beloved couſin and friend, Walter Evers of Bingerſton, in Meath, Eſq. ſhould diſtribute and appoint, &c.—He married to his firſt wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Brett, of Tulloch in Fingall; ſecondly, Iſmay, daughter of Sir Chriſtopher, and ſiſter to Sir John Bellew, Knts; and dying 9 February 1630, was buried in Ardee, leaving iſſue by his ſecond wife[1], Sir John his heir; Mary, married to John Taaffe of Arthurſton; and Eleanor, to Richard Taaffe of Cookſtown, both in the county of Louth.

Sir John, 1 Viſcount.

Sir John Taaffe was knighted in his father's life-time, and the King (as he expreſſeth himſelf in his Privy Seal, dated[2] at Weſtminſter 27 June 1628) having received ſpecial commendation of his virtues and abilities; of his father's long ſervices, in the wars of Ireland with much valour and reputation; and that he was a principal gentleman of an ancient Engliſh family, and well affected to his Majeſty's intereſts; was pleaſed to advance him to the dignities of Baron of Ballymote, and Viſcount Taaffe of Corren, by patent*, bearing date at Dublin, 1 Auguſt 1628; and 14 July

* The preamble. Cum ad Coronæ regiæ honorem et claritatem nihil magis conducere videatur, quam ut Heroum et clariorum Virorum copia in omnibus Regni partibus ſtabiliatur, utpote eorum Conſiliis, Prudentia, Virtutibus et Fidelitate, ſolium Regis non ſolum firmatur, et quaſi tot Columnis aureis undique ſuffulcitur, verum etiam eorum nitore et ſplendore, tanquam Radiis a Majeſtate regia derivati, eſtimatio Principis apud rudes et agreſtiores Subditos magis veneranda efficitur, et in remotioribus Regni Partibus ſacra reddatur. Noſque dilectum et fidelem noſtrum Johannem Taaffe de Ballymote in Comitatu Sligo Militem, gratioſe intuentes, in ipſoque non ſolùm Familiæ ſuæ Antiquitatem, ex illuſtriſſima olim in Anglia Proſapia oriundum, verumetiam Poſſeſſionum ampſitudinem et latefundum, necnon heroicæ Virtutis tum ipſius, tum Patris ſui Willielmi Taaffe Militis, qui ſinceram et immotam Animi Conſtantiam erga Coronam noſtram, tam in nuperrimis inteſtinis hujus Regni Seditionibus, quam in Acie Kinſalienſi contra Hiſpanos præſtitit, ubi prædictus Willielmus Taaffe non ſolum ſtrenui Militis, verumetiam ſagaciſſimi Ducis Gloriam reportavit; de quibus omnibus per-amplum Teſtimonium recepimus: Nos prædictum Johannem Taaffe Militem, non

[1] Pedigree communicated to J. L. by Nicholas Lord Taaffe in 1762.
[2] Rot. A°. 4. Car. II. 1. p. D. R. 26.

July 1634, he took his seat in the House of Peers[1]. After the commencement of the rebellion, he received a letter at his seat of Ballymote, written by friar Peter Taaffe, and signed by Sir Phelim O'Neile at Braganstown, in February 1641, to this purpose: "That his Lordship, with the rest "of the Roman Catholick confederates in the province of "Conaught, should vigorously prosecute the war, accord- "ing to their first undertaking, until all the Hereticks were "routed out; and that if they did not unanimously pro- "ceed in that business, he would, as soon as he had re- "duced Drogheda, march thither with his army, to spoil "and destroy all those that were refractory, for that they "were all as deeply engaged in the business as he was, and "should not withdraw when they pleased." If the contents of this letter were true, his Lordship was soon freed by death from his engagements, for he departed this life before 9 January 1642[2], and was interred at Ballymote, the burial-place of the family.—By Anne, daughter of Theobald, the first Viscount Dillon, he had fourteen sons, and three daughters, viz.

Theobald, created Earl of Carlingford. (1)

Christopher, who died unmarried after the year 1625, in the 21 year of his Age. (2)

Lucas, who during the rebellion was a Major-General in Conaught, and in October 1649, made Governor of Ross, with 1500 foot, to defend the place against Cromwell; after whose reduction of the kingdom he submitted, with his brother Francis, and the forces under their command, upon the articles concluded at Downemore; yet was excepted from pardon for life and estate, and being forced to retire, served for some time as a Colonel in Italy and Spain; but deceased in Ireland, and was buried at Ballymote.—He married first Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Stephenson of Dunmoylin, in the county of Limerick, Esq. and left an only child Mary, married to Rickard Burke of Derrymaclaghtny, in the county of Galway, Esq. and secondly, Annabella, fifth, and youngest daughter of Thomas Springe, Esq. (3)

non modo prædicti Willielmi filium natu maximum, sed etiam paternarum Virtutum Hæredem, altioribus Honorum titulis insigniendum, et in Classem Nobilitatis collocandum, ipsumque et hæredes masculos de Corpore suo procreatos et procreandos, in numerum Heroum et Parium hujus Regni Hiberniæ adscribendum statuimus. Sciatis igitur, &c.

[1] Lords Jour. I. 2. [2] Depositions of the Protestants.

Eſq. (the firſt of that name in Kerry, by his wife Annabella, eldeſt daughter of John Browne of Awny, Eſq.) by whom he had one ſon Chriſtopher, a Captain in the regiment, whereof Dominick Ferreter was Major, in the time of K. Charles's exile in Flanders, with whom having ſome angry words, the Major commanded two of Doctor Field's ſons his kinſmen, then in their company, to ſhoot Captain Taaffe, if he did not quit the place, which one of them accordingly did.—By the daughter of ——— Fitz-Gerald of Ballynaſquiddane he left one ſon Lucas, a Captain in the Iriſh army, who retired into France upon the revolution, and by Elizabeth Gunter his wife, left one ſon Abel Taaffe, of Tipperary.

(4) Francis, a Colonel in the rebellion of 1641, died at Naples, and having married an Italian Lady, left a ſon Charles.

(5) Edward, died unmarried.

(6) Peter, a Canon of the Order of St. Auguſtine, and was killed at Drogheda, 10 September 1649.

(7) Jaſper, married the daughter of Sir William Hill, Knt. and was killed in battle, without iſſue.

(8) Captain William, anceſtor to the preſent Viſcount Taaffe.

(9) Thomas, married in Flanders, and had three ſons and one daughter; Lucas; Theobald, who died unmarried; Charles; and Anne.

(10) Charles, was Abbot of the Ciſtercian Abbey of Boyle, in the county of Roſcomon,

(11) Patrick, died in the 14 year of his age.

(12) John, a Capuchin Friar, died in Italy.

(13) George died in the 16 year of his age.

(14) James, was a Franciſcan Friar.

(1) Daughter Iſmay, was married to Bryan Mac-Donogh of the county of Sligo, Eſq.

(2) Eleanor, a Nun of the Order of St. Clare.

(3) Anne, a Nun of the Order of St. Dominick.

Sir Theobald, 2 Viſcount, and Earl of Carlingford

Sir Theobald Taaffe, the ſecond Viſcount, in 1639 repreſented the county of Sligo in Parliament, and during the courſe of the rebellion, was conſtituted General of the province of Munſter; of which poſt being deprived by the peace, concluded by the Marqueſs of Ormond with the Iriſh in 1646, and the Earl of Carlingford, he remained without employment until April 1649; when, upon the death of Sir Thomas Lucas, he was made Maſter of the Ordnance; a charge, for which he was well qualified

by

by his capacity and experience, and which he well deſerved by his extraordinary affection and ſervices to the crown. ——In 1651 he was ſent, with Sir Nicholas Plunket, and Geffrey Browne, by the Marqueſs of Clanrickard, the King's Deputy, to the Duke of Lorain, to ſolicit his aid in favour of the (then) unhappy kingdom of Ireland; and was excepted from pardon for life and eſtate, by Cromwell's Act of Parliament for the ſettlement of Ireland: But, after the Reſtoration, until the King's Order for reſtoring him to his eſtate could be executed, he had his Majeſty's Letters of direction, dated 17 Auguſt 1661, to the L. J. to grant him 800l. a year towards his immediate ſupport, to be paid monthly out of the treaſury.—But notwithſtanding, his Lordſhip being detained from the poſſeſſion of his eſtate, and the ſaid annuity being ſtopped, he addreſſed the King for relief, who 30 November that year, required his Chief Governors, to uſe all diligence for the reſtoring him to his eſtate; and in the mean time, from the date of his ſaid former order, to allow him the ſaid annuity, or otherwiſe the immediate poſſeſſion of his eſtate, with the rents due, according to former orders.—Accordingly, by the Acts of Settlement he was reſtored to his eſtate, together with thoſe of Chriſtopher Taaffe of Braganſtown, and Theophilus Taaffe of Cookſtown, which they had reſpectively forfeited; and had the benefit of his proviſoe confirmed by patent 16 April 1667, and by ſeveral future patents a diſcharge of the new quit-rents, impoſed by thoſe acts.

" His Majeſty having a particular eſteem for his Lordſhip, " was pleaſed, as an eſpecial mark of the gracious ſenſe he " had of his eminent ſervices for him and his intereſts, to " honour him with the dignity of Earl of Carlingford " in the county of Louth, entailing that honour on " the heirs male of his body," by Privy Seal, dated at Whitehall 17 June 1661[1], and by Patent* 26 June 1662, he was accordingly advanced to that title with the creation

* The Preamble. Cum regiam noſtram Majeſtatem optime decet, ut qui Obſequio & Fidelitate nobis ſe libere obtulerunt, præcipuis Honoribus Imperii noſtri regalis primò dignarentur; nos regia mente commemorantes eximia Merita et Servitia prædilecti et perquam fidelis Conſanguinei noſtri Theobaldi,

[1] Rot. A°. 13 Car. II. 1. p. D.

creation fee of 20l.; and for the better ſupport of the honour, his Majeſty, by patent, dated at Tedington, 25 Auguſt 1670, gave him 4000l. of the rents, payable to the crown out of the retrenched lands of adventurers and ſoldiers, during ſuch time as the ſame remained in the common ſtock of Repriſals, and out of forfeited jointures, mortgages, &c.; and alſo 4 Auguſt 1676 ſettled on him a penſion of 500l. a year.

His Lordſhip married firſt Mary, daughter of Sir Nicholas White of Leixlip, with whom he had a large fortune, and by her had ſix ſons and one daughter; and his ſecond wife was Anne, daughter of Sir William Perſhall, Knt. but by her, who in 1693, re-married with Randal, Lord Dunſany, he had no iſſue; and dying 31 December 1677, was buried at Ballymote.—His children were, William and Robert, who both died unmarried; Nicholas and Francis, ſucceſſive Earls of Carlingford; Dillon, who died without iſſue; John, father of Theobald, late Earl of Carlingford; and Lady Anne, firſt married to Sir Joſeph Throckmorton, ſecondly, to Nicholas Plunket, Eſq. ſecond ſon of Chriſtopher, Earl of Fingall, and died in July 1742, in the county of Monaghan.

Nicholas, 3 Viſcount, and 2 Earl

Nicholas, the third Viſcount Taaffe, and ſecond Earl of Carlingford, was of the Privy Council to K. James II. and ſent in 1689, his Envoy or Ambaſſador to the Emperor Leopold; but the next year commanding a regiment of foot in his army, loſt his life (1 July) at the battle of the Boyne; and leaving no iſſue by his wife Mary, daughter of ——— Wild of Wildhouſe, Eſq. was ſucceeded by his brother

Francis, 4 Viſcount. and 3 Earl.

Francis, the third Earl, the famous Count Taaffe of the Empire, who was above 30 years in the Imperial ſervice, being Colonel of the Royal Cuiraſſiers, and Lieutenant-General of the horſe.—He was placed by his father to proſecute his ſtudies, in the city of Olmutz in Germany, where his talents

Theobaldi, Domini Vicecomitis Taaffe de Corren, Baronis de Ballymote in Provincia noſtra Conaciæ in dicto regno noſtro, Hiberniæ, nobis et Anteceſſoribus noſtris præſtita et impenſa, tam in remotis Partibus et tranſmarinis, quam in Dominiis noſtris et ſub regali noſtra Poteſtate, ipſum Theobaldum in eminentiorem Dignitatis titulum promovere decrevimus; non ſolum ut inſigni regio magis publice decoretur, ſed ut quibus Gratia et Affectu propter indefatigata Fidelitatis ſuæ Servitia nobis et Domi et apud Exteros præſtita indulgeamus, univerſis enuntietur; æquum enim eſſe centemus, ut qui nobiſcum in adverſis publice compreſſus fit, in Secundis etiam nobiſcum publice fuſcitetur. Sciatis igitur, &c.

lents were so great, that to this day his portrait is preserved there. The Emperor Ferdinard made him one of his Pages of honour; and Charles the fifth Duke of Lorain, gave him a Captain's commission in his own regiment of cuirassiers, which regiment he afterwards bestowed upon him, and committed to his care the education of all his children, particularly of his eldest son, Leopold: His conduct being equally conspicuous in the cabinet and the field; he in his younger days, obtained the golden key, as Chamberlain to the Emperor, was advanced to be a Marshal, Counsellor of the State and Cabinet, and obtained from the King of Spain, the Order of the Golden Fleece. He was so highly esteemed by most of the crowned heads in Europe, that when the hereditary honours devolved to him on his brother's death, he was exempted from forfeiture, by a special clause in the English Act of Parliament, 1 Will. and Mary; and in the Act, passed in Ireland, 9 of that reign, to hinder the reversal of divers outlawries and attainders, it was provided, that nothing therein contained should extend to attaint or convict of High Treason, Nicholas, late Earl of Carlingford, or his brother John Taaffe, Esq. or to vest in, or forfeit to the crown their estates.—But his Lordship dying* without issue, in August 1704, the honours descended to his nephew Theobald, son of his brother John. Which John, in December 1671, married Lady Rose Lambart, third daughter of Charles, the first Earl of Cavan, and being a Major in K. James's army, was killed before Derry in April 1689, leaving issue the said Theobald; Lambart, killed at the siege of Cremona in Italy, in 1701; and a daughter Mary.

Theobald, 5 Viscount and 4 Earl.

Theobald, the fifth Viscount, and fourth Earl, married Lady Amelia Plunket, youngest daughter of Luke, third Earl of Fingall, and 25 April 1737, receiving a pass from the Government to go into Germany, died at Lisle in Flanders, 24 November 1738, O. S. without issue (by her who died 4 October 1757, at Brussels) and was buried the 26 in the chapel of the college of Lille, whereby the Earldom of

* His death was very much lamented at the Imperial Court, and especially by Charles the fifth Duke of Lorain; who, to express his concern for the loss of so great a man, and one that had been so faithful and serviceable to his Highness's family, and to the Emperor and Empire in general, caused the Cathedral church of *Nancy* to be hung with black, and his corpse to lie in state the space of a month, attended by his guards.

of Carlingford became extinct; but the titles of Baron and Viſcount devolved on his next heir-male, Nicholas Taaffe (deſcended from William, eighth ſon of John, the firſt Viſcount) whom, by his will, dated 7 May 1737, he conſtituted his heir, reſiduary legatee, and joint executor.

Which William Taaffe, Eſq. married Margaret, daughter of Conor O'Kennedy Roe (Dynaſt of Ballyartil in Ormond, by his wife Eleanora, daughter of ——— Purcell, titular Baron of Loughmoe, in county of Tipperary) by whom he had one ſon Francis, and three daughters; Elizabeth, married to Hiberus O'Hara of Ballyhara, in the counto of Sligo, Eſq.; Elinor, to John, ſon of Major Walter Philips of Ballinduth, in the county of Mayo; and Mary, who died young.—Francis Taaffe, Eſq. married Anne, daughter of John Crean, of O'Crean's-Caſtle in Sligo (by his wife Sarah, daughter of William Ormſby, Eſq. by his wife Mary, of the family of Mapolder[1]) and by her, who after married Mr. Philips of Ballinduth, in the county of Mayo, and died in 1736, had Nicholas, Viſcount Taaffe, and two daughters; Anne (married to John Brett, of Rathdoony in the county of Sligo, Eſq. by whom ſhe had ſeveral ſons, all deceaſed, and four daughters, Anne, married to Roger Irwin, of Liſballin in the ſaid county, Eſq.; Sarah; Mary; and Elizabeth); and Mary, to Theodore, ſon of Major Chriſtopher Verdon, of Clunigaſhell, and died childleſs.

Nicholas, 6 Viſcount.

Nicholas, the ſixth Viſcount Taaffe, Count of the Holy Empire, was educated in Lorain, appointed Chancellor to Leopold, father to the Emperor Francis I. from thence he entered into the Auſtrian ſervice, where he was raiſed to the rank of L. General. He obtained the Golden Key from the Emperor Charles VI. as he did from his ſucceſſor, which mark of diſtinction both his ſons enjoyed[2]; his Lordſhip was Colonel of a regiment of fuſiliers; and poſſeſſed a conſiderable eſtate in Sileſia.—He diſtinguiſhed himſelf, by the name of Count Taaffe, during the war in 1738 with the Turks, and behaved at Belgrade with ſuch remarkable bravery, that he gained the victory with great honour.—He married Mary-Anne, de Spendler, or Spendley, Counteſs of the Empire, daughter and heir to Count Spendler of Lintz in Upper-Auſtria, of an ancient and illuſtrious family of the Empire, a Lady of the bed-chamber

[1] Pedigree. [2] Idem.

chamber to her Imperial and Hungarian Majefty, and by her, who died 21 November 1769, æt. 69, at the caſtle of Eliſchan in Bohemia, had iſſue two ſons, viz.

John, who was born 1 Jan. 1740-1, in Soho-ſquare, London, appointed in 1761 a Counſellor Imperial Aulick of the Empire. He had the honour to attend the Emperor and Empreſs from Vienna to Inſpruck, in Auguſt 1765, and was preſent at the celebration of the marriage of the Infanta of Spain, with the Archduke Leopold, which marriage he was appointed by their Imperial Majeſties to notify to the Court of Naples; and died, before his father, upon his return, at Gortz, 10 December 1765, of a fever. He married Maria Choteck, Counteſs of the Empire, and left iſſue Rodolphus, ſucceſſor to his grandfather, another ſon, and a daughter. (1)

Francis, younger ſon of Nicholas, is Colonel Commandant of the regiment of Deux-Ponts, a Lord of the bedchamber, or Chamberlain to their Imperial Majeſties, a General in the Auſtrian ſervice, and a Count of the Sacred Roman Empire. In January 1772, he married at Bruſſels, the eldeſt daughter of John, late Lord Bellew, but hath no iſſue. (2)

His Lordſhip deceaſed 30 December 1769, at the caſtle of Eliſchan, being ſucceeded by his grandſon,

Rodolphus, the ſeventh and preſent Viſcount Taaffe, in the Imperial ſervice, and now in Hungary. His Lordſhip is married, and has iſſue two ſons. Rodolphus, 7 Viſcount.

TITLES.] Rodolphus, Taaffe, Lord Viſcount Taaffe of Corren, and Baron of Ballymote, both in the county of Sligo.

CREATION.] So created 1 Auguſt 1628, 4 Car. I.

ARMS.] Ruby, a croſs, Pearl, Frettee, Saphire.

CREST.] On a wreath, a dexter arm in armour embowed, brandiſhing a ſword, all proper.

SUPPORTERS.] The dexter, a horſe, pearl, ſemée of eſtoils, diamond. The ſiniſter a Wyvern, or ſea-dragon, with wings expanded, proper.

MOTTO.] IN HOC SIGNO SPES MEA.

JONES,

JONES, Viscount RANELAGH.

12. THE family of Johns or Jones, anceſtors of this noble Lord, had their reſidence in the county of Lancaſter, from whence deſcended Sir Roger Jones, Knt. Alderman of London, father of Thomas Jones, who received his education in Chriſt Church College Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. A. but that of D. D. was conferred upon him at Dublin, in 1614; was ſucceſſively Chancellor and Dean of St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Dublin, from whence he was promoted by letters patent 10 May 1584, to the epiſcopal ſee of Meath, was conſecrated two days after, and 8 November 1605[1], he was tranſlated to the archiepiſcopal ſee of Dublin, purſuant to Privy Seal, 8 October preceding, in which the King thus writes, "Whereas ſince the death "of the late Archbiſhop of Dublin, we have given no "order for ſupply of that ſee, becauſe the ſame being a "place ſo eminent within the kingdom, we took time to "adviſe of a meet perſon for it, we have ſince, upon con-"ference with divers of our Council, found no one more "fit for the preſent time, than the Buſhope of Meath, in "regard of his long experience in the kingdom, both in "the eccleſiaſtical ſtate as a Buſhope, and in civil affairs as "Counſellor, (having been ſworn a Member thereof in "June 1584) wherefore we have made choice of him, and "we are further pleaſed that he ſhall hold in commendam, "a prebend which now he hath in poſſeſſion, which he will "nominate unto you[2]." He held the ſaid prebend, viz. that of Caſtlenock, and the rectory of Trim, in commendam, with this ſee, and for the reaſons contained in the ſaid Privy Seal, was made Lord Chancellor of Ireland in October 1605[3], which high office he filled until his deceaſe.

Sir Roger. Thomas.

18 May

[1] War. Bps. 156. and Lodge. Bps. 354. 355. [2] Rolls Offi. and Editor's copy of War. [3] Id.

18 May 1608, he obtained a licence to hold a yearly fair at Ballymore, in Weſtmeath, on the feaſt of the aſſumption of the bleſſed Virgin, at the rent of 6s. 8d. Iriſh, and in 1612, a cuſtodiam was granted to him of the biſhopricks of Kilmore and Ardagh [1].

He married Margaret, daughter of Adam Purdon, of Lurgan-Race, in county of Louth, Eſq. reliƈt of John Douglas, Gent. (by whom ſhe had a numerous iſſue) and deceaſing 10 April 1619, was buried in St. Patrick's Cathedral, under a monument of black and white marble, compoſed of ſeveral columns, pillars and pyramids, and two inſcriptional plates of white marble, with his ſtatue on its knees repreſented under an arch above the tomb, and on the monument this inſcription:

THOMAS JONES, Archiepiſcopus Dublin,
Primas et Metropolitanus Hiberniæ,
Ejuſdem cancellarius, nec non bis è Juſtitiariis unus,
Obiit decimo Aprilis, anno reperatæ ſalutis humanæ
1619.
Margareta, ejuſdem Thomæ Uxor Chariſſima,
Obiit decimo quinto Decembris,
Anno a partu Virginis, 1618 *.

The iſſue of the Archbiſhop were ſix children, three of whom died young, and thoſe who ſurvived, were Sir Roger, his heir; Margaret, married to Gilbert Domvile, Eſq. Clerk of the Hanaper, and died 5 July 1615; and Jane, married to Henry Piers, of Triſternagh, in county of Weſtmeath, Eſq. [2].

Sir Roger Jones, of Durhamſton, in county of Weſtmeath, Knt. ſucceeded to the eſtates which his father had formed, and purſuant to Privy Seal at Weſtminſter, 21 July, and patent † at Dublin, 25 Auguſt 1628, was created a Peer

Sir Roger, 1 Viſcount.

* This monument was repaired by the family in 1731, through the ſolicitation of Jonathan Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's. (War. Bps. 355.)

† The Preamble. Cum in dilecto noſtro Rogero Jones, equite aurato, eximiam quandam propenſitatem et alacritatem ad res noſtras promovendas jamdu animadvertimus et ex antiquorum parentum meritis et virtutibus ſuis in negotiis

[1] Rolls Off. and Editor's Copy of War. Bps. 354. 355.

[2] See Fitz-Maurice, Earl of Kerry, a.

a Peer of Ireland, by the titles of Baron Jones, of Navan, and Viſcount of Ranelagh, and his Lordſhip ſat firſt in Parliament, 14 July 1634[1].

He married firſt Frances, ſecond daughter of Gerald Moore, the firſt Viſcount of Drogheda, ſhe dying 23 November 1620, was interred in the family vault, at St. Patrick's, and he married ſecondly Catharine, daughter of Sir Edward Longueville, of Wolverhampton, in county of Bucks, Knt. and dying in 1628, had iſſue by her a daughter Elizabeth, married to Colonel Robert Sandys, ſon of Sir Edwyn Sandys, of Narbonne, county of Kent, Knt.

The iſſue by his firſt wife, were two ſons and two daughters, viz.

(1) Arthur, who ſucceeded to the honours.

(2) Thomas, from whom the preſent Viſcount deſcends.

(1) Daughter Margaret, married to Sir John Clotworthy, Viſcount Maſſareene.

Mary,

negotiis noſtris aſſidue preſtitis abunde exploratum habemus prædictum Rogerum ad altiora et magis et ardua Regni negotia ſuſcipienda et peragenda, per habilem fore utpote qui per multos exinde annos retroacta ſecretioribus conſiliis nobis, et pro chariſſimo Patri noſtro beatæ memoriæ extiterit, ac in iiſdem prudentia, integritate, et fidelitate apprime pollentem ſe ſemper preſtiterit; reperientes etiam in dicto Rogero per eximia merita et virtutes propriis ſibi militaribus memoriæ defuncti, coronæ noſtræ multipliciter preſtitis et impenſis qui per multos annos curriculos non ſolum Cancellarius dicti regni noſtri Hiberniæ, magna cum integritate et equali juſtitiæ diſtributione inter ſubditos hujus Regni feliciter geſſit, verum ut etiam primitus conſiliarius et dicto Patri noſtro ac nuper Reginæ Elizabethæ in dubiis et vacillantibus inteſtini belli temporibus rebus publicis hujus Regni fauſtiſſime preſidebat ac locumtenentis officio vacante ſupremi magiſtratus ſive unius ſupremorum juſticiarum munere ſemel atque iterum perfunctus eſt, ac in iiſdem omnibus exequendis prudentia, gravitate et provida circumſpectione celebri inclaruit, ac ſubnatorus preſtantiſſimi, necnon omnibus, numeris abſolutis (in perennium nominis ſui elogium) gloriam ut portavit horum intuitu, ac ut tempore omnibus quem futuris ſeculis innoteſcat, qualis erga dictum Rogerum propter meritis prædictis noſtri fuerit affectus, qualis apud nos meritorum ipſius Rogeri exiſt matione eaque intentione ut candore et munificentia noſtra prædictum Rogerum de nobis et patria bene meritum ad altiora excitent dictuſque Rogerus quodcunque munus ſibi a nobis impoſteris concreditum fuerit honorificentius geratum et alacrius exequatum dictum Rogerum in numero Parium et heroum hujus Regni noſtri Hiberniæ adſcribendum et in gradum Baronis et Vicecomitis hereditarium hujus regni promovendum cenſuimus. Sciatis igitur quod nos de gratia noſtra ſpeciali, &c. Jour. I. 81.

[1] Lords Jour. I. 2.

Mary, married first to John Chichester, Esq. of the family of Donegal; and secondly, to Colonel Christopher Copley. (2)

Arthur, the second Viscount, took his seat in the House of Peers, 5 February 1644[1]. He married Catharine, daughter of Richard, first Earl of Cork, died 17 January 1669 *, and was buried the 14 at St Patrick's, having issue Richard, his heir, and three daughters, viz. Catharine, (married first to Sir William Parsons, of Bellamont, county of Dublin, Bart. and secondly to Hugh, Earl of Mount-Alexander, which title is extinct); Elizabeth, to ——— Maultster, Valet de Pe, and had issue; and Frances, died unmarried, or without issue. Arthur, 2 Viscount.

Richard, the third Viscount Ranelagh, was chosen to the English Parliament for the borough of Castlerising, in Norfolk, also for Westlowe, in county of Cornwall, was appointed Vice-Treasurer of Ireland 4 June 1674, 17 of that month, Constable of the Castle of Athlone, and was created Earl of Ranelagh.—He was several years Pay-Master to the army; was sworn of the Privy Council to K. William, 1 March 1691; 3 November 1704, appointed one of the Governors of Q. Anne's bounty for the augmentation of the maintenance of the poor clergy, and departed this life 5 January 1711 †. He married first Elizabeth, daughter of Francis, Richard, 3 Viscount, and 1 Earl.

* About the last day of December 1669, he declared his last will, nuncupative, and appointed Sir John Cole, executor, in trust for his three daughters, to each of whom he bequeathed 2000l. for their portion; that his daughter Mount-Alexander be first paid; and that Elizabeth and Frances, should have their portions, on condition they married with the consent of his daughter Mount-Alexander, his son and Sir John Cole, or any two of them; and in case either of them died unpreferred, her portion to accrue to his son, he paying 500l. to his surviving sister. (Prerog. Off. and Lodge.)

† By his will, made 20 February 1710, he ordered that whatsoever remained of the effects assigned for the payment of his debts should be divided (his said debts, funeral charges, and legacies, being first paid thereout) into four equal shares or parts; one of which he devised to his eldest daughter Kildare, by his first wife; and by a codicil of the same date, left her two of his silver salvers, gilt and godroned about the brims, marked No. 1. and No. 2; and four of his 12 silver gilt plates, godroned about the brims; and his dear mother's picture hanging up in his closet at Chelsea. To his cousin the Lady Catharine Fitzgerald, of whose hearty friendship to him and his, he was always sensible, he bequeathed his chagreen case, with a gilt spoon, knife, fork and a spoon for eggs and marrow, in it. (Prerog. Off. and Lodge.)

[1] Lords Jour. I. 217.

Francis, Lord Willoughby, of Parham; and secondly, Margaret, daughter of James Cecil, third Earl of Salisbury, relict of John Lord Stawell; by the last lady he had no issue, but by his first, had two sons, viz. Arthur and Edward, who died young; and four daughters, viz. Elizabeth, who died young; Elizabeth, married to John, eighteenth Earl of Kildare; Frances, to Thomas, Earl Coningsby, being his second wife; and Catharine, who died unmarried 12 or 14 April 1740, at Chelsea, in an advanced age; the title of Earl thus became extinct, but those of Viscount Ranelagh, and Baron of Navan, having lain many years dormant, were revived in the persons of

Charles Jones, the lineal heir and fourth in descent from Thomas Jones, second son of Sir Roger, the first Viscount, which Thomas Jones took to wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Harris, of Winchester, Esq. and had issue two sons, Roger; and Thomas, who died without issue. Roger, the eldest son, served in the English Parliament for the city of Winchester; married Martha, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Gulston, Rector of Waltham, and Prebendary of Winchester, and by her had issue a son Charles, and three daughters, viz. Elizabeth, married to William Whitacre, Esq.; Martha, to Joseph Ethersea, Esq.; and Anne, to John Deville, Esq. Charles, the only son, was several years a Cornet in the regiment of Dragoons, commanded by George, Lord Carpenter: He married Elizabeth, daughter of James Douglas, of Haddington, in Scotland, Esq. and died in Ireland, leaving issue a son Charles, and three daughters, viz. Martha; Margaret, married to Thomas Garden, Esq.; and Wilhelmina, to Doctor John Hill, of London.

Charles, 4 Viscount.

Charles Jones, the present Viscount Ranelagh, sat first in the House of Peers, on the death of his cousin Richard, late Earl and Viscount Ranelagh, 16 October 1759[1]. On 22 July 1760, he obtained an annual pension of 300l. and 10 October 1764, his Majesty was pleased to augment the same to 400l. per annum[2]. 16 May 1760, It was "resolved by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, *nemine contradicente*, that an humble address be presented to his Excellency, the L. L. that his Excellency will lay before his Majesty the request of this House,

[1] Lords Jour. IV. 149. [2] Pension List.

" Houſe, that his Majeſty will be graciouſly pleaſed to " grant to the Right Hon. Lord Viſcount RANELAGH, " the ſum of 1000l. in teſtimony of their approbation of " his Lordſhip's particular merit and faithful ſervice in " theſe four laſt ſeſſions of Parliament, as Chairman to the " ſeveral committees appointed to conſider the bills that have " paſſed this Houſe [1]." 21 December 1771, and 28 February, 1774 we meet ſimilar reſolutions[2]; 18 December 1775, a like reſolution paſſed in his Lordſhip's favour, augmenting the ſum to 1600[3], which was repeated 22 December 1777, and 21 December 1779[4]. 15 December 1781, and 15 December 1783, reſolutions paſſed in his Lordſhip's favour, augmenting the ſum to 2000l.[5], and 4 April 1785, 13 March 1786[6], and in 1787, like reſolutions paſſed in his Lordſhip's favour for the ſum of 1400l. ſterling. He married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Montgomery, Eſq. Member of Parliament for Lifford, in county of Donegall, and had iſſue ten ſons and three daughters, viz. Charles, born 29 October 1761; Thomas, born 2 February 1763; Richard, (born 23 March 1764, married 13 September 1785, Sophia, only daughter and heir to the late John Giddart, of Blakeley-hunt, in county of Lancaſter, Eſq.); John, born 15 January 1768, died young; Benjamin, born 8 September 1770; John, born 1 June 1772; Roger, died young; William; Richard-Montgomery, born 13 September 1776; Alexander, born 9 March 1778; Robert, born 30 March 1780, died young; daughter Mary, born 15 June 1766; Sarah, born 7 September 1767; and Margaret, born 9 May 1769, who died young [7].

TITLES.] Charles Jones, Baron Jones, of Navan, in county of Meath, and Viſcount Ranelagh, in county of Dublin.

CREATION.] So created 25 Auguſt 1628. 4 Car. I.

ARMS.] Saphire, a croſs, topaz, charged with 5 mullets, ruby, between 4 pheons, of the ſecond.

CREST.] A dexter arm couped and armed, holding a dart, proper.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Griffins party per feſs, emerald and pearl.

[1] Lords Jour. IV. 487. [2] Idem. 608. 725. [3] Idem 813. [4] Idem. V. 26. 148. [5] Idem. 255. 417. [6] Idem 585. 704. [7] Ulſter's Off.

MOTTO.] CŒLITUS MIHI VIRES.
SEAT.] Monkſtown, county Dublin, 5 miles from Dublin.

FITZ-WILLIAM, VISCOUNT FITZ-WILLIAM.

13. THE prime deſcent of this family may be ſeen under the title of Earl Fitz-William; one whereof (whoſe chriſtian name is now loſt) attending K. John into Ireland, when Chief Governor of the kingdom, founded this branch, which hath flouriſhed from that time to the preſent, as the following records, made in their favour, fully demonſtrate.

John. In the year 1282, John Fitz-William, the elder, ſon of Richard and Margery, recovered ſix meſſuages in Swerdes, from William Wycombe; and 29 Auguſt 18 Edward III. Philip Fitz-William, and William Fitz-Bernard, entered into a recognizance before the Chancellor at Cork, to pay to the Prior of St. John, of Jeruſalem, and his ſucceſſors, 40s. in fifteen days after St. Martin, the Michaelmas Term next enſuing, with power of diſtreſs, and the forfeiture of 100s. in caſe of non-payment.

Richard. Richard (or Robert) Fitz-William, of Ballymon, living in the reign of Edward II. left iſſue by Ellena, his wife,

William. two ſons, William; and Robert, living in 1342.—William, the elder, in 1348, (22 Edward III.) was pardoned by the King, all tranſgreſſions and murders, he had, or might have committed in the exerciſe of martial law upon the Iriſh, who bordered on the *Engliſh Pale*; to reſtrain whoſe incurſions,

ſions, he built the caſtle of Wicklow, of which he was made Conſtable; and in 1375, 49 Edward III. appointed Chief Commander and Governor of all that part of the country. He was alſo in 1367, Lord of Kilkenran, and left iſſue a daughter Elizabeth, married to Sir Thomas de Muſgrave; and a ſon

William, who in 1381, and 1382, was Sheriff of the county of Meath, which office he ſerved by commiſſion, dated at Cork, 13 January 1381, for the county of Dublin; and two days after was commiſſioned to arreſt, and in ſafe cuſtody to keep the perſons of Richard White and Reginald Talbot, late Sheriffs, and Robert Lichteburgh, late Eſcheater of Ireland, who were endeavouring to go beyond ſea, without rendering an account to the King, into the Exchequer, for the ſeveral debts due to him in reſpect of their offices.—On 8 March following, he and Sir Richard Talbot, Nicholas Houthe, Richard Netterville, and others, were appointed, jointly and ſeverally, Keepers of the Peace in the county of Dublin; and he was made Seneſchal of all the Temporalities in that county, with power to appoint his Deputy.—On 16 June 1382, he was conſtituted Conſtable of the Caſtle of Wykynglow (Wicklow), with the annual fee of 20l.; which patent being renewed to him 15 Auguſt 1385, a *mandamus* iſſued to Anaſtacia, late wife of Richard Netterville, Thomas Netterville, and John Humfray, Chaplain, Keepers of the ſaid caſtle, to deliver it up to him, with the arms, armour, and all other things thereto belonging.—By patent, dated at Trim 20 September 1385, he was made Keeper of the Great Seal of the Exchequer, with liberty to name a Deputy; and by commiſſion, dated at Triſtledermot, 8 May 1389, he and Sir Richard Talbot, John Cruys and Thomas Marward were appointed, jointly and ſeverally, Keepers of the Peace in the county of Dublin, and to render an accompt before the Prior of the Holy Trinity, and the Mayor of Dublin, and not into the Exchequer: with which authority he was ſolely inveſted in 1391; to arm the inhabitants at pleaſure for its defence; to puniſh offenders, and to do all ſuch things as he ſhould think fit, and conducive to that end: Being alſo again made Sheriff of the county for the years 1394 and 1397; had the cuſtody of the *Staines*, near Dublin, in order to preſerve the water-courſe free and clean, for the benefit of the city; and was made Keeper of all the Lands and Tenements in the marches of Leinſter, which James, Earl of Ormond had held for life. William.

John. In this laſt mentioned year of 1397, he died, and the King granted a pardon to his ſon John, for all tranſgreſſions; who being ſlain the next year, left iſſue by Chriſtiana, his
Henry. wife, Henry Fitz-William, Eſq. who by his petition to K. Henry IV. ſet forth, That he had undergone divers great expences and labours in the King's ſervice, and the wars in Leinſter, in which he was wounded, without any conſideration or regard from the King, to the manifeſt detriment of his fortune; and that he had a leaſe of certain lands and tenements in the Nardeneſſe, Berragh and Fingowere, in the marches of the county of Dublin, which were the King's demeſnes, and which he preſerved at very great expence and care, and were not worth maintaining againſt the Iriſh, without the aſſiſtance of the ſtate; in reſpect whereof, and of his ſaid ſervices, the King committed unto him the cuſtody of thoſe lands for 20 years, with the fee of ten marcs a year thereout, by patent, dated at Dunboyne, 14 June 1403.

Thomas. To him ſucceeded Thomas Fitz-William, who in the ſaid King's reign, was Conſtable of the town of Swordes; and had iſſue a daughter Felicia, married to Walter, third ſon of Sir Robert Cruiſe, of Grallagh and Tirrelſton, (by his wife Elinor, daughter of Simon Geneville) whoſe eldeſt
Richard. ſon was Simon Cruiſe, Eſq.*; and a ſon Richard Fitz-William, who was living at Donnybrook, near Dublin, in
Philip. 1432; and (we preſume) was father of Philip Fitz-William, Eſq. to whom K. Henry VI. granted a certain ſum of money out of the crown rents, which he was to pay for his manor of Thorn-Caſtle, in order to enable him to build a fort there, which in 1437, had been deſtroyed by the King's Iriſh enemies.—In 1442, he was living at Merryong; and in 1446, being one of the Counſellors and Servants to Richard, Duke of York, had a remittal of all the chief rent he was to pay the King, during life.

Stephen. To this Philip ſucceeded Stephen Fitz-William, who in
William. 1463, held the manor of Thorn-Caſtle; and to him William Fitz-William, who married Anne, only daughter of Thomas Cruiſe, of the Naull, in the county of Dublin, Eſq. by

* By him ſhe had Thomas Cruiſe, Eſq. who by Joan, daughter of Richard Luttrell, had a daughter Leſtice, married to John Roche, of Noby; and a ſon John Cruiſe, Eſq. who married Joan, daughter of Peter Bellew, of Ph[illegible], and had William, who left no iſſue, and a daughter Elizabeth. (Lodge.)

by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Hollywood, of Tartaine, Esq.* and left Richard, his heir, who married Genet (or Margaret) Hollywood, of the same family, and had Thomas Fitz-William, Esq. of Meryon, Brey, and Baggotrath in the county of Dublin, of which county he was Sheriff in 1511 (3 Henry VIII.) and is proved by inquisition to have died in 20 of that reign, 1529.—He married Eleanor†, daughter of John Dowdall, Esq. third son of

Richard.

Thomas.

* Which Thomas, was son and heir to said Simon Cruise, of Grallagh, Esq. (eldest son of Sir Robert) by his wife Margaret, daughter and heir to John Cruise, of the Naull, Esq.—The said Thomas, father of Anne Fitz-William, had two sons William, (who married Margaret, daughter of Henry Betagh, of Moynalty, Esq. died 1 November 1431, and left three daughters Maud, Joan, and Anne, his coheirs); and Christopher, who died in France, in the time of Henry V. without issue. (Lodge.)

† The Bill in Chancery, filed by T. Fitz-William, of Baggotrath, his grandson, in Michaelmas Term 35 Henry VIII. proved this his marriage, that his son and heir was Richard, and his grandson named Thomas, who was found rightful heir of the bodies of John Dowdall, Gent. and Dame Margaret Jenico, his wife, by the answer upon oath of Sir Walter Delahide, of Moyclare, Knt. of the age of 40 years, who deposed, that a certain time Sir Mauryshe Eustace, of Ballycotlande, Knt. and Dame Johan Eustace, his wife; Sir John Plunket, of Bewlye, Knt. and Dame Maud Eustace, his wife, the said Sir Walter Delahyde, and Dame Janet Eustace, his wife, daughter of the said Dame Margaret Jenico, and the said T. Fitz-William, of Baggotstrath, Gent. grandfather to the first above-named T. Fitz-William, being then married to the aforesaid Elianor Dowdall, daughter and heir to the said John Dowdall, and Dame Margaret Jenico, their bodies lawfully begotten, as aforesaid, repaired and went together to one William Godynge's house in Dublin, to search upe certain evidences concerning the said Dame M. Jenico's lands and tenements; and after that they had searched awhile, the said Sir Maurice Eustace, being somewhat practised and learned in the laws, perceiving a certain suit of deede, whereby the said Dame M. Jenico made a suretie of all her said lands and tenements to herself and the said John Dowdall, and the heirs of their two bodies together, he secretly conveyed the said sute of deeds with him, and so immediately they all departed from thence. And forthwith the said Sir Maurice and Johan his wife, Sir J. Plunket and Dame Maud his wife, Sir Walter Delahyde and Janet his wife, went together to the said Sir Walter's chamber, then being in the late Gray Freres, besides the said city of Dublin, and as soon as they came to the said chamber, Sir Maurice said, that he had found a thing in the said cheft, that did make very much for all their purpose; and they asked him what it was? He answering, said that it was a suit of deeds whereby Dame Margaret Jenico made a surety of all her whole lands to herself and the said J. Dowdall, and the heirs of their two bodies together; which suit of deeds if the said T. Fitz-William had, he would, in the right of the said Elyanore Dowdall, his wife, take all the said lands from them, whereunto the said Dame Johan his wife answering said, it were better that all they together, being sister, should inherit and have the said lands as heirs to the said Dame, M. Jenico their mother, than that the said E. Dowdall should have all the said whole lands. Thereupon they concluded forthwith to burn the said suit of deeds; but Sir William Delahyde

of Sir John Dowdall, of Newtown, and coheir to her mother Margaret, daughter and heir to Sir Jenico D'Artois, a Gascoign, by his wife Maud, daughter of Christopher, Lord Killeen, and widow of Richard Talbot, of Malahyde, Esq.[1] and had issue three sons and two daughters, viz.

Richard,

lahyde would not in any ways consent or agree thereunto, but desired them to keep the same secret and sure, and not to burn them. And so upon this communication betwixt them, the bell in the said Freres church began to knolle to the sacrynge of mass, and Sir Walter departed, and went then to the church to the sacring and to hear mass. And so he being then absent, Sir Maurice and the rest immediately called for a faggot to the chimney, which being put a fyre, they forthwith, according to their conclusion burned all the said suit of deeds, lest the same at any time ever might be had, or come to light; which thing the said Dame Jenet his wife shewed him immediately after he heard the said sacring and mass, and came to his said chamber, wherewith he was very sorry and discontented. And the next Lent after, he and his wife being sore moved in their conscience to keep the burning and imbesselynge of the said deeds secret, went to a Frere of the said house of Gray Freres to shryfte, and so declared entirely the same matter unto him, who required and counselled them, in discharge of their conscience afore God, to manifest and declare the same unto them that rightfully was entitled and ought to have the said evidences of lands.—Whereupon Sir Walter, being in estimation and favour with the late Earl of Kildare, and knowing that the said Richard Fitz-William late of Baggoterath, Gent. kinsman and servant unto the said Earl, was rightful inheritor to the said lands, moved the Earl of the circumstances and effect of all the said matter, and desired him to speak to the said Richard, and to further and bring the matter to pass after such sort, that said Richard should make Sir Walter and his wife and their heirs sure of the portion of the said lands, which wa at that time in their possession, in consideration that by the manifesting and declaring of the truth, as is aforesaid, unto the said Richard, he might the sooner attain the right and possession of all the residue of the said Dame Margaret's lands, which then was out of his possession, whereupon the said Earl, Sir Walter and wife handled the matter after such sort and fashion in the true declaration of the whole circumstance of the embesslinge and burninge of the said deeds, so that the said Richard by means thereof, and by the advice of other his trusty kinsmen and friend, made a surety to Sir Walter and wife and their heirs of the portion then in their possession.—And Sir Walter, further deposed, that his wife, long afore this time, in the life of the said Richard Fitz-William, in presence of the said Earl and many others, examined upon the Holy Evangelists, testified the full effect and force of the whole contents of this testimonial to be true; whereupon there was then an instrument made thereof subscribed with the said Earl's hand, and others there being present. All which matters aforesaid the said Sir Walter, without mede, reward, or any other manner of occasion or means, saving only to discharge his conscience afore God in declaring of the truth in that behalf, hath deposed and testified to be true, by the Holy contents of his oath aforesaid. (Rot. 34°. Hen. VIII. D. R. 6.)

[1] Lodge.

Richard, of Baggotrath, his ſucceſſor. (1)

Sir William, of the Great-Park at Windſor [1], appointed 26 Auguſt 1532, Clerk of the Hanaper, and repreſented the county of Carlow, in the Parliament held 12 January 1559, (2 Elizabeth) having iſſue by Jane, his wife, four daughters, Mabel, Elizabeth, Catharine, and Elizabeth, whereof Catharine, was the firſt wife of Chriſtopher, Viſcount Gormanſton, and died in 1595. (2)

Sir Nicholas, a Prieſt, Prebendary of Ballymore, and Treaſurer of the Cathedral of St. Patrick, Dublin, to whom after the diſſolution of that church, viz. 26 June, firſt of his reign, K. Edward VI. granted a penſion of 66l. 13s. 4d. Iriſh for life. (3)

Daughter, Margaret, was married to William (Mac-Theobald) Walſh, of Carrigmaine, in the county of Dublin, Eſq. and had a daughter Joan [2], and a ſon Richard, who by Eleanor, daughter of William Euſtace, of Clongooſewood, Eſq. by his wife Margaret, daughter of Maurice Fitz-Gerald, of Alnoon, county of Kildare, Eſq. [3] was father of Howell Walſh, whoſe wife was Elinor, daughter of Michael Fitz-William, of Dunore, hereafter mentioned. (1)

Aliſon, firſt married to Chriſtopher Uſher, Bailiff of Dublin, in the year 1500, twice Mayor thereof in 1518 and 1524, and by K. Henry VIII. in 1525, made Cuſtomer and Collector of that port. * Her ſecond huſband was Sir James Fitz-Symons, of Dublin, by whom ſhe had a ſon Nicholas; and her third was Alderman James Sedgrave, but by him ſhe had no iſſue [4]. (2)

Richard Fitz-William, of Baggotrath, Eſq. in 1527, (19 Henry VIII.) was one of the Gentlemen of the King's Bedchamber, and that year made Seneſchal for life of his Majeſty's four manors of Newcaſtle near Lyons, Eſker, Taſſagard, and Cromlin, with power to ſubſtitute a deputy, and to yield no accompt.—He married Catharine, daughter Richard.

* She was his ſecond wife, and mother of John Uſher, Mayor of Dublin in 1561, who by Aliſon, daughter of William Newman, was father of Sir William Uſher, Clerk of the Council, knighted by the L. D. Carew, 23 April 1603, who married Iſabel, daughter of Dr. Adam Loftus, Archbiſhop of Dublin, and Lord Chancellor, and had Arthur, his heir, drowned at Donaybrook.

[1] Ulſter. [2] Idem. [3] Lodge. [4] Ulſter.

ter of Robert Bathe, of Kepoke, in the county of Dublin, Esq. by his first wife Rose Woodlocke, and had three sons, Sir Thomas, Michael, and John; the second of whom Michael was seated at Donamore (or Dunore) in the county of Meath, and in the reigns of K. Edward, Q. Mary, and Q. Elizabeth, was Surveyor-General of the Crown-Lands; for his services in which station, and in respect of the singular favour, which the Queen bore to his uncle Sir William Fitz-William, deceased, her Majesty by Privy-Seal, dated at Greenwich, 25 May 1560, granted him a lease in reversion, of the manor and rectory of Donamore, for 21 years, after the end of his former interest of two years to come. He married Mary, daughter of Jenico, the third Viscount Gormanston, and had issue William who, as by inquisition, succeeded at Donamore, married, and had issue Elizabeth, who married first Edward Plunket, of Loghgor; and secondly, Peter Taaffe, Esq.[1]; Patrick; Eleanor, married to Howell Walsh, Esq. afore-mentioned; Catharine, the second wife of George King, of Clontarffe, Esq. who died without issue by her, 13 July 1631; Jane; and Elizabeth, married to Gerald Fitz-Gerald, executed for murder in the time of the rebellion.

Sir Thomas. Sir Thomas Fitz-William, of Meryon, and of Baggotrath, the eldest son, had a grant of a special livery, a pardon of licence of alienation, and a pardon of intrusion, as son and heir to Richard Fitz-William, of Baggotrath, deceased, 20 December 1541[2]. He had a warrant from the Council of England 30 April 1551, to have a lease in reversion for 21 years, of the dissolved House of Holmpatrick, in the county of Dublin; which county he represented, with his father-in-law, in the Parliament of 1559, and in 1561, was Sheriff thereof; being also appointed Constable of Wicklow, in 1566, 8 Q. Elizabeth, and by a large commission, Seneschal or Chief Ruler of the Marshes of Dublin, the barony of Rathdowne, and over the Sept of the Archbolds, and all persons, of what degree or quality soever, within his jurisdiction; with a power to summon all the forces under his government at pleasure, and to take such order for the prosecuting of rebels and punishing malefactors, either in their lands, bodies or goods, as he should think fit; being also entrusted with full power to hear and determine

[1] Decree 10 May 1605. [2] Rot. 33 Henry VIII. 2. p. f.

determine all cauſes whatſoever, growing and ariſing between any the ſaid inhabitants, or any other within the ſaid marſhes: And 15 Elizabeth, being again conſtituted Sheriff of the county of Dublin, a power was granted him to execute martial-law therein, upon all malefactors.

On 21 February 1578, he was nominated a Commiſſioner, for the making of limits and bounds of certain territories, appointed to be made ſhire-ground, and named the county of Wicklow, with the diviſion thereof into ſix baronies.—In 1584, he made a ſettlement of his eſtate of Thorn-Caſtle, otherwiſe Meryon, which he held by Knight's-ſervice, to the uſe of his eldeſt ſon Richard Fitz-William, for life, remainder to the ſons of the ſaid Richard, viz. Thomas, William and Chriſtopher, in tail-mail, and to every other ſon that the ſaid Richard ſhould beget by his wife Jane Preſton, or any other wife; remainder to his own ſecond ſon Nicholas, and his heirs male; remainder to his third ſon Thomas, and his heirs male; remainder to William, eldeſt ſon of his late late brother Michael [1]. 10 October 1592, he gave to his well beloved ſon and heir Richard, all his corn in Holmpatrick, Skerries, Meryon, Boterſtone, Simon's-Court and elſewhere, as well ſown as unſown, or which thereafter ſhould be ſown, and all other his goods and chattels, which were not comprized in a former gift, made to his ſaid ſon, to hold to ſuch uſe, as by the ſaid former gift and his laſt will was limited, and for further declaration of his ſaid will, did thereby declare and notify, that his full mind, will, and bequeſt was, that his daughter Dame Catharine Fitz-Williams, Lady Gormanſton, ſhould have his full crop of corn, growing upon the demeſnes of his farm-houſe of Holmpatrick, at the time of his death to her own uſe, and if the ſame was not then fully ſown, then his will was, that all the fallow and birche, of that his demeſne ſhould be ſown with ſuch corn, as he then ſhould have in his haggard or granaries there, and that ſhe ſhould have the ſame to her own uſe. And to his ſaid ſon Richard, he left all ſuch debts, rents, and duties, as ſhould be due unto him, both out of all his lands and tithes, as otherwiſe, at the time of his death, to his own uſe; in conſideration whereof, and of other things, he had left a portion and ſum of money with his ſons Nicholas and Thomas.—His wife was Genet, daughter of Patrick Finglas, of

Collect,

of Weſtpalſton, Eſq. Chief Baron of the Exchequer, by his wife Iſabella, alias Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Golding, of Churchtown, Eſq. and departing this life (as by inquiſition) 9 November 1592, had three ſons and one daughter, viz.

(1) Sir Richard, his ſucceſſor.

(2) Nicholas, of Holmpatrick and Balldungan, in the county of Dublin, who married Mabel, daughter of Walter Nangle, of Kildalky, in Meath, Eſq. died 5 December 1635, and was buried with his anceſtors in the church of Donnybrooke, having iſſue two ſons and two daughters, Thomas; Nicholas or Patrick; Mary, married to Bartholomew Ruſſell, of Seaton, county of Dublin, Gent.; Jane; Elizabeth, to John, ſon of Sir Richard Bolton, Chief Baron of the Exchequer; Eleanor, to James Birmingham, of Ballogh, Eſq.*; and Margaret, to William Underwood, of Dublin, Merchant.

(3) Thomas, of Moylagh, who married Mary, daughter of Chriſtopher Segrave, of Dublin, Eſq. and had a ſon Thomas, who died without iſſue.

(1) Daughter, Catharine, married firſt to James Plunket, of Dunſoghly, Eſq ſon and heir to Sir John Plunket, Chief Juſtice of the King's-Bench, and ſecondly, to Chriſtopher, the fourth Viſcount Gormanſton, to whom ſhe was ſecond wife, and was buried 10 February, 1602[1].

Sir Richard. Sir Richard Fitz-William, of Meryon, was of full age at his father's death and married. He was Conſtable of the Caſtle of Wicklow, Lord Warden of the marches of Leinſter, in the reign of Q. Elizabeth; and 24 September 1593, brought two archers on horſeback to the general hoſting at Tarah; but died 5 March 1595, and (as is proved

* He was eldeſt ſon of Richard Birmingham, who died 13 March 1638; and with his wife Eleanor, lies buried under the Eaſt window, in the North aile of the church of Luſk, having a large table monument over them, with his effigies upon his knees, in compleat armour, and on the North-Ledge,

For James Birmyngham of Ballogh Eſquire,
On the South Ledge,
And his wife Elinor Fitz-Williams 1637
and on the Weſt Ledge,
WÆ IHI Mercatori

[1] Ulſter.

proved by inquisition *post mortem)* was seized of Baggotrath, Finstown, Kepock, Beye, Kiltiernan, Lastornan, Rathellin, Dullick, Chaunterstowne, Kintale, and Kilclogher, in county of Louth.[1]. He left issue by Jane, daughter of ——— Preston, five sons and two daughters, viz. Sir Thomas, created Viscount Meryon; William, of Dundrum, who in 1614, married Mary, daughter of Mr. Smyth, and widow of Dr. Henry Usher, Archbishop of Armagh *, but died 16 July 1616, without issue; Christopher died childless in 1649; Patrick, killed by Sir Robert Newcomen, unmarried; Richard, of *the Rock*, the youngest son, who married the daughter of Sir Thady Duffe, of Dublin, Knt. and sister to Richard Duffe, Esq.; Catharine, (wife to Henry Chevers, of Monktown, in the county of Dublin, Esq. second son of John Chevers, of Macetown, son of Sir Christopher, son of Sir William or Walter, of Macetown, son of Sir Nicholas, of Ballyhally, in the county of Wexford, and by him, who died in June 1640, had Walter, who married Alison, daughter of Nicholas, Viscount Netterville; Thomas; and Patrick, who died unmarried); and Mary, first married to Matthew Plunket, the fifth Lord of Louth; and secondly, to Gerald Aylmer, Esq.

Sir Thomas Fitz-William, who succeeded at Meryon, was 14 years of age, at the time of his father's decease, and 23 August 1608, was honoured with knighthood; he was Sheriff the ensuing year of the county of Dublin; had a grant 17 December 1610, of 1000 acres of land, in the barony of Orier and county of Armagh, at the rent of 8l. English; and by K. Charles I. was advanced to the dignities of Baron Fitz-William, of Thorn-Castle, and Viscount Fitz-William of Meryon, by letters patent†, dated

Sir Thomas, 1 Vi.count.

* By Primate Usher she had three daughters, Margery, Mary, and Elinor; to the eldest of whom the said William, as executor to the Primate, was to pay 150l. and to the two younger 100l. each. (Lodge.)

† The Preamble. Vere Regium est consentemus inter Subditos suos, quos ob eis Virtutibus præcellentiores et Nobilitate Sanguinis eminentiores invenerunt, eos ad Honorum Gradus præ cæteris ejusdem Ordinis evehere, et in Honoribus rite disponendis hoc præstat maxime, ut in eisdem Locis, ubi et propria et Antecessorum suorum Merita eluxerint, optime merent, quasi in propria Sphera sua moventes, Nobilitatis titulis insignire. Hinc est quod nos Thomam Fitz-William de Merryonn in Comitatu nostro Dublinensi, sive in

[1] Chancery Decree made at St. Mary's Abbey, 23 June 1619.

dated at Cornbury, 5 Auguſt 1629, with the annual creation fee of 13l. 6s. 8d payable out of the cuſtoms of the port of Dublin.—In the firſt Parliament after his creation, held in the caſtle of Dublin 14 July 1634, he took his ſeat in the Houſe of Lords, and was again preſent (after the receſs) 4 November following[1]; 24 October 1641, the day after the breaking out of the rebellion, his Lordſhip repaired to Dublin, and waited on the L. J. with great profeſſions of his loyalty to the King, and readineſs to aſſiſt in ſuppreſſing it; but their Lordſhips declining to accept his offer (being a Roman Catholic*) he went into England, and, with his two ſons, there ſerved K. Charles I. who, in recompence thereof, granted him a privy-ſeal for an Earldom of that kingdom; in virtue whereof the patent was drawn, and bears date at Oxford 1 May 1645, 21 Car. I. but the great ſeal not being then in the power of that unfortunate Prince, the patent could not be legally perfected; and, after the reſtoration, the family having a great man to their enemy, they were obliged to drop their undoubted claim to that honour: for theſe his ſervices he was outlawed in Ireland, which outlawry was reverſed by K. Charles II.

23 Auguſt 1605, he married Margaret, eldeſt daughter of Oliver, the fourth Lord of Louth, by his firſt wife Frances, daughter of Sir Nicholas Bagenal, Knight Mareſchal of Ireland, and his iſſue were four ſons; Richard, (by ſome falſely named Thomas) who married Ellinor, daughter of ——— Stanihurſt, widow of Sir Henry Pierce, of Shercock,

in Comitatu Civitatis noſtræ Dublinenſis Militem ex antiqua Familia ejuſdem Cognominis in Angl[illegible], ſed per aliquot Sæcula jam retroacta, in Regno noſtro Hiberniæ tranſplantata, oriundum reſpicientes, recolenteſque generoſam Proſapiam ſuam et Sanguinis Nobilitatem, et Anteceſſorum ſuorum fideliſſima Servitia et Obſequia Coronæ noſtræ Angliæ; utpote qui tempore Pacis Officio Capitalis Cuſtodi Pacis in dicto Comitatu Dublinenſi, Cuſtodi Caſtri de Wickloe in eodem Regno, et Vicecomitis dicti Comitatus Dublinenſi, et primi Vicecomitis ejuſdem Comitatus, et aliis Muneribus ſumma cum fidelitate et diligentia fungebantur; et qui tempore Belli contra Hoſtes et Rebelles fortiter et fideliter ſeſe geſſerint. Denique Virtutes et Fortunas proprias prædicti Thomæ animadvertentes, Progenitorum ſuorum haud minores, et Honori noſtro et Meritis ſuis conſentaneum eſſe duximus, ut eum in Baronem et Vicecomitem illius Regni noſtri Hiberniæ erigeremus. Sciatis igitur, &c.

* It appears from the liſt of claims in 1662, that his Lordſhip frequently received and entertained rebels at Merrion, who robbed many perſons about Baggotrath of their ſheep, &c.

[1] Lords Jour. I. 2. and 26.

Shercock, in the county of Cavan, and died before his father without iſſue; Oliver, the ſecond Viſcount; Chriſtopher, who by Jane, daughter of ——— Brereton, of Malpas, in Cheſhire, Eſq. left a daughter Alicia; and William, who ſucceeded his brother Oliver, in the honours.

Oliver, the ſecond Viſcount Fitz-William, after his ſucceſſion to the titles, ſtipulated with the French King, to take 3000 men from England and Ireland, into France for his ſervice, which he performed, and commanded them there as Colonel; and by articles, concluded in that kingdom with the Queen of K. Charles I. he was made General of 10,000 foot and 3000 horſe, to be ſent out of Ireland, to ſerve his Majeſty in England; but the defeat at Naſeby, (where he fought for the King) put a ſtop to this proceeding. —He was alſo a Lieutenant-General under the Marqueſs of Ormond; acquired a compleat victory at Roſcomon, and gained the province of Conaught to the King's ſervice; for which and other ſignal ſervices, K. Charles II. created him Earl of Tyrconnel by patent, dated 20 April 1663 *, or rather 1661, for we find him Earl of Tyrconnel, 29 July that year, and 9 July 1662, he took his ſeat by proxy, in the Houſe of Peers [1]. Oliver, 2 Viſcount.

He married firſt Dorothy, ſiſter to his brother Chriſtopher's wife; and ſecondly the Lady Eleanor Holles, eldeſt daughter

* His Lordſhip being declared *Nocent* by the act of ſettlement, upon the account of a ſeditious and rebellious letter ſent by him in 1646, to the Supreme Council, that clauſe was rendered null and void by the act of explanation, and he was reſtored to his eſtate in ſuch condition, as if no ſuch decree had been made: And it was further enacted, that he ſhould hold and enjoy to him and his heirs, the lands in Keppocke in the county of Dublin, with thoſe of Hanlaſton and Athronan, in Meath, mortgaged by his father and forfeited to the crown; and that his Majeſty's patent under the great ſeal of England, bearing date at Weſtminſter, 8 June 1664, containing his gracious pardon to him of all crimes, treaſons, &c. committed before 29 December 1660, in relation to any war in England and Ireland, or under colour of any commiſſion or inſtruction of the King or his father, or any perſon in authority under them, or both houſes of Parliament; and a clauſe of reſtitution to his eſtate, ſhould be confirmed. He paſſed patent accordingly 11 July 1666, for Ringſend, Meryon, &c. in the counties of Dublin, Meath, and Wicklow; and that year made a ſettlement thereof to the uſe of himſelf and his Counteſs Eleanor, for their reſpective lives, remainder to the heirs male of their bodies, remainder to his brother William, for life; remainder to Thomas, ſon and heir apparent of the ſaid William, and the heirs male of his body, with other remainders over. (Lodge Collect.)

[1] Lords Jour. I. 274. 317.

daughter of John, the first Earl of Clare *; but departing this life without issue, his brother William succeeded to the titles of Baron and Viscount, the Earldom, limited to the heirs male of his body, becoming extinct; and he lies buried under a handsome tomb of black marble, in the chapel of the family's foundation in Donnybrooke-Church, with this inscription, over which are the arms of Fitz-William, and the coronet, but no crest or supporters:

Here lyeth the Body of the Right Honourable
And most Noble Lord Oliver, Earl of Tyrconnel,
Lord Viscount Fitz-Williams of Meryonge,
Baron of Thorn-Castle, who died at his
House in Meryong April 11th 1667, and was
Buried the 12th day of the same month.

William, 3 Viscount.

William, the third Viscount Fitz-William, was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3000 men, which his brother took into France, and in the time of the civil war was Governor of Whitchurch, in Shropshire, and Lieutenant-General of that county.—He married the daughter of Thomas Luttrell, of Luttrellstown, and sister to Thomas Luttrell, of Ranaghan, in Westmeath, Esq. (who by his will, dated 4 July 1673, settled his estate of Ranaghan, and Callaghtowne, on his nephew Thomas, Lord Fitz-William) and dying before the year 1681, had issue the said Thomas, his only son, and five daughters

(1) Mary, married in May 1685, to John Browne, of Clongoosewood, in the county of Kildare, Esq. son and heir to Thomas

* She survived him, and preferred a petition to K. Charles II. for an abatement of the quit-rents, imposed on the estate by the act of explanation; in which she set forth, "That her Lord was ever faithful to the interests and "persons of his Majesty and his father, and had several times exposed his life "and fortune upon that account; but notwithstanding, upon a very great "mistake, it was his misfortune to pass for a *Nocent* in the Court of Claims, "and to have his estate adjudged forfeited: But, upon better information, his "Majesty being fully satisfied of his loyalty and integrity, was pleased to "take off that mark of delinquency, to restore him to the possession of his "estate, and to give order for taking off the quit-rents; but his Lordship "dying before he could enjoy the benefit of his Majesty's intentions, she "prayed for a discharge thereof." Which was not only granted 6 November 1667, but she had also a pension of 300l. a year for life, from his Majesty's bounty.—She is called Ellen in the grant of her prayers, and in the reversionary grant thereof to Adam Loftus and Samuel Kingdon, Esqrs. 30 May 1677, she is called Bridget. (Lodge and Rolls Office.)

Thomas Browne, Esq. Counsellor at Law, and by him, who died in 1693, had three sons and two daughters, Stephen Fitz-William; Christopher, of Castle-Browne; Bruno, Counsellor at Law; Alice, married to Mr. John Taylor; and Anne, who died unmarried in 1737, and was buried at Maynham, with her brother Christopher.

Rose, to Christopher Mapas, of Winston, Esq. who died 19 February 1718, and was buried at St. Audeon's, leaving by her, who deceased 1 March 1744, John Mapas, of Rochestown, in the county of Dublin, Esq. (2)

Margaret, to James Crawley, Esq. whose daughter Isma, married ——— Russel, Esq. (3)

Catharine, to Nicholas, son of Robert Netterville, of Crucerath, in Meath, Esq. (4)

Dorothy, to Thomas Magher, of the Queen's County, Esq. (5)

Thomas, the fourth Viscount Fitz-William, was of the Privy-Council to K. James II. by whom he was appointed 17 June 1690, a Commissioner of the Treasury; commanded a regiment of horse in his army; 12 October 1695, he appeared in the House of Lords to take his seat, but bringing no writ of summons, his Lordship was not admitted, on the 19 he again appeared and took the oath of fidelity, but being again required to take the other oaths and make and sign the declaration his Lordship said he would consider of it and withdrew; and 2 December 1697, the Lord Viscount Massareene reported from the committee appointed to inspect the journals, &c. of that House, that the said Lord Fitz-William had been outlawed, but had reversed the same[1].—He married to his first wife Mary, daughter of Sir Philip Stapleton, of Wigill, in the county of York, Bart. by whom he had Richard, his heir; and a daughter married to her first cousin the said Stephen Fitz-William Browne, of Castle-Browne, in the county of Kildare, Esq. who died 23 July 1722.—His Lordship's second wife, was sister to George Pitt, of Stratfieldsea, in the county of Southampton, Esq. and by her he had a daughter Mary, married 11 March 1718, to George, Earl of Shrewsbury. He departed this life 20 February 1704, and was succeeded by his only son Thomas, 4 Viscount.

Richard, the fifth Viscount, who 18 May 1710, conforming to the established religion, took his seat in the House Richard, 5 Viscount.

[1] Lords Jour. I. 525. 530, and 673.

Houſe of Peers the 25 of that month [1]; his Lordſhip was of the committee appointed 14 November 1715, to prepare an addreſs to congratulate K. George I. on his acceſſion to the throne; 9 October 1714, he was called into the Privy-Council, as he was by K. George II. on his acceſſion to the Crown; and in January 1726, he was elected to Parliament for the borough of Fowey, in Cornwall.—He married Frances, only daughter of Sir John Shelley, of Michael-Grove, in Suſſex, Bart (who died 25 April 1703, by his firſt wife Mary, only daughter of George Nevil, Lord Abergavenny, who died 2 June 1666, and ſiſter to Lord George, who died without iſſue 26 March 1695) and his Lordſhip deceaſing at Thorpe, in Surry, 6 June 1743, left iſſue by his ſaid wife, who died 11 December 1771, aged 99, three ſons and two daughters, viz.

(1) Richard, his ſucceſſor.

(2) William, baptized 11 September 1712, was appointed in July 1747, Uſher of the Black-Rod in Ireland, 4 December 1750, married the only daughter of Thomas Bouchier, Eſq. and had an only child Julia, who died of a conſumption at Abergavenny in July 1770 [2].

(3) John, baptized 28 March 1714, was made Page of Honour 17 November 1726, to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales; was one of the Equerries to Prince William; was appointed 30 September 1731, a Cornet in the Horſe-Guards, Blue, and in November 1745, Captain of a troop in the ſame regiment; being alſo in January 1746, made a Groom of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland; in 1754, returned to Parliament for the borough of New Windſor; in 1755, made Colonel of the ſecond regiment of foot; and 26 March 1765, a Lieutenant-General [3].—In October 1751, he married Barbara, daughter of Doctor Chandler, Biſhop of Durham, and widow of ——— Cavendiſh, Eſq. [4].

(1) Daughter Mary, appointed 27 April 1726, Maid of Honour to Caroline, Princeſs of Wales, in which ſtation ſhe ſerved her when Queen, was firſt married 28 Auguſt 1733, to Henry, Earl of Pembroke, by him, who died 9 January 1749, hath an only ſon Henry, Earl of Pembroke, born 3 July 1734; ſhe married ſecondly in September 1751, North

[1] Lords Jour. II. 320. [2] Lodge. [3] Idem and Gazette. [4] Aſmon's Peerage.

North Ludlow Bernard, Esq. Major of Dragoons, who died at Nenagh in November 1754, and she died 13 February 1769[1].

Frances, married 18 May 1732, to George, Lord Carbery. (2)

Richard, the sixth Viscount Fitz-William, baptized in St. Andrew's Parish, Dublin, 24 July 1711, was appointed 18 November 1733, Cornet in the Royal Regiment of Horse, commanded by his brother-in-law the Earl of Pembroke, and at his father's death was, in Germany, in his Majesty's service.—On 28 May 1744, being elected a Knight Companion of the Order of the Bath, he was installed 20 October following; and in April 1746, was made a Member of his Majesty's Privy-Council; he was Vice-Admiral of the province of Leinster, and Fellow of the Royal Society.—On 3 May 1744, his Lordship married Catharine, daughter of Sir Matthew Decker, of Richmond, in Surry, Bart. who died 18 March 1748, and had four sons, viz. Richard, 6 Viscount,

Richard, his heir. (1)

William, married 25 August 1782, to the only daughter and heir of John Eames, Esq. one of the Masters in the High Court of Chancery, in England. (2)

John, and (3)

Thomas[2], who in July 1780, married Agnes, daughter of ———— Macclesfield, Esq. (4)

His Lordship deceasing 25 May 1776, was interred in Donnybrook-Chapel[3], near Dublin, being succeeded in the honour by his eldest son

Richard, the seventh and present Viscount, born in August 1745. Richard, 7 Viscount.

TITLES.] Richard Fitz-William, Lord Viscount Fitz-William, of Meryon, now Merrion, and Baron Fitz-William, of Thorn-Castle, in the county of Dublin.

CREATION.] So created 5 August 1629, 5 Car. I.

ARMS.] Lozengy, Pearl and Ruby.

CREST.] In a ducal Coronet, Topaz, a double Plume of five Ostrich Feathers, Pearl.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Ostriches, Pearl, each holding in its Beak, a golden Horse-Shoe.

MOTTO.] DEO ADJUVANTE, NON TIMENDUM.

[1] Lodge. [2] Ulster. [3] Idem.

SEATS.] Mount-Merrion, in the county of Dublin, 3 miles from the city; and Thorpe, in the county of Surry, 23 miles from London.

COCKAINE, VISCOUNT CULLEN.

14. THE family of Cokyn, Cokeyn, Cockaine, for many ages was feated at Aſhburne, in the county of Derby,
John. Andreas. William. whereof was John Cokeyn, the father of Andreas, whoſe ſon William, by Sarah, his wife, had a ſon of his own name, who taking to wife Alice, daughter of Hugh de Dalbury, left two ſons, Roger, living in 1284; and John, living in 1276, who married Matildis (Maud) daughter of Robert Olderney, and had a ſon Andrew, who died, without iſſue in 1284, 12 Edward I. and a daughter Margery.

Roger. Roger Cockeyn, of Aſhburne, Eſq. by Elizabeth, his wife had two ſons and three daughters, William, Richard,
William. Margaret, Elizabeth, and Sarah.—William, the elder ſon, lived at Aſhburne, in 1299 (28 Edward I.) and married Sarah, daughter of Adam, the ſiſter of Aldercinder, a Merchant of Aſhburne, by whom he had John his heir; and
John. Robert, who left iſſue William and Elizabeth.—John was living at Aſhburne, 33 Edward I. 1305, and was father of
John. John Cockayne, reſiding there 17 Edward II. who by Le-
John. titia, his wife, was father of another John, living 46 Edward III. a perſon of great diſtinction in that King's reign, in ſeveral of whoſe Parliaments he repreſented the county of Derby; and in the 22 year, with Adam de Houghton, the county

county of Lancaſter, being allowed their expences of 15l. 4s. for thirty days attendance.

He married Cecilia, daughter of ——— Vernon, of the county of Derby, and had two ſons, Edmund, his heir; and Sir John Cockaine, of Bury-Hatley, in the county of Bedford, which manor he purchaſed from Sir Edward Butler, and (as Fuller, in his Worthies of England, writes) founded a worſhipful family at, and imparted his name to Cockaine-Hatley.—He was born at Aſhburne, in the county of Derby [1].—In 1394, was Recorder of London [2]; 15 November 1401 (2 Henry IV.) Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and 14 May 1405, made one of the Juſtices of Common-Pleas, by that King, with whom he ſided in 1403, againſt Henry Percy Earl of Northumberland, Thomas Percy Earl of Worceſter, Henry Percy ſurnamed *Hotſpur*, and their adherents, who in July the year before, with the Earl of Dunbar, (who had deſerted his countrymen) obtained a ſignal victory over the Scots at Halwedown-Hill, wherein Earl Douglas, their General, was wounded, and taken priſoner with many others; all whom the King demanding of the Earl of Northumberland, not only took them from him, but forbad him his preſence; which treatment, together with his refuſing to reimburſe the expences he had been at, in his wardenſhip of the marches, raiſed ſo great a diſcontent, as to effect the ruin of himſelf and ſon: for hereupon flying into rebellion, he raiſed a conſiderable army in Northumberland and Scotland, with which he met and fought the King at Shrewſbury who obtained the victory over him, after a very ſharp engagement; but Sir John Cockaine loſt his life on Saturday, the eve of St. Mary Magdalen, having in the morning received the honour of Knighthood.

Family of Cockaine-Hatley.

He lies buried in the North-Aile of the pariſh church of Aſhburne, under a monument, with his effigies in his Judge's robes, thus inſcribed:

Tumuli Alabaſtrini JOHANNIS COKAIN primo Capitalis Baronis de Scaccario, deinde unius Juſticiariorum de Communi Banco ſub Rege HENRICO IIII^to accurata Effigies.

[1] Fuller's Worthies. [2] Maitland II. 1205.

He married Edith, ſiſter to Reginald, Lord Grey, of Ruthen, by whom he had four ſons and two daughters, Reginald; Henry; John, living 13 Henry VI.; Thomas, Chaplain to his uncle the Lord Grey; Elizabeth, married to Sir Philip Butler; and Cicely, to Edward, ſon of Nicholas Fitz-Symons, of Symonſid and of Almeſſe, in Hertfordſhire.—Reginald, of Cockain-Hatley, the eldeſt ſon, was living in 1424, (2 Henry VI.) and married Beatrix, one of the four daughters and coheirs of John Walleys*, by Joan, daughter and heir to Sir Richard Turk, which John, in 1430, gave to them his manor of Woodcroſt, in Bedfordſhire, and by her he had John, his heir, John, called the younger; Philippa; and Margaret.—John, the elder ſon, married Elizabeth, eldeſt of the three daughters and coheirs of John Boyville, Eſq. who died in 1468, in which year on 17 May, the manor of Little Packington, in Warwickſhire, came by partition to her, and he deceaſing 22 June 1490, left a daughter Beatrix, married to Sir Thomas Tyrrel; and Edmund Cockaine, his ſucceſſor, ſheriff of the counties of Bedford and Bucks, 8 Henry VII. who ſold the laſt mentioned manor to Sir Robert Brudenell, of Dene, about the latter end of that King's reign, and died in 1515, leaving iſſue by Elizabeth Lock, his wife, four ſons and one daughter, viz. William; Humphry, whoſe wife's name was Margaret; John; Edmund; and Anne; the eldeſt of whom died in 1527, having married to his firſt wife Dorothy, and to his ſecond Catharine, daughter of John Savage, by which laſt he left iſſue two ſons and three daughters, Chad; John, who left no iſſue; Frances, married to William Markham; Iſabel, to Michael Fiſher, of Cliſton; and Margaret.—Chad, the elder ſon, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Walter Luke, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and had four ſons and as many daughters, viz. John; Nicholas; George; William; Roſe, married to ——— Spencer, of Copley, in the county of Bedford; Margery; Judith, married to John Reynont, of Aſhwell, in the county of Herts; and Frances. John, the eldeſt by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Stacey, had ſix ſons, viz, Lodowic, John, Oliver, Nicholas, Lawrence, and Thomas. Lodowic, the

* Son of Sir William, Lord of Patchington, in Suſſex, 1 Henry IV. who was ſon and heir to Sir John Waliſſe, living 14 Edward III. the ſon of Sir Godfrey de Waliſſe, the ſon of another Sir Godfrey. (Lodge).

the eldeſt was anceſtor to Samuel Cockaine, of Cockaine-Hatley, Eſq. a Captain in his Majeſty's navy, who died in January 1745.

We now return to Edmund Cockaine, of Aſhburne, Eſq. eldeſt ſon of John, by Cecilia Vernon. He was living there in the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. and marrying Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard de Herthull, of Pooley, in Warwickſhire, heir to her nephew William, who died in 1403, 3 Henry IV. had that eſtate, and by her, who after married John Franceis, of Ingleby, in the ſaid county, he had Sir John Cockaine, who for ſome time reſided at Pooley, where he made three ſeveral wills, the firſt in 6 Henry IV. the ſecond in 13, and the third in the 14 Henry IV. each ſealed with his army of three cocks, and the creſt a cock's head. The occaſion of his making the ſecond will was, his being ſummoned to France in aid of the Duke of Orleans againſt the Duke of Burgundy; it bears date the Thurſday next after the Feaſt of St. Barnabas, and therein it appears, that having enfeoffed Sir John Dabridgecourt, and others, in his manor of Badſley-Endſor, in Warwickſhire, to raiſe a certain ſum of money thereout, for payment of his debts, and towards a marriage-portion for his daughter Elyn; he directed, that then his feoffees ſhould make an eſtate thereof unto John his ſon and heir, and the heirs of his body; and in caſe of his death without iſſue, it ſhould be amortized to find as many Prieſts, ſinging to the world's end, for his ſoul and thoſe of his wife, children, and all his anceſtors, as the rent thereof would reaſonably maintain; namely, in St. Marie Chapel at Polſeworth, 5l. to one prieſt in St. Marie Chapel; near Aſhburne, 7 marcs to another, and the remainder to be ſpent in wax, vigils and alms-deeds, on the eve and day of his *Obit*.

Edmund.

Sir John.

He lived many years after this voyage, was a Juſtice of Peace in the county of Warwick from 5 Henry V. to the end of that reign, and in 1418, a Commiſſioner of Array. In the 1. 7. and 13. years of King Henry VI. he was Sheriff of the counties of Nottingham and Derby[t]; and 12 of that reign, Knight in Parliament for the latter county, and one of the King's Commiſſioners to make a return of the gentry thereof.—He generally bore the arms of his mother's family, ſhe being a great heireſs, which were argent,

[t] Fuller's Worthies.

argent, two barrs, vert; and died in 1438 (16 Henry VI.) leaving iſſue by Iſabel, daughter of Sir Hugh Shirley, anceſtor to Earl Ferrers, four ſons and one daughter, viz. John, anceſtor to the family of Aſhburne; William, from whom the Lord Cullen derives; Roger; Reginald; and Ellen (or Alice) married to Sir Ralph Shirley, Knt.

Family of Aſhburne.

John Cockaine, of Aſhburne, Eſq. married Anne, daughter of Sir Richard Vernon; died in 1505, 20 Henry VII. and had two ſons Thomas and Roger; the elder of whom lived at Pooley, and having ſome difference with Thomas Burdet, of Bramcote, in Warwickſhire, Eſq. his near neighbour, ſo irritated him with affronts, that he was killed by Burdet, in his paſſage to Poleſworth-Church, in his father's life-time; and having married Agnes, daughter of Robert Barlow, of Barlow, Eſq. left two ſons, Thomas, ſucceſſor to his grandfather, and Henry.—Which Thomas, attended K. Henry VIII. into France, and there purchaſed knighthood by his gallant behaviour at the ſieges of Therouenne and Tournay. In the 12 and 21 years of that King, he was Sheriff of the counties of Derby and Nottingham, and reſided chiefly at Pooley, which maner-houſe he rebuilt with brick, and in 1507, (22 Henry VII.) imparked the woods lying weſtwards thereof, where his grandſon Sir Thomas frequently reſided in Q. Elizabeth's time.—On 4 April 1537, (28 Henry VIII.) he made his will, directing his body to be buried in our Lady's choir in Aſhburne, (where his anceſtors lay interred) before the image of St. Modwen, and appointed his executors to cauſe a marble tomb to be made there for him; which was accordingly performed with this inſcription:

Here cheſted in this tomb, and cloſed in this clay,
Doth lye Sir Thomas Cockaine, Knt. and muſt till Judgment-day.
This martial man ſo bold, and eke this warlike Wight
At Tyrwin and at Turney Siege was dubb'd a worthy Knight.
Three goodly houſes he did build, to his great praiſe and fame,
With profits great and manifold belonging to the ſame:

Three

Three parks he did impale, therein to chafe the deer,
The lofty lodge within this park he alſo builded here.
He did his houſe and name renew, and eke the fame reſtore,
Which others had with negligence in time decayed before.
This virtuous Knight had iſſue male 3 ſons of manly port,
And eke 3 daughters virtuous, and married in this ſort;
The eldeſt to her huſband had a Knight of worthy fame,
Sir William Baſſet, Lord of Biore, he called was by name.
To Vincent Lowe of Denby Squyer the ſecond married was,
The third to Robert Burdet Squyer, as fate did bring to paſs.
The bodie of this worthy Knight ſhall never come to Hell,
But yet in tomb of marble ſtone 'till Judgment day ſhall dwell.

His wife was Barbara, daughter of John Fitz-Herbert, Eſq. Remembrancer to K. Henry VII. and his iſſue were Francis, his ſucceſſor; Thomas; Anthony, who died childleſs; Anne, married to Sir William Baſſet, of Biore, in Staffordſhire, Knt. Jane, to Vincent Lowe; and Elizabeth, to Robert Burdet, of Newton-Burdet, Eſq. Member of Parliament for the county of Warwick, 1 Edward VI. who dying 11 January following, was by her, great-grandfather of Sir Thomas Burdet, of Sekington and Bramcote, created a Baronet 25 February 1618.

Francis Cockaine, of Aſhburne and Pooley, Eſq. married Dorothy, only daughter and heir of Thomas [illegible], Eſq. Serjeant at Law, in the reign of Henry VII. by his wife Iſabel, daughter of Nicholas Brome, of Badſley, Eſq. and by her (who remarried with Sir Humphry [illegible], and was buried in the chancel of Badſley-Clinton Church, Warwickſhire, under a large ſtone, with a plain croſs thereon, but no inſcription) he had three ſons and two daughters, Thomas; Francis, who married the daughter and heir of —— Browne, of Wiltſhire; William; Alice, who in 1544, (36 Henry VIII.) was the wife of Sir Edward Lowe

[illegible]

telton (ſeventh ſon of Sir Edward of Pillaton-Hall) Sheriff July of the county of Stafford 5 Eliz. by him, who died 19 1574, had eight ſons and ſeveral daughters, and ſhe lies buried with him in Penkrich-Church, under an altar tomb of white marble; and Barbara (or Dorothy) was married to John Ferrers, of Tamworth-Caſtle, Eſq.

Sir Thomas, who ſucceeded, in 1544, accompanied Edward, Earl of Hertford, in his expedition to Scotland, by ſea, with a large fleet and well provided army, and was knighted by him at the taking of Leith and Edinburgh; after the plundering and burning of which places, he attended him by land into England. In 3 Edward VI. and 1 and 11 Elizabeth he was Sheriff of the counties of Nottingham and Derby, as he was 21 and 27, of the latter county.[1]— In 1539, he married Dorothy, daughter of the before-mentioned Sir Humphry Ferrers, and dying 15 November 1592, was buried with his anceſtors at Aſhburne, having had iſſue five ſons and five daughters, viz. Francis, born in 1545, who 35 Elizabeth, was ſheriff of Derbyſhire, married Anne, daughter of Sir Valentine Knightley, of the county of Northampton, and died childleſs in 1596; Thomas, born in 1550, died young; Edward, who became heir; John, Thomas, Tabitha born in 1549, Florence, Jane, Maud, all died unmarried; and Dorothy, wife to Jermyn Poole, of Radburne, Eſq.

Edward Cockaine, of Aſhburne, Eſq. born in 1554, was Sheriff of the county of Derby, 42 Elizabeth, married Jane, daughter of Nicholas Aſhby, Eſq. died in 1606, and left Thomas his heir; who by Anne, daughter of Sir John Stanhope, of Elvaſton (anceſtor to Charles, Earl of Harrington) was father of Sir Aſton Cockaine, born 28 December 1608, who married Anne, daughter of Sir Gilbert Kniveton, of Mircaſton, in Derbyſhire, Bart. and being a Romaniſt, ſuffered much for his religion and the King's cauſe in the civil wars; and then pretended to be a Baronet, created, after the King had by violence been compelled to leave the Parliament, about 10 January 1641, yet not ſo deemed by the officers of arms, becauſe no patent was either inrolled, or mentioned in the docquet books belonging to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, to juſtify it. He was eſteemed by many an ingenious gentleman, a good poet, and a great lover of learning; yet by others a perfect boon

[1] Fuller's Worthies.

boon fellow, by which means he waſted all his eſtate, having ſold his Lordſhip of Pooley, to Humfrey Jennings, Eſq. (reſerving an annuity for life) ſeveral years before his death, which happened at Derby in February 1683, and the 13 of that month he was buried in the Chancel of Poleſworth-Church.

We now proceed with William, younger ſon of Sir John Cockaine and Iſabel Shirley, Progenitor to the Lord Viſcount Cullen.—He was the father of Thomas Cockaine, Eſq. the father of Roger, of Baddeſley, in the county of Warwick, the father of William Cockaine, of London, Citizen and Skinner, and alſo Merchant-Adventurer in the Muſcovy, Spaniſh, Portugal and Eaſtland Companies, of which laſt he was Governor; he married twice, but by the firſt wife Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Medcalfe, of Wenſgale had only iſſue; and deceaſing in 1599, was buried in the church of St. Peter Le Poor, London, under a handſome monument at the Eaſt end of the Chancel, with this memorial: William. Thomas. Roger. William.

Here lieth the Body of the Worſhipful Mr.
William Cockaine the Elder, Citizen and Skinner
of London, who departed this Life the 18th.
Day of Novembr. 1599. Alſo here lieth the Body
of Elizabeth Medcalfe his firſt wife, by whom
He had 7 Sons and 4 daughters. All which
Daughters departed this Life before any of them
Accompliſhed the Age of ten Years. The 7 Sons
Lived, and the youngeſt of them (at his Death)
Was fully 28 Years of Age. Which ſaid Elizabeth
Departed this Life the 5th. day of April 1589.
Here alſo lieth the Body of Catharine Wonton,
His ſecond Wife, who died the 19th of September
1596, by whom he had no Iſſue.

Sir William Cockaine, who ſucceeded his father, was alſo a Citizen and Skinner of London, and in 1609 Sheriff of that city; elected ſoon after an Alderman; and in 1612, K. James having the plantation of Ulſter much at heart, granted a conſiderable tract of land in that province to the city of London; who ſent over about 300 artificers, to begin and forward the plantation thereof, and appointed Mr. Cockaine their firſt Director and Governor, who had lands Sir William.

aſſigned

assigned him there, and under whose directions the city of Londonderry was established.—On 8 June 1616, the King honoured him with his presence at dinner, at his house in London, when he was pleased to make him a Knight; with whom he was in such esteem, that he was often heard by him in parliament, and at the Council Table, and consulted with him in more private affairs; and so well satisfied was that King with his comprehension of business; his manner of expressing his intentions; digesting and uttering his purposes, that he used to say of him, *He never heard any man of his breeding, handle business more rationally, more pertinently, more elegantly, more persuasively.*—In 1619[1], he served the office of Lord Mayor of London, and that year purchased the manor of Elmsthorpe in the county of Leicester from Sir John Harrington: but in 1626, after two days sickness, he departed this life, in a most exemplary manner, and was buried 12 December in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, when a sermon was preached by Dr. John Donne, Dean of that church, in which his character may be seen at large; and in the South Aile a Monument was set up, in memory of so good a Magistrate, and worthy a Citizen, with the following inscription:

M. S.
Gulielmus Cockainus, Eques Auratus
Civis et Senator Londinensis, sep:
:temque abhinc Annis Urbis præfec:
:tus: Antiquâ Cockainorum Derbi:
:ensium Familiâ oriundus. Qui Bo:
:no Publico vixit, et Damno Publico
Decessit, et Gaudio Publico Regem
Jacobum, ad Decorem hujus Domus
Dei, senescentis jam et corrugatæ, re:
:stituendum, solenniter huc venien:
:tem Consulatu suo, magnifice exce:
:pit; idcirco in Templo Publico, ad
Æternam Rei Memoriam,
Hîc situs est.
At vero et Famæ celebritas, quæ viget
in Ore Hominum, et Gloria Beatitu:
:dinis, quam migrando adeptus est,
Et Splendor Sobolis, quam numero:

:sam

[1] Maitland, II. 1196.

:ſam genuit, atque nobilem reliquit,
Junctim efficiunt omnia, ne dicatur.
Hic ſitus eſt.
Una cum illo, tot Homines mortui, quot
In illo defunctæ ſunt virtutes; ſimul:
:que et Acies Ingenii et popularis Elo:
:quii ſuada, et morum gravitas, et
Probitas vitæ, et Candor Mentis, et
Animi Conſtantia, et Prudentia ſingu:
:laris, et veri Senatoris Inſignia
Hic ſepulta ſunt.
Jam tuum eſt, Lector, Felicitatis ad cul:
:men anhelare per iſta veſtigia Laudis,
et venerandi Imitatione Exempli, cu:
:rare, ne unquam virtutis ſic Semina
Intereant, ut dicatur,
Hic ſepulta ſunt.
Obiit 20 Octob. An. Dom. 1626.
Et Ætatis ſuæ 66.

His wife was Mary, daughter of Richard Morris, of London, Eſq. by whom he had two ſons, Charles, created Viſcount Cullen; William; and ſix daughters, viz.

Mary, married 22 April, 1620, to Charles Howard, the ſecond Earl of Nottingham, to whom ſhe was ſecond wife, and had no iſſue. (1)

Anne, the ſecond wife to Sir Hatton Fermor, of Eaſton-Neſton, in Northamptonſhire, Knt. and grandmother of William, created Lord Lempſter, anceſtor to George, Earl of Pomfret. (2)

Martha, ſecond wife to John Ramſay, created 30 December 1620, Earl of Holdernefſe, for preſerving the life of K. James I. from the conſpiracy of John Ruthen, Earl of Gowrie on 5 Auguſt 1600; but he dying without iſſue in February 1625, ſhe became the firſt wife of Montagu Bertie, the ſecond Earl of Lindſey, and died in July 1641, being grandmother of Robert, created Duke of Ancaſter. (3)

Elizabeth, firſt married to Sir Richard Fanſhaw, Knt. and Bart. (younger brother of Thomas, Viſcount Fanſhaw, of Dromore) Maſter of the Requeſts, Secretary of State, and Ambaſſador in Spain and Portugal; after whoſe death ſhe (4)

became

became second wife of Sir Thomas Rich, of Sunning, in Berkshire, created a Baronet 20 March 1660*.

(5) Abigail, the second wife of John Cary, Earl of Dover, and having an only daughter Mary, married to William Heveningham, of Heveningham, in Suffolk, Esq. that title became extinct.

(6) Jane died unmarried.

Charles, 1 Viscount. Charles Cockaine, Esq. the elder son, was seated at Rushton, in Northamptonshire, of which county he was Sheriff in 1635 (11 Car I.) and advanced to the Peerage of Ireland by patent, dated 11 August 1642.—He married the Lady Mary O'Brien, second daughter and coheir to Henry, the fifth Earl of Thomond, and by her, who re-married with George Blount, Esq. had Bryan, his successor, and a daughter Elizabeth.

Bryan, 2 Viscount, Bryan, the second Viscount, in 1662, gave to the Vicarage of Drenchworth, in Berkshire, as an augmentation, the annual stipend of 23l. 6s. 8d. being worth before only about twenty nobles a year; and marrying Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Sir Francis Trentham, of the county of Stafford, Knt. she brought him the rich Lordship of Roseeter, in that county, and Castle-Heveningham, in Essex; by her, who died 30 November 1713, æt. 50, his Lordship had three sons and two daughters, Charles, Trentham, George, Elizabeth and Mary.

Charles, 3 Viscount. Charles, the eldest son, and third Viscount Cullen, was left a minor, and married Catharine, youngest of the five daughters of William, Lord Willoughby, of Parham, by his wife Anne, daughter of Sir William Cary, by whom he left

Charles, 4 Viscount. Charles, the fourth Viscount, who marrying Anne, sister to Borlace Warren, of Stapleford, in the county of Nottingham, Esq. was father of

Charles, 5 Viscount. Charles, the fifth and present Viscount, who was born the 2 of September 1710, and 4 May 1732, married his first cousin Anne, daughter of the said Borlace Warren, Esq. who was chosen 8 May 1734, Member of Parliament for Nottingham,

* They were of an uncommon charitable disposition and generous spirit. For besides his large charities whilst living, he left 16,000l. to the like uses; and there is some thousands in annual charities for ever to debtors in Ludgate and St. Peter Le Poor, and to clergymen's widows. He died 15 October 1667, æt. 66. and had one son Sir William, ancestor to the present Sir Thomas Rich, Bart.; and one daughter Mary, married to Sir Robert Gayer, Knight of the Bath.

tingham, (and died in May 1747) and by her Ladyſhip who died in London, in July 1754, had Charles, Borlace, and John, who died unmarried, and ſix daughters, of whom Anna-Maria, the only ſurvivor, became the wife of Nathaniel Mapletoft, of Broughton, in Northamptonſhire. —His Lordſhip married ſecondly, Sophia, daughter of John Baxter, Eſq. by whom he has iſſue William, who married Barbara, youngeſt daughter of George Hill, of Rowell, in county of Northampton, Eſq. his Majeſty's Prime Serjeant at Law, and has iſſue [1].

TITLE.] Charles Cockaine, Lord Viſcount Cullen, in the county of Donegall.

CREATION.] So created 11 Auguſt 1642, 17 Car. I.

ARMS.] Pearl, 3 Cocks, Ruby, creſted and jelloped, Diamond, a Creſcent upon a Creſcent for difference.

CREST.] On a wreath, a Cock's Head eraſed, Ruby, creſted and jelloped as thoſe in the coat.

SUPPORTERS.] The Dexter, parte per Feſs, Topaz and Pearl; a Lion, Guardant. The Siniſter, an Oſtrich, Pearl, holding in his Beak, an Horſe Shoe, proper.

MOTTO.] VIRTUS IN ARDUIS.

SEAT.] Ruſhton, in the county of Northampton, 63 miles from London.

[1] Information of Lord Viſcount Cullen.

END OF THE FOURTH VOLUME.

THE

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Vol. IV.——Corrections and Additions.

Page 4, *line* 2, *for* ſuitage *read* ſcuitage. *p.* 38, *note l.* 34, *for* Bierce *read* Pierce. *p.* 49. *n. l.* 22, *after* Eſq. *read* grandfather to Harvey, created Viſcount Mount-Morres. *p.* 62, *n. l.* 11, *for* ſet *read* ſent. *p.* 92, *l.* 12, died at Waterford *add* 12 December 1732. *p.* 96, *l.* 22, Lancaſter, *add* which he reſigned. *p.* 97, *l.* 37, *read* gentlemen penſioners, which he reſigned in December following. *p.* 103, *l.* 4, *for* Margaret ſecond *read* third of the three ſiſters. *p.* 117, *l.* 17, *after* family *add* and anceſtor to the Lord Milford. *p.* 133, *n. l.* 12 *read* 21,204l. 6s. 1d. *p.* 140, *n. l.* 2. *for* 1624 *read* 1424. *p.* 147, *n. l.* 34, *read* the late Right Hon. James Forteſcue, knight of the ſhire for Louth. *p.* 148, *n. l.* 20. *for* Ratoath *read* boroughs of Wicklow and Bleſington. *p.* 158, *n. l.* 6, *for* honores *read* honoris. *p.* 169, *l.* 9, *for* other *read* others. *p.* 171, *n. l.* 1, *dele* is. *p.* 173, *margin*, *for* Drumrany *read* Dunimony. *p.* 201, *l.* 26, Conſtantine-John *dele* John. *p.* 229, *l.* 34, *dele* the comma at Mac-William. *p.* 248, *l.* 38, *after* Brandon *add* and died 11 March 1789. *p.* 272, *l.* 22, Frederick married 21 February 1786 to Miſs Bodington. *p.* 274, *l.* 7, *for* Weſtenbanger *read* Weſtenhanger. *p.* 275, *l.* 22, *after* England *add* appointed 28 October 1772 Chief Baron, which he reſigned in November 1777. *p.* 276, *l.* 5, *for* one but *read* but one. *p.* 304, *l.* 12, *for* perſons *read* perſon. *p.* 328, *l.* 2, *dele* July *and read* 19 July 1574.

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